"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today and tomorrow; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,006. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

RUSSIA TO AVERT CAPTURE OF ARMIES, PREPARES TO EVACUATE WARSAW AND WHOLE LINE OF VISTULA FORTS

ARTILLERY LACKS MUNITIONS

Austro-German Hosts Held While Retreat Is Organized.

NEWS BROKEN TO PEOPLE

Press Calls on Nation to be Patient Until Army Is Ready to Strike Decisively.

KAISERIN NOW IN POLAND

Arrives with Crown Princess for State Entry Into Capital Arranged by the Kaiser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Today's bulletin brings good news from many parts of the front. For days past the bulletin has not reported such a number of cheering episodes. Does this mean that the tide of battle all along the big front is turning in Russia's favor and that the Germans are on the eve of being driven back? Unfortunately, no. These episodes just illustrate the amazing heroism of the Russian troops against enormous odds. They are the pledge of ultimate but not of immediate victory.

The fact must be faced that the Russian Army in present circumstances cannot advance and cannot develop its partial successes into a broad, aggressive movement. The mobilization of Russian industry for munitions work has only just begun and the army must be kept in being until supplied with means for throwing all its heroism into one big advance.

The Russians, unable to advance, must try a fresh manoeuvre. They must again retire; they must foil the enemy's plan of cutting them off. The way to do this is to evacuate that Polish front which they have held for a year. It is a hard sacrifice to make, but at this stage of the war there is no choice. The Polish theatre projects right out into the enemy's country and, according to earlier strategical plans, it was to have been evacuated immediately on the outbreak of the war. The fact that the Russians have not only held it for a year, but have used it as a base from which to invade the enemies' territory is an achievement which was quite unforeseen.

When the enemy turned his whole strength against Russia; when nearly the whole Austrian army and seventy German divisions, supported by artillery of unprecedented strength, and by practically all the Austrian and German cavalry flung themselves on Poland the defects of this theatre became obvious. To defend it to the utmost would be to fall into the German trap, to expose the Russian army to destruction, and to bring the war as far as the eastern front is concerned to a sudden and inglorious end.

To avoid this catastrophe, to conserve its forces in order to pursue the war to its distant but triumphant close, the Russian chief command will withdraw temporarily its army beyond the Vistula; but before it does this, and while it does this, the Russian Army will continue its work of wearing down the Germans, and the exhausted enemy, when he does occupy the Polish theatre, will find it not the granary that it was at the beginning of the war, but a desert from which supplies are withdrawn and a large proportion of the population have fled.

COUNTRY TO BE LAID WASTE.

Politics Said to Have Prompted Former Advance of Russians.

LONDON, Friday, July 30.—The probable evacuation of Warsaw and the whole Polish salient by the Russians is indicated in dispatches received from Petrograd today. This decision would come as a surprise to all outside the inner councils of the Russian General Staff, as the splendid resistance which the Russians have been offering, apparently with considerable success, to the German efforts to encircle the city, were believed to be evidence of Grand Duke Nicholas's intention to fight it out with Germany.

It is pointed out, however, by the Russian military critics, after conversations with "competent military authorities," that until the army is properly equipped to oppose the perfect Austro-German machine the sensible thing to do would be to avoid battle and withdraw until the armies are organized and equipped and in a condition to take an aggressive offensive and drive the enemy from Russian soil.

Politics, rather than strategy, decided the Russians to advance into East Prussia and Galicia, it is explained by the critics, and while in doing so they rendered great service to the western Allies and inflicted terrible losses on both Austrians and Germans, they may now give up all and more than they gained.

It is anticipated by the Petrograd papers that the whole country, if evacuated, will be denuded of resources which might prove valuable to the Germans, as has been done in most of the territory heretofore given up.

The capture of Warsaw naturally would be made the occasion for great celebrations in Germany, and it is reported that Emperor William has arranged to make a state entry into the city, accompanied by the Empress. The Empress has been on a visit to Field Marshal von Hindenburg's headquarters at Allenstein, East Prussia, and left

Continued on Page 2.

Russia's Decision to Quit the Vistula Taken After Consultation With Her Allies

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 29.—The fate of Europe hangs upon the decision that Russia may take today. I do not doubt that the decision already has been taken and the corresponding orders already issued by the Grand Duke at the headquarters of the army, but we do not know it yet here.

The question before Russia today is this: Shall Russia settle down to a war of position in her vast redoubt centring on the Warsaw series of strongholds, or shall she continue to barter space against time, withdrawing from the line of the Vistula and points on it of both strategical and political importance in order to gain the time which Germany has already stored up in the form of inexhaustible supplies of gun ammunition?

It is a momentous question, and Russia does not decide it alone, but in concert with her allies.

KAISER'S PREMIER CALLS IN GERARD

American Envoy and Bethmann-Hollweg Hold a Long but Fruitless Conference.

WON'T CURB SUBMARINES

Chancellor Comes Direct from the Emperor and Stand May Be Final.

BERLIN, July 29.—Dr. Theobold von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, who returned to the capital yesterday from a visit to the Army Headquarters in the field, where he talked with Emperor William, sent for James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, today.

The conference was a protracted one, lasting an hour and a quarter. The problems of the relations between Germany and the United States were generally and exhaustively discussed, but as far as can be ascertained the conference is not likely to lead to tangible results or to any formal change in Germany's manner of conducting her submarine campaign.

GERARD CABLES GERMAN VIEW

Notifies State Department of Sentiment Against Our Note.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, has notified the State Department that the German press is almost unanimous in condemning the character, scope, and tone of the last American note on submarine warfare. Mr. Gerard cabled a summary of the German press comment in order to give the Government an idea of the impression that the American stand had created throughout Germany.

Judged by the information forwarded by the Ambassador, the feeling is widespread in the empire that the American note is unfriendly and unneutral. Nothing has been received from the Ambassador, however, to indicate the character of the response that may be made by the German Government. There is some reason to believe that this response will be long delayed. No offense will be taken by the United States Government over any failure on the part of Germany to send a reply in the immediate future. In fact, the American note is regarded as not calling for an answer except with reference to the demand for disavowal and reparation in connection with the deaths of American citizens through the sinking of the Lusitania.

It is well understood in Washington that the German Government might find it embarrassing to make disavowal and offer of reparation at this time. Such action on the part of the imperial authorities would be very unpopular, according to the information received here. Therefore, it is expected that the response will not be forwarded until a considerable period of time has elapsed. This Government appears to be in no hurry to hear from Germany on the subject. The Administration takes the position that the most satisfactory answer can be given through a careful avoidance by German submarine commanders of sinking American merchant ships without warning or similar attacks on other vessels carrying citizens of the United States.

SEES U. S. ON BRINK OF WAR.

London World Thinks We Will Be in It by Sept. 20.

West F. De Wend-Fenton, editor of The London World, in the issue of July 20, predicts that the United States will be at war with Germany within sixty days, meaning Sept. 20.

In his article Mr. De Wend-Fenton alludes to a recent difficulty with the British press censorship, and says in part: "I have had the Press Bureau round my neck during the last few days. The first intimation that I received that I had incurred the displeasure of the Great Suppressor was a notification from the shipping agents that last week's issue of The World was forbidden to leave the country.

"A day later I received a note from the Censor drawing my attention to a

Continued on Page 4.

Edgemere Night Auction Sale CONTINUES AT EDGEMERE, L. I., TONIGHT. Biggest real estate opportunity ever offered. If you have $100 saved make it work by investing for big profits. Details—Page 14 this issue.—Advt.

OUR PASSPORTS FORGED, SPY ADMITS

German Arrested in London with Fraudulent American Papers.

GERARD TO QUERY BERLIN

Washington Asks Explanation of Alleged Acts by German Secret Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—Evidence that German secret service men at Antwerp have fabricated American passports, has been revealed by the arrest here of a German spy who is now in the clutches of Scotland Yard.

The fake as disclosed today is amazing. The prisoner, traveling in England as an American with his first papers, was arrested six weeks ago as a spy. When taken by Scotland Yard detectives he flourished what purported to be an American passport issued to him at Antwerp. At first sight it appeared to be regularly issued, with photo, name, and all the essentials. But the acid test, applied by Scotland Yard experts, showed the passport to be irregular in vital respects.

Investigation through the State Department at Washington revealed that the passport was a pure fabrication. Confronted with the facts the prisoner confessed and said Captain Schnitzer of the German secret service in Antwerp gave him the false passport, using the name of an actual American citizen and putting in all the details of identity, excepting height, which differed from that appearing on the legitimate passport issued to the accredited American whose name was used.

The prisoner confessed that the German Intelligence Department engaged him to do spy work and that the fake passport was given to him under the name of the real American, so that if an investigation occurred he might hope to convince Scotland Yard that he actually was an American.

He would have succeeded, but for the fact that acid applied to his fake passport showed in the first place that the water mark of heavy lined paper was applied on the obverse side of the paper with paraffine and that on closer observation the red seal and official American stamp were fictitious.

The real American whose name was used and whose passport was copied throughout, except for the details of height and photo, which were changed to resemble the pseudo American using it is now in America, unaware that a fictitious passport was used.

Six Months for Having False Papers.

LONDON, July 29.—Carl Reinhard, a German, who has a residence in Richmond, England, was sentenced at Falmouth today to six months' imprisonment at hard labor for landing in England from the United States with a passport which, according to the evidence, he admitted was forged.

Reinhard arrived at Falmouth in the Dutch liner Rotterdam from New York with a passport made out in the name of Alfred Geysell and which described him as a Swiss subject.

A British official statement dealing with the question of espionage was issued tonight, reading as follows:

In addition to the five persons whose conviction for espionage has already been announced, the authorities have arrested at various times recently the following alleged German agents:

(a) A Dutch subject.

(b) A Dutch subject, recently tried by court-martial for attempting to communicate information regarding the fleet; findings and sentence not yet promulgated.

(c) A German with a forged American passport.

(d) A woman of German origin, married to a naturalized British subject of Prussian birth, from whom she is separated.

(e) A Brazilian of German origin.

(f) A native of Uruguay of German origin.

(g) A Peruvian of suspected German origin.

(h) A Swede.

(i) A German; claims to be a naturalized American.

(j) A British subject.

Of the above, (a), (c), (h), and (i) since their arrest have made a full confession of their mission. They will be charged with attempting to collect and communicate to the enemy information regarding the fleet and military forces, with the intention of assisting the enemy or committing an act preparatory thereto.

The trials will be in camera. It is not desirable in the public interest to give further details, but it may be stated that as far as is known none of these persons has been in this country longer than three weeks at the time of arrest. Owing to certain meas-

Continued on Page 8.

Military Operations of War's First Year

As seen by an American expert and a former officer in the German Army.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES NOW. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

TELEPHONE LIFTS SUFFRAGE HOPES

Women Get Few Rebuffs in Response to Thousands of Pleas by Wire.

FIND FAVOR IN THE COURTS

Judges, Journalists, Brokers, Officials, and Clergymen Generally Give Cheer.

Yesterday was Telephone Day, for which the suffragists of New York have been preparing for many weeks, and at the end of a hard day's work the women were hot but happy.

Every one upon whom the women called, prominent men of all professions, gave a cheerful answer whether in favor of votes for women or opposed, and a very large majority of the men—at least 75 per cent., it was estimated—told the women they believed in their enfranchisement and that they were going to vote for them.

In addition to asking the men their personal sentiments the women sought predictions of the result on Nov. 2, when the suffrage amendment goes before the people, and while many would not commit themselves, there were others who gave the women great hope of success.

It would be impossible to estimate how many hundreds of telephone calls were sent or how many hundreds of men received the messages. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, head of the Woman Suffrage Party, which is organized throughout the city in Assembly and election districts like a regular political party, said there were probably 400 women in Manhattan who sent telephone messages to the specially prominent men of that borough, officials, business, and professional men.

In addition to this, every suffragist was to telephone personally to five men. There are nearly 100,000 women in the Suffrage Party alone. The Assembly District Chairmen of the party were to telephone to the Assembly district officers of the different political parties and the election district Captains of the party to the election district officers.

Each of the different boroughs handled Telephone Day in its own way, and there were no general returns, as it was impossible to get the machinery in motion without too great trouble and expense.

Telephone Day Up State.

Up-State Telephone Day was also observed, and telegrams were received from Governors and Mayors of the different Western States and cities. These came under the head of telephone messages, but because of the matter of expense of the long-distance telephone, Western women were asked to get their officials to send telegrams to Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse "collect," and these were arriving all yesterday afternoon, and still coming when the last news for the day was given out.

Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, who spent the day with Mrs. Norman Whitehouse telephoning from the home of the latter, 118 East Fifty-sixth Street, telephoned Mayor Mitchel and received his answer that he was going to vote for the women, but that he could not give a prediction as to returns for them Nov. 2, but he is going to do that later.

That was a good start, and Mrs. Whitehouse tried Controller Prendergast.

"These are unfortunate times," said the Controller. "People's minds are on the war, and the Constitutional Convention complicates things. I hope to see the women win, and I think they should."

"How are you going to vote, Commissioner?" called Miss Mary Garrett Hay to Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, who was not to be neglected when every other city official was called.

"Well, I wish I could vote for the women," answered Commissioner Davis, "but this is one time when I will have to turn you over to the First Deputy."

"I'm heartily in favor," said Deputy Commissioner J. Burdette Lewis, to whom Commissioner Davis handed the phone. "I will vote for you Nov. 2, and I think you are going to win, but you will have a hard fight."

The suffragists consider the police of the city their best friends. They are always ready to lend them a hand and the men smile and wave to them as they travel around the city on their expeditions, but yesterday Centre Street Headquarters was not committing itself. At the Police Headquarters in the Bronx votes for women were simply bristling all over the place, the women said who called up, but in Manhattan the reception was cool.

Woods Out for a Walk.

Could the women speak to Commissioner Woods? After some hesitation they were informed that the Commissioner was not there. Where was he? After another hesitation it was found that he was on his vacation. Oh, very well, the women would call him up wherever that was if they could get the name of the place. There was a longer hesitation and then a desperate response came: "The Commissioner is taking a walking tour."

"Well," said the suffragist, hanging up the receiver, "that's the first man in the whole city who has seemed to be afraid of us, and he's the head of the Police Department."

The responses received by the women were surprisingly obliging considering the heat of the day. The announcement of the day in the papers had prepared the men, and the women had tried to be as considerate as possible in choosing hours, and they only asked for an answer that could be given in one minute.

At the headquarters of the Equal Franchise League, 8 East Thirty-seventh Street, where were Mrs. John Blair, the Acting President, and a committee of prominent women, the Judges were called early in the day, to get them before they went on the bench. One of them, who was reached late by long-distance telephone in Westchester,

Continued on Page 9.

IF WORN OUT AND "ALL IN" from overwork or hot weather, take Wincarnis, the famous tonic and restorative.—Advt.

WARN MEXICANS TO LET FOOD IN

This Country May Be Forced to Act at Once to Save Starving Capital.

ENVOY'S COURIER ATTACKED

Zapatistas Trample Our Flag and Destroy Dispatches—Carry Off Spaniard in Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Alarmed over chaotic conditions in Mexico City, where the population is starving and virtual anarchy prevails, Secretary Lansing tonight telegraphed demands on the leaders of the Mexican factions that railroad communication between Vera Cruz and the capital be restored immediately in order to permit food supplies to reach the stricken city.

These representations were telegraphed to General Venustiano Carranza, head of the Constitutionalists; General Francisco Villa, head of the so-called Convention Government, and General Emiliano Zapata, leader of the force which now controls Mexico City and is co-operating with Villa.

The note sent to Carranza at Vera Cruz by Secretary Lansing deals entirely with the railroad and food situations. Carranza is told that intolerable conditions have prevailed for several months along the line of the railway connecting Vera Cruz and Mexico City, and this Government looks to the Carranza Government to remedy the conditions and permit the shipment of food supplies into Mexico City for the benefit of Americans and, in fact, of the entire population, which is represented to be on the verge of starvation. Carranza is told also that his failure to comply with the demands of the United States will cause this Government to hold him responsible.

The notes sent to Villa and Zapata are of similar import. They are told that any attempts on the part of their forces to interrupt communication with Mexico City and destroy the railroad running from Vera Cruz will be resisted by the United States Government. No definite action is threatened by this Government in its communications to Carranza, Villa, and Zapata, but the telegraphic notes from Secretary Lansing leave the inference that unless conditions are remedied the United States will be obliged to take a positive course in order to remedy them. The understanding here is that unless food supplies are permitted to pass freely into Mexico City this Government's hand will be forced within ten days.

Days may elapse before the communication to Zapata can be delivered because of the break in communication between Mexico City and the outside world. The Brazilian Minister, Senhor Cardoso, who is in charge of American interests in Mexico City, has not been able to communicate with his Government for ten days, and it is not known here whether important messages from the State Department sent recently have been delivered to him. The last message received from Senhor Cardoso was sent from Mexico City on July 10, the night of the day following the evacuation of the capital by the force of General Pablo Gonzales.

The decision of Secretary Lansing to send a vigorous note to the factions in dual control of the rail line between Vera Cruz and the capital followed the receipt by the State Department from Vera Cruz today of messages of a most sensational character dealing with the situation in Mexico City. Secretary Lansing declined to make these messages public in their textual form and only a part of the dispatches was given out. The information which they contained was taken from the capital to Vera Cruz by courier. It was learned that the messages did not emanate from Senhor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister, but came from responsible Americans inside Mexico City. One of the dispatches bore date of July 25. It stated that food conditions in the capital were extremely bad, that starvation was actually there, and that in ten days the situation would be very alarming.

Zapata Insult to Our Flag.

The situation confronting the United States in its dealings with the Mexican factions has been aggravated considerably by information received by the State Department this afternoon that an indignity had been offered to an American citizen who was engaged in carrying official messages to the United States Government. This citizen is Allen Mallory, 23 years old, a son of F. A. Mallory, manager of the Pope Packing Company of Mexico City. He was intrusted with important official communications from Senhor Cardoso and was taking them in an automobile from Mexico City to Puebla for delivery to the American Consul there, who was to forward them to Vera Cruz for cabling to Washington.

The automobile was held up by a force of Zapatistas near Zapata's own headquarters. The American flag which was flown from it was torn from its fastening, trampled on and destroyed, the dispatches for the United States Government were torn into bits, and Mallory and three companions were subjected to indignities. One of those with Mallory was a Spanish subject, who was beaten by the Zapatistas and a rope tied around his neck. This rope was fastened to a horse, and the Spaniard was dragged to Zapata's headquarters. When Mallory protested he was told that he would be shot if he made further disturbance. A vigorous protest against this indignity was contained in the note telegraphed to Zapata tonight.

The information that came to the State Department about the attack of the motor car indicated that Zapata had ordered the car to be stopped and the messages that Mallory was conveying confiscated because Zapata believed that the United States Government was on the point of according formal recognition to the Carranza cause.

The same message said also that Paul Hudson, editor of The Mexican Herald of Mexico City, and members of his family, were still held prisoners in the capital and that Americans there were aroused over the arrests. The Brazilian Minister, who represents American interests, was endeavoring to have them released. So far as known, the dispatch said, the Hudson family had not been subjected to any indignities.

One of the messages upon which Secretary Lansing acted is believed to have

Continued on Page 2.

ROSCA RED—Sparkling Ruby in color. A very favorite wine during meals.—Advt.

BECKER, ABOUT TO DIE, FLAYS WHITMAN; WIFE BEGS GOVERNOR IN VAIN FOR LIFE; EMBRACES DOOMED MAN AT MIDNIGHT

Never Offered to Plead Guilty, Says Becker, Denying Other Charges in Message to Whitman

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 29.—Charles Becker sent tonight to Governor Whitman this challenging letter, written today in his cell in the death house at Sing Sing:

Sir: You are credited in the public press this morning with these statements concerning me, each of them wholly untrue and unwarranted:

First—It is said that I offered to plead guilty to murder in the second degree.

Standing on the brink of the grave, I ask you solemnly to name the person to whom I offered to plead guilty to murder in the second degree, or any crime whatever.

It would be too shocking to suspect that the Governor of this State could stoop to assail with unfounded charges a helpless man in the very shadow of death. I prefer to assume that you have been misled. But I demand, in the name of the justice that you are sworn to administer, that you state how the misconception was caused. For the statement is wholly untrue. I never offered to plead guilty to murder in the second degree or any other offense. I never authorized any one to make such an offer in my behalf. Every one of my counsel assures me that he never made any such offer.

Second—It is said that I offered to give testimony against several persons (whose names are undisclosed) of having shared with me in collecting money from lawbreakers, what is commonly known as grafting.

It is wholly untrue that I ever offered to give such testimony against any one. Mr. Manton is the one who asked you, on my behalf, to take counsel with some citizen of pre-eminent distinction concerning the executive action justice required in my case. He assures me that he never made any such offer or said anything that could be taken as suggesting it. I ask you, Sir, to disclaim publicly this imputation on me, or else assign your authority for making it.

Third—It is said that I sent counsel to two men arrested for complicity in the murder of Herman Rosenthal at the moment of their arrest.

This is wholly untrue. I ask you to disclaim it.

Fourth—With a cruelty that is almost inconceivable, it is stated that my first wife died under circumstances warranting suspicion that I had caused her death.

Against this foul insinuation I content myself with this simple narrative of facts, which can be verified by many persons, including her own father: I was married to Mary Mahoney of 117 Washington Street Feb. 6, 1895, by the Rev. J. H. McGean of St. Peter's Church, corner Barclay and Church Streets. Mrs. Becker caught cold on the night of our marriage. It settled on her lungs, and ten days later she was treated by Dr. Turner of 30 State Street, later by Dr. Cook of 111 West Twelfth Street, by Dr. Rockwell of the Roosevelt Hospital or the Vanderbilt Clinic, also by Dr. Loomis, the eminent tuberculosis specialist, and by a doctor in Jeffersonville, Sullivan County, whither she had been removed on account of her disease. Mrs. Becker died in her father's home Oct. 15, 1895, and was buried from St. Peter's Church and lies in Calvary Cemetery. No breath of suspicion was ever raised against me as to my wife's death, for every one knew that the cause of death was hasty consumption.

Her father, Jeremiah Mahoney, now lives at Roseville, Newark, N. J. Will you, Sir, disarm this hideous imputation while I remain alive, or must I go to my death with so foul an aspersion on my character without an opportunity to meet and refute it? To these charges, and to all others that may be formulated or insinuated, I answer by repeating solemnly, on the brink of the world to which you are sending me before my time, what was my constant answer while in the world:

I am innocent as you of having murdered Herman Rosenthal or of having counseled, procured, or aided his murder, or having any knowledge of that dreadful crime.

Mark well, Sir, these words of mine. When your power passes, then the truth of Rosenthal's murder will become known. But not while your nominees remain District Attorneys and can hold the club over these persons. With the aid of Judges who were misled into misconceiving the testimony offered on my trial and into misstating it both to the jury and on appeal you have proved yourself able to destroy my life. But, believe me, I will surrender it without rancor. Not all the Judges in this State, nor in this country, nor the Governor of this State, nor the District Attorney, nor all of them combined, can destroy permanently the character of an innocent man.

CHARLES BECKER.

WHITMAN SCORNS TO REPLY TO BECKER

"Man About to Die in the Electric Chair Cannot Challenge Governor.

SAYS MANTON MADE OFFER

Agreed to Do ver Five Police Grafters—Not a Doubt of Murderer's Guilt.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30, (Friday.)—"This man is guilty. There is not the slightest shadow of a doubt of his guilt. My mind could not be changed with regard to Becker. There never was a case more perfectly proved in the annals of criminal jurisprudence."

Governor Whitman made this statement on his return here early this morning from Poughkeepsie, where he had listened to the final plea of Mrs. Becker on behalf of her husband, and denied her application for executive clemency.

A score of newspaper men were waiting when Governor Whitman arrived with his military secretary, Major Moore. A strong police guard of men mounted and on foot, in uniform and plain clothes, surrounded the executive mansion at the time. The officer in command denied access even to the newspaper men until Major Moore personally vouched for them.

Before the Governor made his statement he had been informed of the contents of Becker's open letter to him.

"Becker may well say that he never offered to plead guilty to second degree murder," said the Governor. "I have never spoken to Becker since that night in the station house after Rosenthal had been killed. At that time Becker asked me: 'Where is the body?'

"'I have been all over the body myself,' I told Becker. These are the last words I ever spoke to him.

"But you all know that it has been published hundreds of times during the last three years that Becker was ready to plead guilty to murder in the second degree and that it has never been denied by Becker.

"It is an absolute fact that Mr. Manton, when he was up here a few weeks ago, gave me the names of five prominent men connected with the system in the New York Police Department. He made a statement afterward in New York in which he recited this fact, and referred to me for the identity of the

Continued on Page 2.

DEWEY'S PURE GRAPE JUICE. Healthful and refreshing Summer Drink. 138 Fulton Street & 81 Nassau Street, N. Y. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.—Advt.

MRS. BECKER WEEPS IN HOPELESS PLEA

Gov. Whitman Refuses Lawyer and Then the Wife, Who Ask for Reprieve.

IN DARKENED HOTEL ROOM

The Stricken Woman Had Gone to and from Albany to Reach the Governor at Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 29.—The last effort to save the life of ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker of New York City, ordered forfeited by law tomorrow morning for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, was made here this evening by the convicted man's wife, and it failed.

For nearly half an hour Mrs. Becker pleaded with Governor Charles S. Whitman. At the end, when she had heard the Governor tell her gently of the real sorrow he felt at his inability to help her, Mrs. Becker's composure, that had been maintained throughout a trying day only by her tremendous courage and will, broke, and in tears she sobbed out:

"My husband was no saint, but, oh, he wasn't the awful murderer that they say!"

Five minutes later, outwardly at least, as calm and collected as has been her usual appearance since the beginning of her trouble, Mrs. Becker was bound in a taxicab for the railroad station here where she planned to catch a train for Ossining to take her last farewell of her husband in the death house in Sing Sing prison.

At the last moment she thought to make faster time, and started for Ossining by motor.

Last Plea in Darkened Room.

Mrs. Becker's interview with the man who twice had brought about her husband's conviction of murder was held in a small room on the second floor of the Nelson House, in Market Street, here. It was dusk when the interview began, and heavy shadows filled the room. It was dark when it ended, but no lights had been made, and it was in darkness that the prosecutor and the wife of Charles Becker parted.

For more than an hour and a half the Governor had listened to the pleas and arguments of John B. Johnston, one of Becker's counsel, before he entered the room where Mrs. Becker had waited, alone, for all this time. Mr. Whitman

Continued on Page 2.

ATLANTA—BIRMINGHAM & SO. WEST. Direct through service, all steel trains, via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Inq. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

GETS TO PRISON AT 11.35 P.M.

Osborne Grants Unusual Privilege and Parting Is in Keeper's Office.

5:45 A. M. IS DEATH HOUR

Prisoner Makes Last Confession—At His Own Request Will Die Before Mulatto.

FIRST WITNESSES ARRIVE

Last Written Statement Is a Denial of Albany Charges and of Blood Guilt.

SING SING, July 30, 4 A. M.—At 3:45 A. M. the first official witnesses invited to the execution of ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker arrived at the prison. They were Dr. Joseph C. Stammers of 117 West Seventy-ninth Street, who will represent Sheriff Max Grifenhagen; Milton Schnaer, a sanitary engineer of 574 West End Avenue; Dr. Frank E. Miller of 22 West Thirty-third Street, and Dr. William S. Bryant of 9 West Fifty-fourth Street. Sheriff Grifenhagen and Under Sheriff Frank Bowers were in the party, but they will not witness the execution.

Becker took leave of his wife at midnight in the office of the Principal Keeper of Sing Sing Prison on the eve of his death for the murder of Herman Rosenthal. The privilege, seldom accorded to a condemned man, was granted by Warden Thomas Mott Osborne, and Becker took full advantage of it.

In a cell of the Death House he could have touched his wife's hand, but he could not have embraced her, could not have kissed her. This morning he did all these, straining his wife to him as he bade her a last farewell.

Becker wore the death garb of black—the suit made especially for him by prisoner tailors. His hair was cropped close, that death might be made more sure for him.

But Becker was unlike any condemned man who had awaited death before him in Sing Sing Prison. The one-time Police Lieutenant of New York, who had been called a man of steel nerves because he showed no emotion in all the three years of his fight to escape the fate now close upon him, was on the verge of a nervous breakdown.

Came Near to Breakdown.

It was not because of his approaching death, but because, until 11:35, just six hours and ten minutes before he was to die, the wife who had stood so loyally by him through his fight was unaccountably missing from his side.

All yesterday he had expected her, until he learned that she had rushed off on a last effort to have the Governor intercede in her husband's behalf. But early in the evening, while in the death cell, he was told that she was expected every minute, and the nervous strain made visible inroads on his remarkable composure.

The hours dragged, and the Warden permitted him to go to the principal keeper's office with his brother John and brother-in-law, John Lynch, to await Mrs. Becker's arrival. By 11 o'clock the corners of the condemned man's mouth were twitching nervously and he no longer conversed with his brothers, but paced the floor like a caged animal.

As he walked to and fro the sound of his footsteps could not be heard. Becker was wearing the soft felt slippers in which he will go to his death at sunrise. A sombre and tragic figure he made.

He did not know that Mrs. Becker, hoping to save time, had essayed the journey from Poughkeepsie by motor instead of train.

Holds Wife in Last Embrace.

Finally a taxicab sped up to the front of the prison, where were gathered a hundred persons waiting, and Mrs. Becker, ashen white, jumped out and ran to the Warden's private entrance. The Warden and Deputy Warden Johnson met her and hurried her, breathless, to the principal keeper's room. Guards there had orders not to take their eyes off Becker, but they looked away while the man who is to die embraced the woman.

Mrs. Becker spent an hour with her husband, and when she left him, about 12:30 o'clock, Becker showed that he had once more gained his composure.

"I can now face death with a calm heart," were his last words as he bade his wife farewell.

Mrs. Becker went in the Warden's automobile from the prison, accompanied by her brother, George Lynch. They were met at the top of the hill by a motor car engaged to take them both to New York. Mrs. Becker clutched her umbrella nervously and showed plainly she realized she had seen Charles Becker alive for the last time. She refused to speak, but hurried at once into the waiting automobile.

Becker spent the time after the departure of his wife quietly sitting on the edge of his cot. He made no attempt to sleep, but appeared to be in deep meditation. At 3 o'clock, although he had then less than three hours of life before him, he showed no signs of breaking down under the strain, but was calmly waiting the arrival of Father

Cashin and Father Curry, who are to administer communion.

Warden Osborne did not leave the prison for New York as it was expected he would, but at 3 o'clock was standing on the lawn outside the prison talking to the newspaper men.

It was recalled here today that thirteen years ago Charles Becker had gruffly had himself strapped in this same chair in which he is to pay the death penalty tomorrow.

Mr. Johnson said Becker had prepared a statement of not more than 100 words which would be given out after his death.

The chauffeur who brought Mrs. Becker to Sing Sing from Poughkeepsie explained the reason for her long delay. He had lost the road. At a point near Peekskill he had taken the wrong route and made a long and unnecessary detour, and Mrs. Becker, almost hysterical, had begged him to make all possible speed.

John B. Johnston, law partner of Martin T. Manton, accompanied Mrs. Becker here in the taxicab from Poughkeepsie, for which the chauffeur charged $18. Johnston paid the amount and went in and said good-bye to Becker. On leaving the prison after just a few moments with Becker, Mr. Johnston said:

"I am more than ever convinced of his innocence. Make no mistake in that."

Before Mrs. Becker's arrival Becker had summoned Father Curry and made his last confession. Simultaneously, his final statement to the public, in the form of a letter addressed to Governor Whitman, was being given out by the prison authorities. Copies had been left by Becker's counsel, who took one copy away with them to telegraph to the Governor tonight.

"Rock of Ages" Sung by Condemned.

News of the failure of Mrs. Becker to see Gov. Whitman's commutation of the sentence of Becker in the death house at about 8 o'clock. With him at that time were his brother, John and Mrs. Becker's brother, John Lynch, whom Becker had sent for early in the day and who arrived in the afternoon. The three had been together for several hours, the other brother and the sister had bid Becker a tearful last farewell a short time before, and the three found nothing more to talk of and fell silent.

Other prisoners in the gloomy death house were also silent, though not a man of them was asleep. Father Cashin entered, but try as he would he could not relieve the sorrowful oppression that seemed to have settled down on the little group. Then Father Cashin commenced humming, at first softly, and then louder and louder, the hymn, "Rock of Ages."

Becker's brother joined him, then Lynch and the humming grew in volume until it could be heard beyond the walls of the house. Suddenly a voice clear but low from a cell three doors removed from Becker's took up the tune and uttered the words " Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me." Then all the convicts met the same death that will be Becker's at sunrise joined in and the sounds, ever increasing in volume, floated out over the black prison yard. Becker himself joined in the chorus and every one of the sixteen other condemned men in the death house joined in the song. When it ended Father Cashin knelt in front of Becker's cell and prayed, the other men, unseen, joined in the prayer, as did the brother and brother-in-law.

Taken From Cell to Greet Wife.

As time dragged by, after news of Mrs. Becker's failure at the Poughkeepsie conference had been received, Becker showed the first signs of nervousness or nervous impatience that he had exhibited during his entire stay in the death house.

Warden Osborne decided to allow him the privilege, which was unknown before in the present Warden's regime, of seeing the relatives outside his cell, where they could actually touch and embrace him.

[illegible] drew into a matter of hours [illegible] showed most agitation that [illegible] Warden Osborne and Deputy Warden Johnson notified him that all hope was gone last night. Several trains from Poughkeepsie came, but no sign of Mrs. Becker, and finally word was received that she had taken a taxicab from Poughkeepsie at 7:45 in the hope that, being the railroad time, Poughkeepsie is 42½ miles from Ossining, and by 11 o'clock she had not arrived.

"This is the greatest strain I have had to bear, yet," Becker was heard to mutter by one of the guards who, Warden Osborne stipulates, must be present in the Principal Keeper's office as long as Becker was there.

3 Years to the Minute After Arrest.

Shortly after 9 o'clock Becker suddenly asked:

"What time is it?"

"Nine twenty," replied his brother, consulting his watch.

Becker reflected silently a moment, then said:

"It was just three years ago to the minute that I was arrested."

All yesterday there were double lines of guards about the prison grounds to keep away the throngs of curious. Over 100 automobilists were stopped at the prison gates and told they could not enter, even as visitors, without special orders.

The official test of the electric chair was made to be in perfect order. The test was made by the executioner, whose name is kept a secret. Two rubber mats were placed beside the death chair. On these the priests will stand at Becker's side when the current is turned on.

The only persons present will be physicians, prison officials, representatives of the press, and a few persons who are classed as "citizens" and whose names and the reason for their presence the Warden withholds.

Was Awake at Sunrise.

"Without a tremor—as calm as you or I," is the way Deputy Warden Charles H. Johnson described Becker's attitude when the sun went down on his last full day of life. When the guards went to waken the men in the death house shortly before 6 o'clock in the morning they found Becker sitting on the end of his little cot and staring through the bars into the gray corridor. He asked that the morning newspapers be brought to him before he ate breakfast.

He read every line that had been written about him and tore out the telegraph stories from Albany in which the manner in which Governor Whitman received the news was described. He reread these particular items, and the guards heard him grumbling. He asked for pencil and paper and wanted to deny parts of the dispatches, particularly the statement that his first wife died under mysterious circumstances.

He was forced to wait, however, as the time for the usual prison routine before death in the electric chair had arrived. Two guards unlocked the door to Becker's cell and silently led him down the corridor of the death house to a little room in which is a shower bath. He was undressed and took his last bath on earth. While this was in progress another guard was busy in the cell he had just left, changing every bit of bed clothing and the mattress. This precaution is always taken to prevent condemned men from secreting instruments with which they might take their own lives. What few articles belonging to Becker that remained in the cell were removed, even the photograph of Mrs. Becker. This was the one souvenir among his cell trinkets that Becker refused to give away. All were taken out and sent to Becker's home.

Dons His Death Suit.

The prisoner was dressed in a new suit of prison underwear on being taken back to his cell. Then a guard entered with the sombre suit recently made in the prison especially for Becker, in which he will be led to the chair at sunrise this morning. The suit consists only of coat and trousers and the slit in the leg of the trousers through which one of the electrodes is to be applied to the flesh had not yet been cut. Dressed in this garment of death, Becker was turned over to the barber and his hair was cropped closely so that a second electrode may be placed in the closest possible contact with his scalp. Finally, the felt slippers, which are to be worn in the chair, were put on his feet and his heavy leather shoes were removed from the cell.

This gruesome ordeal over, Becker's mind returned to its original purpose, and this time he asked that a stenographer he sent in to take down his reply to Governor Whitman and his final statement. It was decided that the rules would not permit the presence of a stenographer or of pen and ink in the doomed man's cell on the day before his death, but that he could have paper and pencil. These were supplied to him, and he set about writing industriously. Before he had completed his work it was seen by one of the officials, who urged him to make certain revisions, to this he objected.

Word apparently reached his counsel in New York, and on an early afternoon train W. Bourke Cockran and Martin T. Manton hurried to Ossining. They rushed to Sing Sing in a taxicab. Manton remained in the death house for more than two hours. Mr. Cockran was with Becker an hour, and then retired to the prison office to wait. Both lawyers hurried away in their car as rapidly as they had come, refusing to make any statement to reporters.

Original Statement Altered.

Becker's statement was given out by Deputy Warden Johnson at 8:30 o'clock last night in the form in which it was left after his lawyers and prison officials had begged him to make alterations in it. There was much conjecture here tonight as to what the statement would have contained had it not been changed. They were typewritten copies that the prison officials gave out last night. The part about persons over whom he said the "club" was held, of course, referred to Becker's former associates who testified against him, Vallon and Rose.

Becker's brothers, Lieutenant John Becker of New York and Jackson Becker, together with his sister, Mrs. Catherine Geuigher, came to Ossining on the same train that brought his lawyers. They waited in the Warden's office while the lawyers were in conference, and did not get to see Becker until 5:30 o'clock. None would say anything for publication.

Dr. Charles W. Farr, the prison physician, and the assistant physician, Dr. Henry Mergens, made a physical examination of the prisoner and expressed some surprise at finding his pulse to be 78, which they said was about normal for him. When they entered his cell Becker said, with a smile:

"I suppose you've come to say good-bye to me in a throng of men."

The order of execution of the two prisoners condemned to die in the chair today has been changed at Becker's own request. He wants to die before Samuel Haynes, the mulatto, who is taking his approaching death with extreme calmness. It is the rule for the officials to send first to the chair the man who is believed more likely to break down as a result of the ordeal of waiting. It was thought that the powerful ex-Police Lieutenant would be by far the stronger of the two men and therefore the better man to go last to the chair. When Becker requested that he be sent first it was so arranged.

He will be awakened in his cell at 4 o'clock and will be visited by his spiritual adviser, Father Curry of New York, and the prison Chaplain, Father Cashin. The Catholic Communion will then be administered and Becker will recite prayers. His breakfast will be served in the cell and he will be allowed to smoke.

At 5:40 o'clock, five minutes before his scheduled last moment, a guard will enter and slit his trouser leg while another guard is drawing the curtains over the other cell doors. Two guards will precede Becker, a priest will march at either side of him, two guards and the Acting Principal Keeper, Frederick Dorner, will follow. The procession will pass through the corridor of the death house, through a squatty, heavy door into the old corridor that is now used for dark cells and is now being remodeled for additional death cells and then through the narrow door in the concrete wall to the execution room itself.

May Make Speech in Chair.

It was rumored yesterday that Becker informed one of the officials that he is determined to "go to the witness stand on the brink of death," to tell the witnesses in the death chamber the things he did not tell at his trials. There have been cases in which prisoners were allowed by the prison officials to make living statements of this nature, though not in recent years.

The autopsy room, adjoining the execution chamber, was made ready for the morning's task. The body will later be turned over to an undertaker, who will receive his directions from kin who live in an automobile for Sing Sing. Sheriff Grifenhagen said he would not witness the execution.

"I cannot see why any one would want to witness such a thing out of curiosity," said the Sheriff. "I would not attend it for any amount of money. If it were my duty to attend I would do so, but as I am not compelled to do so, I will not under any circumstances."

Martin T. Manton of Becker's counsel said yesterday:

"There is absolutely no truth in the statement that Becker offered to plead guilty to murder in the second degree or any other degree, so far as I know. Certainly no such offer was made while I was his counsel. Becker will go to the chair with a dying declaration of innocence. Personally, I am convinced that he is not guilty of murder."

Joseph A. Shay of 50 Broad Street, the lawyer who obtained from the Appellate Court a reversal of Becker's first conviction, said yesterday that Becker had made no offer through him to plead guilty to anything.

"I do not believe that Governor Whitman made any such statement," he said. "Becker never contemplated any such thing for a minute. He was confident that his innocense was established.

"I cannot believe either that Governor Whitman ever made the statement that there was ground for thinking that Becker killed his first wife. There are plenty of witnesses to establish that she died a natural death in her father's home. When I was acting for Becker, Governor Whitman told me that if Becker took the stand, one of the lines of cross-examination would concern the death of his first wife. I told Becker of this and he said that such a charge was made out of whole cloth, and that it could be disproved at once. The charge is quite groundless.

No Evidence He Took Graft.

"As to the statement credited to one of Becker's lawyers, that while Becker was innocent of murder, he was guilty of taking graft, I can only say that I know of no evidence that Becker ever took graft and I am absolutely convinced of his innocence of murder. I never discussed with Becker the charges of graft. The stories about his taking graft were all of the haziest description. No specific allegations of graft were ever made with witnesses to back it up. The stories of his big bank accounts were mythical. He never had much money and had practically none when I came into the case.

"I believe that Becker is dying a martyr and that his innocence will be established in time, probably by the death bed confession of Vallon or Webber. Rose is too low ever to confess, even on his death-bed. As to Plitt's statement that he testified at the second trial under a promise that Becker would be pardoned, it is utterly absurd. Plitt is not entitled to belief under any circumstances."

Charles B. Plitt, described as Becker's press agent, who was pronounced by the Appellate Court to be one of the most important witnesses against Becker at the second trial, made a statement yesterday afternoon at the office of N. Joseph Slickten of 31 Park Row that he had been induced to testify at the second trial by the promise of Charles S. Whitman that, if elected Governor, he would pardon Becker, should Becker be convicted.

"If it will do any good now," said Plitt, "I am willing to make this statement. I would have made it before if I had been granted immunity for certain charges that might result."

He then made the following formal statement:

Tells of Promised Pardon.

"Governor Whitman, while District Attorney of New York County, summoned me to his office a short time before the second Becker trial and in the presence of others whose names I cannot make public Mr. Whitman said to me:

"'I want you to help convict Becker in his coming trial. Your appearance on the stand as his former press agent will make a big difference in the outcome.'

"I am not sure of Mr. Whitman's exact words, but he said in effect:

"'Just as soon as I am elected Governor I will see that he is pardoned.'

"Three weeks ago I went to Albany and reminded the Governor of what he had said to me on that occasion, and he replied that he did not recollect the conversation."

BECKER WITNESS PROTESTS.

Luban Says He Is Being Persecuted Because of His Testimony.

The report published yesterday that a gambling house was being operated openly at 174 Sixth Avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, by "Dollar John" Langer and Jacob Luban, brother of Morris Luban, an important witness in the case against the four gunmen and Charles Becker, created a stir yesterday at Police Headquarters and the office of District Attorney Perkins. It was intimated that the place was being protected by the police because of Luban's connection with the Becker case. This allegation was denied by all concerned, and detectives were detailed to investigate.

The alleged gambling house seemed quiet enough yesterday. It is on the second floor, and there are green curtains bearing the inscription, "Flower and Feather S. B. C. Inc." The "S. B. C." when spelled out reads: "Social Benefit Club."

Coincident with the publication in an afternoon newspaper Jacob Luban appeared before District Attorney Perkins and charged that he was being persecuted because of his connection with the Becker case. He said the club was not a gambling house and that he would be glad to have a plain-clothes man become a member and be present whenever he desired.

Mr. Perkins said Luban had come to him three weeks ago with the same complaint of persecution and that he had communicated with Commissioner Woods.

Inspector Wakefield said yesterday that the alleged gambling house was being watched and that it would be closed if evidence could be obtained. "It certainly is not true," he added, "that we are protecting any one or persecuting any one."

TELLS FRIEND HE'S INNOCENT.

Letter from Becker to a Policeman Received Yesterday.

A letter from Charles Becker received yesterday by a member of the Police Department in this city was made public with the proviso that the name of the recipient should not be disclosed for departmental reasons. The letter said:

My dear friend: I read your letter to my noble wife. I am deeply grateful to you for your kind words of sympathy for her—the best woman that ever lived. I am now going to tell you once more that I am as innocent as you of this reeking crime. No matter what you may think, the truth of my words will become clear as crystal when the light breaks through on the ghastly murder. I am sure the day will come when my most bitter enemies will no longer doubt my assertion of innocence. Please give my regards to your family and all inquiring friends. Tell them I say no innocent man need fear to die. That is my mainstay. I now bid you a last fond farewell. May God bless you and keep you safe is the prayer of

Your doomed friend,
CHARLES BECKER.

The letter, dated July 27, is postmarked July 29, and is written on the letterhead, "Correspondence Department, Sing Sing Prison, New York."

APPEAL TO HOGAN ABANDONED

Lawyers Had Conceived Idea of Asking for Stay.

After half a day of poring over law books and the history of the Becker case, W. Bourke Cockran and Martin T. Manton, the condemned man's counsel, abandoned their plan, conceived early yesterday morning, of appealing to Judge Hogan of the Court of Appeals for a stay of Charles Becker's execution until the Court of Appeals meets in October, when a plea might be made for a review of Justice Ford's decision. Judge Hogan, who is in Syracuse, alone dissented from the majority opinion of the court in denying Becker's last appeal for a new trial.

Shortly after noon Mr. Manton announced that he and Mr. Cockran had decided not to make the appeal for a stay to Judge Hogan on the ground that only the Governor could act at the eleventh hour. Although, he said, a careful study of all legal authorities showed that an appeal from Justice Ford's decision could be taken when the Court of Appeals meets in October, no Judge had a right to order a stay of execution yesterday under the circumstances.

It was following this decision that Mr. Manton and Mr. Cockran decided to send to Albany John B. Johnston of their firm, with Mrs. Becker, to make a plea to Governor Whitman for a stay until the Court of Appeals could be asked to review Justice Ford's decision. It was when the counsel showed Mrs. Becker it was the only chance for her husband that she shifted from her expressed determination not to appeal to Governor Whitman. Just after Johnston left Mr. Manton said:

"It is impossible to get a stay of execution from a Judge and no court can grant a stay at this time. The only person who can grant a stay of execution is the Governor and we are asking him for a stay in order to make an appeal to the Court of Appeals in October."

Threats Sent to Manton.

Mr. Manton said that in the last few days he had received a number of letters threatening him with bodily harm if he kept Becker from the electric chair. He said that two days ago a stranger seized him by the arm and told him that if he did not give up the fight for Becker he would be killed. He said he was convinced the letters were all from cranks and exhibited one he received yesterday morning, which contained the following, purporting to be a copy of a telegram sent to Governor Whitman:

Your position officially as District Attorney is so thoroughly vindicated I would in view of some doubt appeal to you for mercy for Becker. I do so positively believe that the law will thus be met and the opinion at large satisfied. Did you ever read the celebrated Courvoisier case?
(Signed) T. J. O'KEEFE.

Mr. Cockran late yesterday afternoon issued a long statement on the Becker case, in which he said, in part:

"The history of the Becker case down to this moment will be complete when these events are made public.

"At 4 P. M. yesterday a 48-page brief was received at this office from the District Attorney. The brief gave Mr. Perkins's idea of the difference between the Benham and Becker cases.

"Messrs. Manton and Johnston at once saw Mr. Justice Ford and asked that an opportunity be given Mr. Cockran to answer it. They were both told by the learned Justice that no answer was necessary.

"Mr. Justice Ford having decided that the appeal made to him should have been addressed to the Governor, Mr. Johnston today went to Albany for the purpose of preferring these three requests:

1st. That Mr. Whitman reconsider his determination to dispose of this matter himself and that he take advice of some conspicuous citizen concerning the executive action with respect to Becker which the highest interests of justice demand.

2d. If this request be refused, then that the Governor himself hear objections to execution of the sentence based on the record and on the additional fact embodied in the affidavits submitted to Mr. Justice Ford.

3d. That a reprieve be granted for the purpose of enabling the court of final review to decide whether Mr. Justice Ford was correct in holding that the Supreme Court has not the inherent power to set aside a judgment of death which it had been induced to render through perjury, fraud, or mistake, which he admits it has to set aside a judgment for money secured through similarly corrupt agencies or methods.

"Counsel for Becker are confident that on appeal the position assumed by them would be upheld."

Brief Not Considered by Ford.

When told of Mr. Cockran's statement, Justice Ford said:

"You can say for me that I had my mind made up before the District Attorney's brief was delivered to me. I did not consider the brief with the other evidence and did not even read it."

Sheriff Max S. Grifenhagen and Under Sheriff Frank K. Bowers, with Dr. Frank E. Miller, 22 West Thirty-first Street, and Dr. William S. Bryant, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, said last night they would leave at 2 o'clock this morning in an automobile for Sing Sing. Sheriff Grifenhagen said he would not witness the execution.

Father Curry and Father Cashin marked in Becker's Bible and Prayer Book some portions which they decided were peculiarly appropriate for a man about to meet Becker's fate. These selections included the Fiftieth Psalm, or the Miserere; the Lord's address to His disciples after the Last Supper, and the prayers known as the acts of contrition, faith, hope, and charity.

MRS. BECKER WEEPS IN HOPELESS PLEA

Continued from Page 1.

had declined to intervene, but he knew that Mrs. Becker was waiting, and he went to her at 7:15 o'clock, passing through an unoccupied room of the suite of three that had separated the waiting woman from the improvised council chamber in one of the hotel parlors.

The doors, that had been closed as Mr. Johnston talked, were opened now, but neither Mr. Johnston nor Major John Stanley Moore, the Governor's Military Secretary, and the only other person present at the first interview, followed Mr. Whitman.

The Governor bowed as he entered the room, and, as Mrs. Becker waited tensely for him to open the conversation, remarked gently and pleasantly:

"I am ready now to hear anything new that you have to offer me in this case, Mrs. Becker. I want you to feel free to tell me everything. If there is anything you know that you have not told, and that now you think would help your husband, you may tell me with the fullest assurance that it will be regarded as absolutely confidential."

"There is nothing new, and I have nothing to tell you in confidence," Mrs. Becker replied. "But I do ask sufficient delay to provide for a review of Justice Ford's decision."

It was the decision of Wednesday evening, when Justice Ford decreed that no inherent power lay in the Supreme Court to open a capital case already decided by that court and passed on by the Court of Appeals. It was the same plea which, in legal phraseology and supported by citations of the law, Mr. Johnston had made a few moments before. As he had declined to grant a reprieve before, so the Governor did again, but he did it as kindly as it was possible to make such a statement, concluding:

"I am sorry it is impossible for me to do anything. I am sorry. I can do nothing."

It was then that Mrs. Becker's control gave way only to be recovered an instant later when she left the hotel.

Great crowds filled Market Street in front of the Nelson House, and although Mrs. Becker emerged from a side door and tried to hurry to a taxicab that had been summoned, she was recognized by the black taffeta gown and black hat with white feathers, which made her conspicuous in a throng most of whom were already acquainted with her features from portraits published in the newspapers.

Policemen fought a way through the crowd for her, but even in the taxicab she had difficulty commencing her journey to the station. The crowds would not move till they were forced to do so and the cab could not start. When it finally got away three men were clinging to the rear and trying to peer at the stricken woman through the little window in the back of the cab.

At the request of the Governor no newspaper man attempted to question Mrs. Becker. The Governor had promised that he and Mr. Johnston would make public the events of their conference and they kept this word. The Governor said:

"I suppose you want to ask me what Mrs. Becker came to see me about. I have told her I cannot intervene."

Then he turned to Mr. Johnston, saying:

"Perhaps you had better recount what transpired this afternoon."

It was already common knowledge that neither Mr. Johnston nor Mrs. Becker had asked for a pardon. Both lawyer and wife had sought a reprieve, the lawyer making his request under three divisions.

He asked first that the Governor reconsider his decision not to let some one other than himself consider an appeal for Executive clemency, he to be guided by this other person's advice. If this were denied he asked that Mr. Whitman go into the merits of the case as presented to Justice Ford, or, if he chose not to do so, to grant a reprieve until an appeal could be taken from this decision or it could be determined whether or not an appeal was allowable under law.

Mr. Johnston took up these points in order of their importance in his opinion, beginning by announcing:

"I have asked the Governor for a respite to review the decision of Justice Ford in an Appellate Court, in view of Justice Ford's determination that there is no inherent power in the Supreme Court to set aside the judgment in a capital case which is predicated on fraud and perjury."

"That request I refused," commented Mr. Whitman, who stood by listening to the lawyer, "on the ground that no appeal lies."

"I asked the Governor to reconsider his determination not to refer the case to ex-Judges Edgar M. Cullen and William D. Andrews, but the Governor stated that his original decision in this matter had been final," continued Mr. Johnston.

"Then I asked the Governor to grant a reprieve that we might present to him newly discovered evidence and such additional information as we have obtained since this hearing was held before Justice Ford.

Apparently Mr. Johnson referred to the affidavits submitted to Justice Ford and to the statement of Charles Plitt that he had testified against Becker on his second trial at the request of the Governor and on his assurance as District Attorney—the position he then held—that, were he to become Governor, his first act would be to pardon Becker. The Governor, commenting on this statement, declared afterwards it was "too absurd for any comment." To Mr. Johnston's remark, however, he exclaimed:

"There is no new evidence, and I think it my duty to decline to grant a reprieve."

It was Mr. Johnston who told of the Governor's consultation with Mrs. Becker, and it was said that even when apparently her usual calm self she had seemed to Mr. Whitman to be acting in a sort of daze or stupor.

It was nearly 8 o'clock when the Governor and Mr. Johnston finished this conversation with the reporters, and Mr. Johnston hurried to join Mrs. Becker, while Governor Whitman, with Major Moore, started at once for Albany in the Governor's motor, not waiting to say dinner.

The Governor was to have been the guest of General O'Ryan of the National Guard at the State Camp at Fishkill Plains last night, but he had been obliged to forego this that he might hear the last plea for Becker's life.

Mr. Whitman showed the tremendous strain he has been under the last few days. He was worn and tired looking and sank back in the tonneau of his car with evident relief that his last part in connection with the famous Becker case had been played.

For Mrs. Becker, however, there was yet to be no rest, for already it was long past the regulation hour when she might see her husband, and it was by special arrangement that an extension of time had been granted to her.

The unexpected contingency had not occurred to her or Becker's lawyers, when Mrs. Becker left the Hotel Kenmore for Albany this morning to make her last effort on her husband's behalf. After a long distance telephone conversation she had understood that the Governor would receive her in the Executive Chamber at the Capitol and with Mr. Johnston she boarded the Empire State Express in New York.

She reached Albany only to find that the Governor had left for Camp Whitman by motor at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Becker became almost frantic with despair when she learned of Governor Whitman's absence. Only a few precious hours of the brief respite granted to her husband remained, and there was the danger that if she stayed in Albany long enough to see the Governor on his return from camp she would lose the melancholy opportunity of seeing her husband for the last time.

She did not waver, but told Mr. Johnston that she was prepared to sacrifice even this last chance, if necessary, to make her plea to the one man who could save her husband's life.

Mrs. Becker asked at once to be directed to a telephone booth, and from the Hampton Hotel she telephoned to William B. Orr, secretary to the Governor. Mr. Orr told her the Governor was not expected back until evening. Mrs. Becker was staggered at the news, but she did not break down. Instead, she held a whispered consultation with Mr. Johnston, and then the latter went to the telephone and asked Mr. Orr to make every effort to reach the Governor on the telephone and arrange a meeting with Mrs. Becker at Fishkill if possible.

Then followed four heart-breaking hours of waiting, until at last Mr. Orr reached his chief and arranged the meeting here.

To newspaper men who sought an interview with Mrs. Becker while her counsel was at the telephone she said she did not care to make any statement. At all times while she was in public view she kept her emotion severely repressed. She spoke and acted with a calmness and self-control that aroused the admiration of those that saw her.

While waiting for the reply so long in coming from the executive chamber Mrs. Becker and Mr. Johnston went to the public dining room for luncheon. There she became the target for so much intrusive curiosity that she was compelled to leave. With her counsel she was conducted to an elevator and taken to a private dining room upstairs, where luncheon was served.

Mrs. Becker and her lawyer did not again make their appearance until nearly 3 o'clock, when they hurried to the station to take a train at 3:47 P. M. for Poughkeepsie. There was no unusual crowd at the station, and those who recognized the wife of the condemned man were not obtrusive.

It was about 5:30 o'clock when Mrs. Becker reached here. The Governor had arrived a few moments before and was already at the Nelson House, where three rooms had been reserved on the second floor. Mrs. Becker and Mr. Johnston drove to the hotel at once, followed by a curious throng, who sought a glimpse of the condemned man's wife, but there was only a small crowd at the hotel. The hundreds came later when the news spread through the town that she had arrived.

Mr. Whitman began his conference with Mr. Johnston at 5:40 o'clock, and they discussed the case until 7:15 o'clock. Then Mr. Whitman went to Mrs. Becker, and it was nearly half an hour later that he emerged, sad and showing the strain of the interview.

MRS. BECKER GETS BACK.

Stricken Woman Is Assisted, Sobbing, Into Her Home.

Mrs. Becker, in deep mourning, arrived home from Sing Sing at 2:40 o'clock this (Friday) morning after an hour's trip from the death house, where she bade good-bye to her husband. Accompanying her was one of the ex-Lieutenant's brothers, who half carried her into the home at 2,291 University Avenue, the Bronx.

She was sobbing and held a handkerchief against her eyes. On the stoop to meet the party, which arrived in a small touring car, was Miss Mary Lynch, Mrs. Becker's sister, who aided in taking her into her own apartment on the second floor. Miss Lynch returned to the stoop and said that neither Mrs. Becker nor any member of the family would talk for publication.

In contrast to her appearance when she made frequent trips to Sing Sing the woman Mrs. Was so soon to be a widow by the decree of law was entirely garbed in black when she returned from her last visit to her husband.

WHITMAN SCORNS TO REPLY TO BECKER

Continued from Page 1.

men he said Becker was in a position to deliver."

The Governor did not reveal the identity of the "five prominent grafters" named by Becker's lawyer.

Referring to the denial by the condemned man that he had sent lawyers to any of the men implicated in the Rosenthal murder after their arrest, Governor Whitman said he had been assured by Bridgie Webber and Shapiro, the chauffeur of the murder car, that Becker had sent Harford Marshall to defend them.

The Governor did not enter into any discussion with respect to Becker's statement regarding his first wife. One of the newspaper correspondents asked the Governor if he would be willing to prepare a statement on the Becker case for release after Becker had been electrocuted, in reply to his open letter.

"There is nothing in that letter that requires an answer, and a condemned man about to die in the electric chair cannot challenge the Governor of the State of New York," said Governor Whitman.

MULATTO TO DIE WITH BECKER

Samuel Haynes, in Liquor, Killed His Employer's Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 29.—Samuel Haynes, the big complacent mulatto, who will die with Becker, has been in prison a year, and not a friend has visited him with the exception of his spiritual adviser, John Lowry of New York. He has received no mail, no papers, no books. He was convicted of killing the wife of his employer, John Harrison, a farmer of Putnam County, after having become crazed through drinking hard cider. He was not a drinking man.

"Haynes will go calmly and with absolute confidence in heaven," said Mr. Lowry today. "He smiles when I speak of the chair, and says he realizes that the chair affects only his body. His is a pathetic case. There are big contrasts. This man's record was absolutely clean before his drunken crime."

The prisoners Mutual Welfare League made efforts to find persons interested enough in Haynes to bury him. None could be found, and so the league decided to assume the expense. He will be buried in what is known as "Gallery 25." There are twenty-four cell galleries in the prison itself and the little graveyard on the hill is classed as the final gallery.

DEAL IN NEW WAR LOAN.

London Stock Exchange Cheers First Offer by Broker.

LONDON, July 29.—Mild excitement prevailed in Throgmorton Street this morning when dealings in the new war loan with the rights of conversion were started. Brokers rushed to the Bank of England to obtain scrip certificates, as sellers must furnish the numbers of the certificates before parting with their holdings.

The Stock Exchange opened with a large attendance, and a cheer arose when the first dealer quoted 99 for buyers and 99½ for sellers for fully paid scrip. A small business subsequently developed between these quotations.

Blends incomparably with all liquors

PUTS GERMAN LOSSES UP TO 3,500,000

Copenhagen Says Prussian List Alone Now Shows a Total of 1,616,761.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, July 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The last twenty Prussian lists of casualties, numbering 264 to 283, contain the names of 112,528 officers and men killed, wounded, and missing. They bring the total Prussian losses up to 1,616,761. These lists do not include 26 Bavarian, 174 Saxon, 228 Württemberg, and 40 navy lists.

With the former lists published the German casualties amount to more than two and a half millions. Together with those not yet published, the total losses may be calculated at more than three and a half millions.

PROF. DANA DISCHARGED.

Faculty Shocked by His Discussion of His Wife's Suicide.

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 29.—Edmund T. Dana, grandson of the poet Longfellow, announced tonight that he had been discharged from his assistant professorship of philosophy at the University of Minnesota.

The action was taken by the Faculty, according to a letter received by Mr. Dana from the Dean of the College of Science, Literature, and Art, because of his "lack of reserve in discussing and lack of discretion necessary for a teacher," in publicly discussing the suicide by drowning of his wife, Jessie Holliday Dana, at Nantucket recently.

"Your actions have shocked the people of the community," the Dean wrote.

Professor Dana said he understood how the Faculty felt about the matter, and had no protest to make against his dismissal.

Mrs. Dana committed suicide by drowning on June 17. Her husband said she had been despondent, and had minted at suicide. The couple had been married in accordance with a ritual prepared by themselves, which omitted the word "obey." At the request of Professor Dana, who said that his wife-like himself, was a free thinker and opposed to the customary burial rites, the body was placed in the grave without any ceremony.

RUSSIA PREPARES TO ABANDON WARSAW

Continued from Page 1.

there yesterday with the Crown Princess Cecilie for Neidenburg, which is across the Polish border.

In the meantime fighting of the greatest intensity continues around the Polish triangle, and as Berlin claims no important success except the repulse of Russian attacks, it is presumed that the Russians are holding off the Austro-Germans.

Narew Positions Untenable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—It is evident that the war is now entering upon an important phase. While Mackensen, with enormous numbers, has been engaged in heavy fighting on the Bug with repeated attempts to pierce the Russian line, Hindenburg has been bringing vast numbers of new infantry and artillery along the Narew, especially at the junction of the Narew and Bug.

German artillery literally has been sown on the ground facing the Narew until it has become clear that the position is untenable against such superiority. Hindenburg had at his disposal seventy German divisions besides practically the entire Austrian Army with cavalry. The Russians have decided not to risk their vast numbers upon the unfavorable exposed line hereon Warsaw stands. The latter remains an entirely unfortified city.

It has taken a year for the Germans to reach the Vistula and now they have still the Russian Army intact in front of them. The Germans have sent great the strength from the west hoping to crush the Russians.

Reminds the People of 1812.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—A semi-official statement issued from the War Office today compares the present situation with that in 1812, when the Russians enticed Napoleon as far as Moscow and then inflicted on his army one of the worst disasters in the whole history of war. Then, as now, Russia was unable to take the offensive or accept battle in the open field. She gained victory by another method, and must do the same now.

"It appears that the German official insistence upon the greater importance of the Narew operations as compared with those in the Cholm-Lublin region was justified. It was the advance from the north, coupled with the turning of the Blonie defense, which makes it unwise to hold Warsaw longer. The retirement is voluntary and orderly. Everything that might be of use to the enemy has been prepared beforehand for removal and taken away."

How Warsaw Views the Crisis.

WARSAW, July 29, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The general news today is unsatisfactory, and even the most optimistic are of the opinion that it is a question only of days before Warsaw will be evacuated by the entire army.

The loss of Warsaw will undoubtedly be an important blow morally, and it would be stupid to minimize its encouraging effect upon the enemy, but it would be equally unwise to exaggerate its effect on the cause of the Allies as a whole.

The fundamental question now is the preservation of the Russian Army intact and undemoralized as a fighting unit. After nearly three months' continuous resistance at practically all points of the front the Russian line now takes a great risk in offering an opportunity to the Germans to cut off the army. The best opinion here is that the evacuation of Warsaw is infinitely better than risking disaster by holding it.

There is always the possibility of the situation changing at the eleventh hour and Warsaw still remaining in our hands, but personally I do not see whence sufficient reinforcements and ammunition are to come from in time to warrant the serious hope that the German occupation will be long delayed. We must accept the loss with the realization that Russia has taken this burden for three months and retires now only to begin the battle all over again from a new line, and the probabilities are if evacuation begins promptly this move can be made without unduly impairing the strength or morale of the armies.

It should be absolutely clear in the West that the Russians have not been driven from these positions at present, but are retiring if the situation compels them to do so rather than hold positions and risk a battle for which they are insufficiently prepared and the effect of which might be a disaster to their armies.

It is not believed there will be any fighting in the vicinity of Warsaw and probably only rearguard action between here and the new line. The post office left today.

Preparing the Russian People.

PETROGRAD, July 29.—The military critics of the newspapers of Petrograd, after conversations with "competent military authorities," today called upon the Russian public to view the events which are about to transpire with confidence and tranquillity and to "maintain their faith in the glorious Russian Army until such time as it shall undertake a decisive aggressive to break once for all the power of the stubborn enemy."

The Rech says: "Until such time as our armies receive the needed military supplies the most sensible thing is to avoid a battle and retreat to previously prepared positions, even though such retirement carry with it the occupation by the enemy of more extensive territory than they previously had held. It is better to give up territory, which may be regained, than to sacrifice an army which could be replaced only with difficulty."

Quoting a military authority, the Rech goes on to say it is possible that Russia is on the eve of a manoeuvre which will consist of the retirement of the army from the line of the Vistula to new defensive positions marked by the strong fortresses of Kovno, Grodno, and Brest-Litovsk. In conclusion, the Rech lays emphasis upon the necessity of giving greater weight to strategic than political considerations.

The Bourse Gazette directs attention to an interview obtained by a military writer who says that seventy German divisions, all the German cavalry, and a big part of the Austro-Hungarian Army is at present co-operating against Russia, thereby preventing such concentration of the Austrian army on the northern front as would be necessary if Russia undertook, at this time, a decisive aggressive movement.

This paper points out that until Russia has completed the mobilization of her industrial forces, her army cannot meet the German artillery on equal terms. It argues furthermore against the retention of fortresses on the Narew-Vistula lines, which are the objectives of the present German advance.

Narew Line Unchanged Wednesday.

Some of the military critics regard as the most notable feature of the latest official communication the precise dating of the declaration that on July 28 the Narew line in general was unchanged, in spite of the series of stubborn battles. The stubborness of the Russian defense in the north and the south is favorably commented upon.

An incident that is causing much discussion is the fact that the struggle on the Narew in the direction of Serock and Pultsk has assumed the character of a pitched battle, each side having taken the offensive on both banks of the Narew. The belief is expressed that this indicates that this region is the centre of most intense decisive engagements.

Interest also is directed to the fighting that is going on around Gora Kalwarya, southeast of Warsaw, where the Russians are declared to have pressed the German vanguard from the vicinity of the Vistula, and on the upper Bug, where six Austrian regiments crossed the river and occupied Russian trenches, but were hurled back across the river on July 28, losing

VACUNA VACUUM CLEANER

THE first practical, complete solution of household vacuum cleaning.

A high-powered TURBINE machine that removes Dirt, Dust and Germs—ordinary cleaning cannot reach.

Cleans heaviest rug or most delicate drapery without wear.

$25, $37.50, $55
$95, $125, $175

Telephone for demonstration in your own home. Write for catalog.

The Vacuna Company
251 Fifth Avenue
Cor. 28th St.

FRENCH POET CHIDES MISS JANE ADDAMS

Catulle Mendes Defies Her to Name a Frenchman Who Wants Peace Now.

INSULTED ALL SOLDIERS

Bid Her Go to the Trenches or the Ambulances and See How Those Maligned Die for an Ideal.

Mme. Jane Catulle Mendès, the French poet, who is now in this country to interest American women in the cause of the French wounded, has sent an open letter to Miss Jane Addams, replying to the latter's allegation, published in the press, that absinthe was given French soldiers before they went into battle and that there were many persons in England and France who desired immediate peace, but who had been unable to express this desire on account of the censorship.

The letter, which was written in French, was first printed in the Courrier des Etats-Unis of this city yesterday. It reads, in translation:

"We have better things to do than to lose time over the useless arguments advanced by Miss Jane Addams. It is too evident that they do not rest on solid ground and that they present no means—not even a good intention—for bringing to an end the horrible and sublime tragedy with which all Europe is afflicted. This is why I shall only reply in brief to all the agitating questions she has believed it to be her duty to raise.

"Miss Addams, who is, as she says, obsessed with the cause of immediate peace, in order to reach her end makes use of contumely and of dissertation. She has insulted soldiers, all the soldiers, who are sacrificing themselves for their country. It does not take a long speech to defend them. Look into the trenches, mademoiselle, or even into the ambulances. You will hear how they die, without nice words and for an ideal, which is surely worth more than the prattling for a vague and easy fantasy which costs nothing and which stimulates much publicity.

"What do you say concerning which, she should, although she did not confess it, have felt ashamed, Miss Addams employs more rational and diplomatic means. She goes to see President Wilson. She runs to him a report on what she thought she had heard among the belligerents as to the prospects of peace. She does not impart this report to newspaper men. But when they ask her what she thinks of the possibility of a near peace, she concludes with:

"'I would be a goose to make any predictions on this subject. It is possible that the war may end as quickly as it began, or that it may continue indefinitely. Nobody knows.'

"Mademoiselle, to what end do you speak thus? We knew all this before. You have appeased no misery, pacified no conscience, raised no hope. That is called making a great deal of noise for nothing.

"Understanding that yourself, you do not confine yourself to these naïve words which surely will not become historic. You declare that there are certain persons in England and France (I am only concerned with the allied nations) who desire peace and who cannot express their desire in the papers on account of the censorship.

"I ask you to name these persons. What is anonymous is not only valueless, but is even open to suspicion. I will not speak for England. English women are capable of answering you. But if you have met in France a single sign which caused you to believe that some one among us desires peace, tell it in a few words that cannot be misunderstood. If there be a single voice raised in favor of a peace signed now in the present state of affairs, name this voice. For you have no right to fasten on our nation a causeless suspicion.

"You see, Miss Addams, you are perhaps very intelligent—I know nothing about that—but there is one thing which you do not understand in the least. This is the soul of France.

"'Strike your heart, there is the inspiration,' said one of our great poets. There also is the future of the world and not in pretentious egotism and a sensational publicity, which are as endless as they are fruitless.

"For the papers tell us further that Miss Addams, after her visit to President Wilson, before entering her taxi posed for a great number of photographs, and that even at the doors of the White House she got down from her taxi in order to be taken in a movie.

"If all this ends in a film, it may be said * * *

"Oh! Our dear soldiers, who are shedding their blood as they smile on their country; they know full well that in the future that awaits them it will not be before a camera they will pose, but before their God. And there is this magnificent thing about it—it will not be a conscious pose.

"But, thank God, aside from these agitated and useless individuals who love the noise of their own voices, America possesses an infinite number of noble creatures who make no noise, but who do good, and who are full of respect and simplicity before grief and before the ideal which is safeguarding the liberty of the entire world. They "strike their hearts," according to the words of the poet, and the Divine spring gushes forth—the spring of forgiveness and of mercy. They allow their fate to be arranged according to the immemorial and superior laws. They have not the presumption to interrupt or to guide these laws by superficial and hackneyed dissertations. In silence and with beautiful toiling hands they spread the balm of goodness, tenderness, and compassion.

"I live amid these charitable and silent American women. I admire them. My heart melts for them with gratitude and friendship. All France blesses them. And I can say with the absolute certainty of expressing the truth that it is they who assure the honor of their country in history.

"JANE CATULLE MENDES."

TURKS UNDER GREEK FLAG.

Allies Capture Five Supposed Ottoman Officers in Neutral Ship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A sailing vessel flying the Greek flag was captured off Cape Matapan by one of the allied cruisers and towed to Biserta by a French destroyer.

Aboard the vessel were five Turks who were presumed to be army officers.

$1,280,600,000 COST OF WAR TO FRANCE

Chamber Raises Defense Bonds to $1,400,000,000—$900,000 for Relief.

TRADE MORE RESTRICTED

Senate Strengthens Law Interdicting Commerce with Austro-Germans in All Countries.

PARIS, July 29.—The first five months of the great war cost France exactly 6,403,000,000 francs, ($1,280,600,000.)

This is shown by the report of the Budget Committee on Supplementary Military and Naval Credits just issued.

The Chamber of Deputies today raised the limit of the issue of defense bonds to 7,000,000,000 francs, ($1,400,000,000.)

The Lower House also appropriated 4,500,000 francs, ($900,000) for the relief of the population of the French districts invaded by the Germans.

The amount of gold exchanged for paper by the Bank of France since May 27 of this year totaled 220,000,000 francs (44,000,000.)

The Senate today passed a bill strengthening and making clear the provisions of the decree of Sept. 27 and the law of April 4 last, interdicting all trade with Austro-Germans in any country and the commerce and all products of Austro-German origin, applying there to the customs regulations and penalties now applicable in the case of merchandise, the importation of which is prohibited.

Aristide Briand, the Minister of Justice, in opposing an amendment to the bill calculated to lessen the rigors of the proposed law in favor of American houses in which Austrians or Germans are only commission men or are only partially interested, said:

"We must close the doors, even though such a step seems harsh, in order to prevent our enemies from anticipating that some of their commerce will find its way into France. We are at war with Germany and must pursue the war as energetically in the economic field as in the military field."

The new law provides for exceptions being made to its provisions at the instance of the Minister of Finance when such exceptions are in the interest of the army or of the commerce of France.

The Senate passed a resolution urging the foreign minister to obtain similar action by the Allies of France.

FRENCH HOLD GAINS IN VOSGES BATTLE

Take More of Village of Launois —Mines Blown Up on British Front.

LONDON, July 29.—Official communications from both the French and British War Offices review the fighting on the west front tonight. The French announce that they have held all their recent gains in the Vosges and have taken more of the village of Launois in the Soapwed-Soapt region.

On the British front mining operations have alternated with artillery engagements. Only one of the German mines did much damage, the British report says, while their own mine destroyed twenty yards of German parapets before Ypres.

The French, counting up the results of the capture of the heights north of Münster in Alsace, report that the Germans left 400 dead at Barrenkopf and a great quantity of munitions and equipment.

Berlin tells of the destruction of a pontoon bridge across the Furnes Canal in Flanders.

The following is the official communication issued by the French War Office tonight:

"The day was quite calm from the sea to the Vosges. The activity of the artillery was more marked in the sector of Souchez around Arras and Soissons, and in the Argonne at Maria Therese and before Fey-en-Haye.

In the Vosges in the Ban-de-Sapt, we succeeded in occupying a new group of houses in the section southwest of Launois. St. Dié and Trann were shelled.

At Barrenkopf the Germans essayed to retake the positions of which we had become master, but the very violent attack which they delivered was repulsed. All of our gains have been maintained. A German battery which assisted in the attack was taken under our fire and destroyed.

An official communication telling of the recent operations on the British front in France and Belgium was issued here tonight. It says:

Mining operations have continued on both sides during the last few days, with intermittent artillery engagements, but there has been no infantry attacks. The enemy exploded three mines in the neighborhood of St. Eloi and one near Givenchy. Only one of them did any damage, and in that case the damage was only slight.

We exploded a mine on the 26th north of Zwartelen which destroyed twenty yards of the enemy's parapets.

On the 26th one of our aeroplanes shot down a German machine, which fell inside our lines east of Zillebeke.

The French War Department gave out the following official statement in the afternoon:

In the Artois region there was the customary bombardment last night, and in the Souchez sector there were several engagements with hand grenades and bombs. In the Argonne there has been fighting with bombs and torpedoes in the vicinity of Bagatelle and at Courte Chaussée.

Near St. Hubert, as well as in the Forest of Malancourt we blew up by means of mines, several German positions.

In the Vosges, at Lingekopf, in the positions taken by us July 22, we picked up yesterday 200 German corpses and took possession of two machine guns, 200 rifles, and a great quantity of munitions and equipment. The German forces left on the ground at Barrenkopf more than 400 dead. The exact number of German prisoners made during the recent engagements, July 27 and July 28, is 201.

Germany Army Headquarters today gave out this statement:

In Flanders our artillery yesterday destroyed a pontoon over the Furnes Canal on which a heavy gun had been mounted.

To the west of Souchez a French attack was repulsed.

Near Givenchy, in the Argonnes, and near Vauquois, we successfully blew up mines. French mine explosions in the Champagne district were without result.

THREE FRENCH AIRMEN KILLED IN ACCIDENTS

One Machine Falls From Height of 1,000 Feet; Another Catches Fire in the Air.

ISSY-LES-MOULINEAUX, July 29.—A French aeroplane, carrying a pilot and an observer, fell to the ground from a height of about 1,000 feet while making a flight here last night. One of the men jumped as the machine was falling, but was killed on striking the ground near a railroad track. The other occupant of the machine was burned to death, as the motor exploded when it hit the ground.

ETAMPES, July 29.—A French military biplane carrying Quartermaster Duvoy of the Fifth Light Cavalry caught fire while flying over this place at a height of 300 feet today.

The cavalry officer was thrown out of the aeroplane when at an altitude of 150 feet, and died in a few minutes. The machine was demolished.

TURKS ADMIT WORRY OVER DARDANELLES

Bulgaria Represented With Germany and Austria at Conference in Constantinople.

GENEVA, July 29.—Telegraphing from Saloniki today, the correspondent of the Geneva Tribune says:

"An important conference was held at Constantinople on July 27. Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Field Marshal von der Goltz, the German commander of the Turkish forces, the Turkish Grand Vizier, and the Ottoman Cabinet being represented. Field Marshal von der Goltz and the Grand Vizier were present in person.

"The question of the Dardanelles situation was discussed, and also Italy's presence there, which the Turks now consider inevitable. A Greek and Turkish conflict was considered as a possible eventuality.

"The conference was somewhat stormy, as the Grand Vizier and the Turkish Cabinet openly expressed great anxiety over the present situation."

SAYS TURKS HAVE ONLY POWDER FOR A MONTH

Rome Believes Dardanelles Will Soon Fall—Germans Try to Ship Arms In as Beer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 29, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—News reaches here that Turkey has only a month's stock of ammunition, and consequently Italians believe the Allies will force the Dardanelles in a relative short time if Bulgaria and Rumania act energetically against the shipment of contraband through their territory.

PARIS, July 29.—A report from Bucharest that orders had been issued to the Rumanian officials at all frontier stations to make the most thorough examination of all freight cars owned by Austria-Hungary, Germany and Turkey, to prevent any possibility of the passage through Rumanian territory of munitions and arms, was officially confirmed today at the Rumanian Legation in Paris.

It is reported that car loads of beer barrels packed in ice sent from Germany to Turkey were examined and the barrels found to contain war munitions. The freight cars are also reported to have been provided with false bottoms and walls, behind which arms were hidden. Every device known to modern smugglers is said to have been used to pass arms and munitions through Rumania for the Ottoman troops.

Because of this state of affairs, the advices from Bucharest say, the Rumanian Government has requested the Entente Allied powers to lend it experienced customs examiners and detectives to assist in enforcing the prohibition of transit in munitions.

"All of us," said an interested diplomat, questioned here today regarding the truth of rumors that Rumania already had concluded an intervention agreement with the Triple Entente powers and was only awaiting the concurrence of Italy, "tends to prove that the negotiations for Rumania's early entry into the war on the side of the Entente Allies are proceeding satisfactorily."

REPORTS AGAMEMNON IN HARBOR, DAMAGED

German Correspondent Also Says British Battleship Lion Is at Lemnos.

BERLIN, July 29, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.).—Included among the news items given out today by the Overseas News Agency is the following:

"The correspondent at Athens of the Vossische Zeitung reports that the British superdreadnought Lion has arrived in the harbor of Mudros, on Lemnos Island, the Aquitania and the Mauretania, being used as troop transports, also are in this harbor.

"The Lion," the correspondent goes on to say, "received serious injuries in a naval engagement last January off the Dogger Bank in the North Sea. She apparently is not considered a first-class ship, and has therefore been sent to join the Dardanelles fleet.

"The British battleship Agamemnon, badly damaged, also is lying in Mudros Harbor."

The Lion, according to previous reports, took part in a battle in the North Sea Jan. 24. It was said at the time that she had been disabled, but later these reports were denied by the British Admiralty.

The Agamemnon would appear to have been active in the Dardanelles fighting in February. In March she was damaged by the Turkish fire from the land forts, and there have been various reports of the extent of the injuries then inflicted upon her. There have been detailed accounts of her sinking, but this was later officially denied. In June a Turkish aviator reported having seen a British warship of the Agamemnon type aground in Kefala Bay, Imbros Island.

TURKS FLEE NORTHWARD.

Lose 2,500 Men in a Battle with British in Asia.

LONDON, July 29.—An official communication made public here this evening says:

General Sir John Nixon reports that as a result of an action the 24th of July, near Nasiriyeh (Asiatic Turkey) the disorganized Turkish forces retreated northward more than twenty-five miles.

The enemy's casualties in killed, wounded or prisoners amounted approximately to 2,500 men, the prisoners including forty-one officers and 690 men, of whom some 200 were wounded. Our captures of arms and material include one forty-pounder gun, twelve field and two mountain guns, several machine guns, 1,000 rounds of artillery, and 300,000 rounds of small arm ammunition and explosives, and bombs and other miscellaneous ordnance stores.

Our casualties numbered 564 men, as follows: British officers killed, five; wounded, twenty; other ranks, killed, forty-seven; wounded, 143, and missing, thirty; Indian officers, killed, four; wounded, seven; other ranks, killed, forty-five; wounded, 257, and missing, six.

The transfer of the sick and wounded from Nasiriyeh has commenced.

CABLES LEELANAW CLAIM.

Department Tells Gerard How to Present It to Germany.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The United States Government expects Germany to pay for the American steamer Leelanaw, which was sunk by a submarine off the Orkney Islands last Sunday, and the State Department transmitted instructions to Ambassador Gerard today for proper presentation of the claim. No amount is set forth in the application for indemnity, because the Department has not received the necessary figures from the ship's owners. The claim, however, will be filed immediately.

Officials here say the case is practically the same as that of the American ship William P. Frye, which was destroyed by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich. Both indemnity claims rest on the Treaty of 1828 with Prussia, which the State Department contends specifically prohibits destruction of ships in such circumstances.

As the German Government has declined to settle diplomatically for the Frye, it is presumed the Leelanaw case also will go to a prize court, although the United States has notified Germany that it would pay no attention to the decision of any such tribunal in the Frye case.

LUSITANIA REPORT ABSOLVES TURNER

Copies of Lord Mersey's Findings Into Disaster Arrive Here.

GERMANS ALONE BLAMED

Liner Was Not Armed, Neither Were There Any Trained Gunners on Board.

Copies of the official report of an investigation into the sinking of the Lusitania on May 7 which was made by Lord Mersey and four assessors at the Central Buildings, Westminster, at the direction of the Board of Trade, were received here last night. The report goes exhaustively into the tragedy, and, pointing out that the ship was unarmed and carried only cargo which had been properly listed, places the entire blame for the loss of life on the German submarines. The Germans are charged by Lord Mersey, who uses the words of Sir Edward Carson, with "a deliberate attempt to murder the passengers on board the ship."

One of the most interesting features of the report deals with evidence taken in camera, a course which Lord Mersey says was adopted in the public interest. While not going into this phase of the investigation in detail, the commission holds that the Admiralty had devoted the "most anxious care and thought to the questions arising out of the submarine peril" and had diligently collected all information in an effort to make safe the passage of the big liner.

Concerning the charge that Captain Turner did not follow orders issued by the Admiralty to the latter the report says:

"Captain Turner was fully advised as to the means which in the view of the Admiralty were best calculated to avert the perils he was likely to encounter, and in considering the question whether he is to blame for the catastrophe in which his voyage ended I have to bear this circumstance in mind. It is certain that in some respects Captain Turner did not follow the advice given to him. It may be (though I seriously doubt it) that had he done so his ship would have reached Liverpool in safety. But the question remains, Was his conduct the conduct of a negligent or of an incompetent man? On this question I have sought the guidance of my assessors, who have rendered me invaluable assistance, and the conclusion at which I have arrived is that blame ought not to be imputed to the Captain.

"He exercised his judgment for the best. It was the judgment of a skilled and experienced man, and although others might have acted differently and perhaps more successfully he ought not, in my opinion, to be blamed. The whole blame for the cruel destruction of life in this catastrophe must rest solely with those who plotted and with those who committeed the crime."

The report of the investigation starts off with a description of the Lusitania and her equipment of lifeboats and life saving appliances, which were found to be satisfactory. The number of passengers is given as 1,257, consisting of 290 saloon, 600 second cabin, and 367 third cabin. Of these 944 were British and Canadian, 159 Americans, and 17 of other nationalities.

Of the British and Canadians 584 perished, of the Americans 124, and of the others 77. The total number of passengers lost was 785, and the total number saved 472.

A description of the cargo shows that there were 5,000 cases of cartridges and no other explosives aboard. Concerning the charge that the ship was armed, the report says:

"It has been said by the German Government that the Lusitania was equipped with masked guns, that she was supplied with trained gunners, with special ammunition; that she was transporting Canadian troops, and that she was violating the laws of the United States. These statements are untrue; they are nothing but baseless inventions, and they serve only to condemn the persons who make use of them. The steamer carried no masked guns, or trained gunners, or special ammunition, nor was she transporting troops or violating the laws of the United States."

In telling in detail of the trip it is pointed out in the report that six of the Lusitania's boilers had been closed, cutting down the attainable speed from 25 knots to 21 knots, but still leaving the Lusitania a considerably faster ship than any other plying the Atlantic. At the time the boat was struck the speed had been reduced to 18 knots, so that the ship might arrive at high tide.

The report states that there were two torpedoes fired by the submarines, and that the first struck the Lusitania on the starboard side somewhere between the third and fourth tunnels. A second torpedo was fired immediately, which also struck the ship on the starboard side. The distance traveled by the torpedoes was estimated at from 200 yards to 500 yards. The report continues:

"The Lusitania on being struck took a heavy list to starboard, and in less than twenty minutes she sank in deep water. Eleven hundred and ninety-eight men, women, and children were drowned.

"Another part of the report says: "Complaints were made by some of the witnesses about the manner in which the boats were launched and about their leaky condition when in the water. I do not question the good faith of these witnesses, but I think their complaints were ill-founded. Three difficulties presented themselves in connection with the launching of the boats.

"First, the time was very short—only twenty minutes elapsed between the first alarm and the sinking of the ship. Secondly, the ship was under way the whole time; the engines were put out of commission almost at once, so that the way could not be taken off. Thirdly, the ship instantly took a great list to starboard, which made it impossible to launch the port side boats properly and rendered it very difficult for the passengers to get into the starboard boats. The port side boats were thrown inboard and the starboard boats inconveniently far outboard.

"The conclusion at which I arrive is that the boats were in good order at the moment of the explosion and that the launching was carried out as well as the short time, the moving ship, and the serious list would allow."

In summing up the report, Lord Mersey points out with emphasis that no cargo on the ship exploded or ignited.

Moving pictures of any event

WE take moving pictures of parties, weddings and other social events—of your children at play—of manufacturing plants at work—of surgical operations—of engineering enterprises—of anything—anywhere, at any time. Keep a record for posterity, or for your own pleasure in future years, of interesting and important occurrences in your life or work. Our prices are very reasonable; telephone or write for more information. Tear out this advertisement to remind you.

K-T Film Co., Inc.
Phone 3724 Union
Offices: 307 10th St., West New York, N. J.

ASQUITH'S STATEMENT SUITS BRITISH PRESS

High Time Responsible Men Took Public Into Confidence, Says the Westminster Gazette.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—Throughout all the responsible press of England commendation is expressed of Premier Asquith's speech in the House of Commons yesterday:

The Westminster Gazette reflects the universal opinion when it says:

"We are glad the Prime Minister used the debate to make a clear and practical statement about the present condition of affairs and the contribution which this course is making to the present world struggle. We are glad, also, that he repudiated with indignation the idea which has been disseminated in some quarters that the people of this country have not risen to the height of this occasion.

"Asquith's words ring true, and it was high time there should be a forcible and authoritative statement on this subject. All responsible men here and in France and Russia know the truth, and there never was a moment when they more completely trusted each other, but there is an outside public in all countries which relies on half knowledge and conjecture, and responsible men cannot without peril neglect their duty of informing them and keeping them in heart and confidence."

Special significance may be attached to this reference to France and Russia. A highly placed observer just returned to London from the latter country informed THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today that German reports anent the possibility of Russia concluding a separate peace can be dismissed as utterly baseless.

"Russia would not make peace," said he, "even if the enemy should get to Petrograd, which I don't consider likely."

MUST HAVE MORE COAL, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Tells Operators and Miners England's Peril is Great and Victory Will Be Hard.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, July 30.—The Daily News says that "we must pay the price of victory if we mean to get it," was the note of Munitions Minister Lloyd George's appeal yesterday to the patriotism of the miners.

The occasion was a remarkable one. The London Opera House was crowded in floor, circle, gallery, and boxes with nearly 3,000 delegates from the mining centres of Great Britain. Every colliery area was represented. The meeting, which included both owners and miners, had been summoned to confer with members of the Government on the question of accelerating the output of coal. On the right hand of Sir John Simon, the Home Secretary, who presided, sat a little line of well-dressed men whose ordinary concern is the dividend-earning aspect of colliery work. On the left were equally characteristic figures of well-known miners' representatives. Behind them were grouped the powerful backing of men of influence in mining circles, and every man of this impressive and earnest array accepted with the utmost seriousness the Government's frank and thrilling call to attention.

The members of the Government who supported the Home Secretary were, in addition to Mr. Lloyd George, Arthur Henderson, the Minister for Education, and William Brace, the Under Secretary for Home Affairs.

Though laying stress on the fact that the country's situation was serious, not perilous, Mr. Lloyd George was careful to warn his hearers against extremes. The old political parties, he said, were gone, but new ones had been formed—pessimists and optimists, "the gray sky school and the blue sky school." It is a matter of fact, the sky was mottled. The country must prepare for thunderstorms in full knowledge that the sun was shining behind the clouds.

LONDON, July 29.—"Coal," said Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech at the London Opera House, "means life for us and death for our foes. Steam means coal, rifles mean coal, shells are filled with coal, the very explosive inside them is coal, and coal carries them right on to the battle field to help our men. Coal is everything to us, and we want more of it to win the victory."

Referring to the recent British casualty list of 350,000 officers and men, Mr. Lloyd George said all these were victims of German coal, "produced by the Westphalian miner working in cooperation with the Prussian engineer without reserve and without regulation."

The British Navy, which drove the German flag from the seas, the speaker of Munitions pointed out, owed its strength to coal. The speaker said there were two schools—optimists and pessimists—but he believed in looking things straight in the face. He continued:

"Events in the East, whatever they portend, mean that we must put forth all our strength. They mean that a larger share than ever of the burden of this struggle is to be cast on the shoulders of Great Britain. Do not shrink from it. We must pay the price of victory if we mean to get it. The peril our country faces is great, the demand for coal is great, and the supply of labor has diminished. We must have more coal to win."

The miners cheered Mr. Lloyd George repeatedly and enthusiastically.

BELGIAN AND A SWEDISH VESSEL TORPEDOED

Steamship Princesse Marie Jose and the Brig Fortuna Sunk by German Raiders.

LONDON, July 29.—The Belgian steamship Princesse Marie Jose, 1,953 tons, was torpedoed and sunk today by a German submarine. Twenty-one of the crew of twenty-five were saved.

The Swedish brig Fortuna was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea today by a German submarine, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The crew was saved. The brig was 303 tons gross and was built in 1873.

Arabic Carries War Munitions.

The manifest of the White Star liner Arabic, which sailed for Liverpool on Wednesday, included a quantity of war munitions for the British Government. Among the items were 2,272 empty shells, 2,173 cases of empty shells, 4,000 cases of cartridges, 407 cases of fuses, 106 auto trucks, 60 aeroplanes, 204 coils of wire rope, 8,877 ingot bars of copper, 80 barrels of nickel planks, 8,477 packages of nickel steel, 1,564 copper cathodes, 60 barrels of wax, 337 barrels of lubricating oil, 15,815 plates of spelter, 6,301 lead pigs, and 141 cases of brass planks.

Norwegian Ship Haugarland Sold.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 29.—The Norwegian steamer Haugarland, 2,800 tons, has been sold to the American Transatlantic Company of New York and will be transferred to American registry. The ship is here.

BETTING THAT WE'LL FIGHT.

Adriatic Passengers Report London Wagers at Even Money.

The passengers on the White Star liner Adriatic, which arrived last night from Liverpool, said that when they left London on July 21 certain persons were betting even money that the United States would be at war with Germany before Sept. 1. On the Eastward voyage, the officers said, the Adriatic was met 100 miles west of the Irish coast by three British torpedo boat destroyers which escorted her to the Bar Lightship in the Mersey, out of compliment to the Canadian Premier, Sir Robert L. Borden, who was a passenger. One destroyer steamed ahead of the Adriatic and one on each bow.

Among the passengers who arrived here last night was E. H. Norton, General Manager of the Guayaquil & Quito Railroad of Ecuador, who went abroad to consult British and French bondholders. The railroad lines in France, he said, were neglected and grass was growing between the rails because there were no repair men, but the trains were running on time.

Sale of Summer Suits

Embracing the Entire Stock, with the Exception of Dress Clothes and Washable Suits

Reduced as Follows:

$25, $22.50 and $20 Suits, $16.50
$30, $27.50 and $25 Suits, $19.50
$40, $35.00 and $30 Suits, $24.50

No Charge for Alterations

Mixtures, plaids, checks, stripes—patterns closely following this season's fashionable custom fabrics; and a full assortment of plain blues, blacks and grays.

This is a semi-yearly opportunity—the only time these clothes are ever available at a reduction.

Five Clothing Stores

Weber and Heilbroner

27 New 44th and Broadway
241 Broadway
1185 Broadway 42nd and Fifth Avenue

BRITISH TO EXPLAIN GERMAN EXPORT BAN

New Note to Deal with American Demand for Goods Now Tied Up in Neutral Ports.

3,000 FIRMS AFFECTED

Informal Diplomacy Exhausted in Effort to Get $167,000,000 In Freight Held Up In Holland.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Unofficial but vigorous efforts by the State Department to obtain for American importers the release of vast consignments of German, Austrian, and other goods held up in neutral European ports by the British Order in Council are believed by officials here to have influenced Great Brittain to formulate the supplemental note which is expected next week. The communication is expected to present an answer to the unofficial representations made just after the original British note was framed.

While the State Department has officially declined to recognize the right of Great Britain to interfere in any way with American trade with neutral ports, unofficial efforts have been made to obtain exemption of at least a part of these consignments from the operation of the Order in Council. Negotiations have not been generally successful, and emphatic though informal representations have been forwarded to support the demands of American shippers.

The detention of goods valued at $167,000,000 in Rotterdam has been the principal case discussed. These shipments include German and Belgian products. Efforts to release some of them on the ground that they were contracted for prior to the issuance of the British Order in Council, and others on the ground that they were bona-fide neutral shipments of Belgian origin, have so far been unsuccessful. Officials now believe Great Britain has decided to state her side of the case officially, and will do so in the supplemental note.

Seizure of the steamer Neches, en route from Rotterdam to New York with goods of this character, made it clear that Great Britain was determined to prevent the movement of such commerce.

Some 3,000 American firms are interested in the merchandise held up at Rotterdam alone. They have been urgent in their demands, and American Commercial Attachés at Berlin and London have been called upon to handle unofficial efforts to release the shipments. In individual cases practically every resource of informal diplomacy has been exhausted in efforts to obtain exemptions from the British order.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AMERICA'S GREATEST CIGARETTE

Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

OUR PASSPORTS FORGED, SPY ADMITS

Continued from Page 1.

ures adopted by the authorities their activities were cut short in their early stages.

Acts on Data from London Embassy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Secretary Lansing has directed James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, to ask the German Government for an explanation regarding the allegations that fraudulent passports for the use of German spies are being turned out at the headquarters of the German spy system.

This action of the United States Government is based on evidence furnished during the trial of alleged German spies in England.

It was testified at one of the trials that the German spy service had all the materials and paraphernalia for printing and otherwise forging passports purporting to have been issued by the United States. This evidence was obtained by the State Department in its complete form from the American Embassy in London, and was of such convincing character that the Government felt that it could not afford to ignore the matter.

When the evidence first came to light in court proceedings, Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador in London, cabled a brief summary of it to the State Department, and he was instructed to obtain an official transcript of the testimony given in this connection. When the transcript was received, instructions to Ambassador Gerard to make inquiries were cabled.

Officials Worried for Some Time.

Officials here have been deeply concerned for some time at repeated instances of abuse of American passports, despite every effort to restrict and safeguard their issuance. It was pointed out, however, that there was no recourse against deliberate forgery of a passport or any other document at such a time.

Admitting that it is a delicate matter to address a friendly Government in such a case, officials here feel the evidence in these cases has been developed so publicly that no other course appeared but to afford the German Government an opportunity to disavow responsibility for the actions of alleged agents by entering a complete denial of the charges.

Beginning with the developments in the case of the German-American, Kupferle, who committed suicide in the Tower of London after admitting that as a German spy he had been supplied with a bogus American passport by his superiors, the State Department has been tracing the history of other false passports.

Developments in the case of the alleged German spy, Bruckow, who has been on trial in London for the last three weeks, have materially strengthened the hands of the investigators here. It has been found that a passport issued to a young American business man traveling in Germany was temporarily in the custody of the Berlin police in conformity with their demand. The passport was returned, but it now appears that Bruckow was equipped with a fac-simile containing his own portrait, but bearing the name and number of the document issued to the American.

BRUSSELS FINED $1,000,000

Germans Tax City Because Allies Destroyed Zeppelin Near There.

PARIS, July 29.—Another fine of $1,000,000 has been imposed on the City of Brussels by the German authorities in consequence of the destruction of a Zeppelin dirigible balloon at Evere by aviators of the entente Allies, according to the correspondent of Havre of the Petit Parisien.

A dispatch from Amsterdam June 14 said that British airmen had attacked the Zeppelin sheds at Evere, to the north of Brussels, and had set fire to the building, destroying the Zeppelin inside. It appears that the Germans think the aviators were guided by residents of Brussels.

L. F. Hersh & Co., Newark
Wholesale Grocers
Nathan Myers, Architect

"Turner for Concrete"

Turner builds nothing but reinforced concrete. He's been doing it for over 12 years—128 contracts the first six years; 387 the second six—$33,000,000 worth.

He knows the advantages of reinforced concrete and how to get them.

TURNER Construction Co

300 years of Distilling Experience and Maintained Excellence

Rols' Cordials

The Brand that Guarantees Perfection

$3.85 For Silk Shirts That Were $6.50 and $5.00

These are not the combings of some hard-up factory, but Shirts of my own design made to my personal specifications.

I guarantee to every purchaser that these Shirts were regularly on sale here at $6.50 and $5.00.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

DRINK RITZ
MOST APPETIZING COCKTAIL
MOST DELICIOUS RICKEY OR FIZZ
For sale by Acker-Merrall, Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Rizzo's, 220 Broadway; Siegle & Co., Charles & Henry, Brooklyn; Decker Stores in Jersey; other Dealers and Cafes
$1.00 A Bottle.
RITZ IMPORTING CO.
61 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK

THE NATIONS AT WAR.
Vol. I. of The New York Times Current History gives the story of the great European War from the outbreak to March 15. The only work of its kind. Bound in cloth. Price, $2.00—delivery charges extra. Times Square, New York.
—Advt.

Today and Tomorrow

The Half-yearly Sale of Saks Suits for Men

reduced from

$30, $28, $25, $23, $20—to

$17

¶ Even if your wardrobe is sufficient for your needs, the addition of another suit will make it that much better. It will introduce a little more variety into your color scheme, and give you the exhilaration of another "change." And the cost today will be mighty small if you take advantage of this sale. What's more to the point, you can in all probability get precisely the kind of suit you want, for the range of selection is sufficiently diversified to give you a liberal latitude of choice. But now is the time to make your selection, for the variety is thinning out with every hour that passes. Fifth Floor.

A small charge for alterations.

A Special offering of

Men's Gray Chambray Dusters

Double breasted; belted back at $1.00

Motor Apparel Shop, 6th Floor.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

DENIES OPPOSING LOANS TO ALLIES

Dr. Hugo Schweitzer Sarcastic Over Plan Imputed to Him by the Providence Journal.

HIS DAILY A GO, HE SAYS

Hopes to Excel The Times—Henry Weismann's Account of His Jail Life in San Francisco.

Dr. Hugo Schweitzer of the Bayer Company, Inc., dealers in dyes and drugs, at 117 Hudson Street, said yesterday that there was no foundation for the report that he or Henry Weismann of the German-American Alliance was in any way connected with the movement to influence banks not to lend money to the Allies. The report appeared in The Providence Journal.

"After reading the story," said Dr. Schweitzer, "I was all broken up, because I had not thought of such a bright idea, as The Providence Journal makes it look so feasible. I would be mighty proud of myself if I had worked up such a worthy movement. Now that the way has been pointed out for us, we will probably take up that line of work."

Albert A. Sander, Executive Secretary of the German-American Literary Defense Committee, which has offices on the thirteenth floor at 150 Nassau Street, denied that his organization had anything to do with the scheme of bringing pressure on financial interests to stop American participation in war loans to the Allies, and said that the only work of his organization was that of printing pro-German pamphlets, chiefly such as were written by Americans.

According to the story in The Providence Journal, Dr. Schweitzer and Henry Weismann have given up the idea of printing a pro-German newspaper in English, and are carrying on the anti-war-loan propaganda. On the contrary, Dr. Schweitzer said yesterday that preparations were practically complete for the publication of the proposed daily paper.

"It will be out this Fall at the very latest," he said. "We pledged ourselves to return all subscriptions for stock if $500,000 were not raised. I won't say how much money we have already, but it is plenty for our purposes."

Dr. Schweitzer was asked if his paper was to print war news only.

"No, most certainly not," he said. "It will print all kinds of news, but only correct, investigated, unbiased news. The paper will be as large as The New York Times, but very much better. It will print all the news, police news and all, but none of it will be handled sensationally. It will be conducted more upon the European idea. In fact, it will be modeled chiefly upon The London Times, which I consider the greatest newspaper in the world.

"Here," said Dr. Schweitzer, picking up a number of clippings from The London Times, "read some of these. They are gems. There show you how English ought to be written. They are so good that they are worth while reading out loud to your family or friends. Here is one about the Welsh coal strike in which every word is a gem. We mean that our paper shall be on this order: everything well written and so well sifted that no lies can creep in."

Dr. Schweitzer was asked who would be on the staff of the paper. He said the organization of the staff was well under way, but that no names were to be announced yet.

"It will be composed of the best writers in the country, though," he said. "We will have editorial writers better than Charles R. Miller. It will be a great staff. This paper is going to do its great work after the War. It is not a temporary thing at all."

Richard A. Purdy, Secretary of the Hudson Trust Company, said yesterday that he had not heard of the alleged move of certain German-American societies to influence the policy of banks, and that such a move would have little chance of success. He said that the German Directors on bank boards with which he was familiar were Americans first of all, and would not try to shape the affairs of the banks in the interests of Germany, and would not be able to make any headway in that direction if they attempted to do so.

The two persons most active in the anti-war-loan propaganda have been Christ Rebhan, a restaurant keeper at 644 Sixth Avenue, and Jeremiah A. O'Leary, a lawyer of 48 Park Row, who is connected with the American Truth Society. Rebhan has inserted anti-war-loan advertisements in newspapers all over the country, and O'Leary has been active in circulating pamphlets and letters on the subject.

Henry Weismann of 478 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, President of the German-American Alliance, who assailed President Wilson vehemently at Utica on Saturday night, and is charged by The Providence Journal with being active in the anti-war-loan movement, does not deny the statement that he served a term in jail in San Francisco, but he told a Times reporter before he left for Chicago, where he is now, that it was an episode of which he was proud.

"I did serve a term of six months in jail in San Francisco with several other men on a charge of violating a city ordinance regarding the storing of explosives.

"I was active in the Anti-Coolie League of California in 1886, when I was a young man, just over twenty years old and recently from Germany. I became Chairman of the Executive Committee of that organization. We had proposed to form a political party and run a candidate for Governor. That brought us the enmity of the Republicans and Democrats, and we were framed up. A quantity of black powder was planted in the building in which we had our offices, and I and five others were arrested on the charge of violating a city ordinance against storing explosives. I got six months in jail in San Francisco and served the term.

"Many of the best men in California were put in jail for their part in the anti-coolie movement. Many of the streets of San Francisco are named after those men, and various monuments have been erected to them. When I made a visit there two years ago a big dinner was given in my honor; my service in the cause of forbidding Chinese immigration was recalled to my honor, and it was urged by some that it was time that a street should be named after me. I have told the story at dinners in Brooklyn and have always considered it an honorable part of my career."

Weissman said that he was a confectioner at that time, and after his release from jail, became an organizer of various bakers' unions. A few years later, he said, he came to New York in response to a request to edit a bakers' journal.

He said he was active in having the bakers' ten-hour law passed in New York and other States. Later, because the unions refused, he said, to listen to his counsels of moderation, he quit the union and became a master baker.

"For a while," he said, "I ran two shops, and studied law on the side. After becoming a lawyer, I became counsel for the Master Bakers' Association. There is a certain amount of truth in the charge that I broke the bakers' ten-hour law after getting it passed. I defended a master baker facing a criminal charge on account of an alleged violation of the ten-hour law. My stand was that, as long as a master baker did not work his men more than sixty hours a week, he was liable to the law, even if it became necessary at times to work them more than ten hours at a stretch, and I further contended that the master baker was not criminally liable, anyhow. I carried the case before the United States Supreme Court and won it. The result was not, however, to break the ten-hour law, but to modify its application in one point.

"The decision of the United States Supreme Court in this case has been ignorantly criticised by ex-President Roosevelt and some others, and it has resulted in my being hounded personally for years by Socialist papers, especially by a Socialist paper printed in German in New York. My record is quite well known and I am entirely willing to have it printed truthfully."

ITALIANS BEAT BACK AUSTRIAN ATTACK

Wipe Out a Mountain Regiment in Fierce Battle on the Carso Front.

ROME, July 29.—The almost total destruction of an Austrian Alpine regiment in a fierce fight on the Carso front is among the successes reported in the official statement from General Headquarters today. The statement reads:

In the Cordevole Valley our offensive has made remarkable progress. Our troops have occupied the slope extending from the Lanu Pass to the township known as Pieve de Livinallongo. In the Valley of Padola the enemy advanced in force along the highroad, but was repulsed, leaving a few prisoners in our hands.

In Carniolo our artillery action against the Austrian defensive works continues. Another cupola of Fort Hrsel has been destroyed.

On the Carso front during the morning of yesterday our adversary employed in great force and, supported by a violent artillery fire, tried to advance, with the evident object of throwing us out of positions we had conquered on preceding days. The energy and bravery of our troops caused this manoeuvre to fail completely, and the enemy was obliged to fall back after suffering very grave losses.

From statements of prisoners we learn that the counter-attack was carried out by fresh troops which had just arrived at the scene of action. Among these troops was at least one regiment of Alpine Landeschutzen, which was almost entirely destroyed.

Our forward march continues slowly. In the actions of the 27th and 28th of July we made all together 1,480 prisoners, including 27 officers.

VIENNA, July 29, (via London.)—The War Office continues to report the repulse of all Italian attacks, and today's bulletin announces that the invaders have retreated from before the bridgehead at Gorizia. It says:

On the Littoral front the Italians made unsuccessful attacks on the border plateau near Sdraussina and Vermegliano. Before the bridgehead at Gorizia the enemy evacuated their positions, retreating to the positions they had occupied before the battle.

On the Carinthian frontier artillery engagements and infantry skirmishes have occurred.

In the region of the Tyrolean frontier an enemy battalion was repulsed near Marcelin, in the Etsch Valley, (Adige Valley.) In the region of Tofana an Italian company was blown up.

MOST OF STUDENTS IN ARMY

German University Figures — Koenigsberg Sends 1,057 Out of 1,280.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, July 30.—The Daily News says that interesting figures concerning the part taken by German university and other students in the war are published in the latest number of the Akademische Rundschau.

It appears that 152 universities and high schools of university rank in Germany counted in the Autumn of 1914 64,710 students, as against 79,077 in the preceding Summer. Of these 64,710 students, however, no fewer than 50,900 were actually enrolled in the army, while of 7,000 female undergraduates, 600 were nursing.

Among the universities that of Königsberg heads the list with 1,057 enrolled students out of a total of 1,280. Of technical high schools that of Danzig stood at the top, with 90 per cent. of students doing military service.

In the present Summer term the number of students attending lectures has fallen still lower. In Berlin the number of inscribed university undergraduates is 8,016, as against 8,647 in the Summer of 1914, but only 2,300 actually attend lectures, the remainder having joined the army. Similarly, in the Berlin technical schools only 362 attend lectures, while about 1,800 serve in the army.

MISS HOLT NOW AIDS MEN BLINDED IN WAR

Opens a 'Lighthouse' in France, to be Operated on Lines of the One in New York.

PLANS TO TEACH SELF-HELP

Europe Offers Great Field for Work —Sixty Sightless Soldiers In One Hospital.

Miss Winifred Holt of this city, who long has been giving "light through work" to the blind at The Lighthouse, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, recently sailed for Europe to organize a movement to aid the many soldiers blinded in the present war. It was learned yesterday that she has opened a Lighthouse at Bordeaux, the first of several to be operated on the same lines as the one in New York. The enterprise has the enthusiastic support of the French military authorities and hospital officials. Its headquarters will be in Paris.

A month ago Miss Holt finished organizing an influential American committee to attend to the financial end of this new and larger enterprise. It is known as the Committee for Men Blinded in Battle, and has as its officers Joseph H. Choate, Bishop Greer, and Dr. John H. Finley, with a list of members that include former President Taft, Senator Gore, Miss Emily H. Bourne, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Forbes Morgan, and Arthur Williams.

The official name of the Bordeaux institution is "Le Phare de Bordeaux pour les Matelots et Soldats Aveugles sur le Champ d'Honneur." Miss Holt has already begun her work with some of the sightless wounded in an old building and an adjoining cloister, but there is ultimately to be a new structure, whose cornerstone will bear the following inscription:

This first stone was placed here by the American Lighthouse Committee, organized to come to the aid of soldiers who have become blind on the field of honor. The first wounded man to be welcomed by the institution lost his sight in the battle of Charleroi. His courage and heroism brought him the Cross of the Legion of Honor and the War Medal.

The young man referred to is Lieutenant du Maine. Wounded in the shoulder and thigh at the battle of Cherleroi, he continued fighting until both of his eyes were shot out and he fell unconscious on the battlefield. There he lay for three days, without food or drink, feigning death so that the Germans would not take him.

Finally, as no Frenchmen could come to his rescue, Lieutenant du Maine was taken prisoner by the Germans and remained in prison for eight weeks, suffering greatly from his wounds. He was then exchanged and placed in the hospital at Bordeaux, where Miss Holt met him, still wearing his war-stained uniform and decorated with the two crosses he had won.

In a letter to a friend in New York Miss Holt thus sketches her first experiences in organizing her undertaking:

My aide de camp and I landed at Bordeaux and visited Military Hospital No. 36 there, a most remarkable work, constructed by the Government under the direction of Colonel Martin du Majny.

Colonel du Majny was enthusiastic over our mission and invited us to dine with the officers' mess the following day.

In the meantime we investigated other hospitals, especially the one where the blind are congregated under the care of the world-famous Dr. Lagrange. Dr. Lagrange was equally cordial about our mission. He said that about sixty blind soldiers had passed through his hands. He summoned into his study and introduced to me Lieutenant du Maine, a young officer whose astounding valor in the battle of Charleroi had cost him the sight of both eyes.

The Lieutenant was the leading spirit of a little group of five blind men whom later he introduced to me. One of these had been fearfully disfigured by shrapnel, which had removed the modeling from his face and completely blinded him. He was still, however, a stalwart, fine presence from his shoulders down, and had a great, vibrating, bass voice. His trade was that of carpentry. There were two little farmers, very small and infinitely pathetic in their blindness. There was still another carpenter, whose sense of fun had survived his loss of sight. Another member of this group was a great blond Viking, a Swede about 7 feet tall and very handsome. The accident, without disfiguring him, had merely closed his eyes for all time, giving an almost Madonnalike appearance to the closed lids. He had been a salesman in a great Paris store.

In looking about for a foundation for this French Lighthouse Miss Holt discovered in Bordeaux the Abbé Moureau. For eighteen years, entirely by his own effort, he had financed and educated a little group of industrial blind in brush making and basket weaving. It was decided to make the Abbé Moureau's modest enterprise the foundation for the larger project. Continuing her letter, Miss Holt said:

The Abbe's work had been carried on in an old building adjoining a church, and a very lovely cloister full of beautiful flowers and vines was used by the blind people for their recreation. We persuaded the Abbe to increase his plant, to take the young blind Lieutenant as his chief assistant, and to receive the blind soldiers of the southwest regardless of race or creed. It was agreed to instruct Lieutenant du Maine in the arts, crafts, and intellectual pursuits of the blind, so that he would be able to direct his little group.

Miss Holt is throwing into her new mission all her energy and expert knowledge of the problems of the blind. She is giving her own services free. Money will be needed, however, to provide tools and materials for the blind, writing appliances, glass eyes, clothes, and to pay running expenses and the salaries of the teachers. This she hopes to receive from generous Americans in sympathy with the work. Checks should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, for the Committee for Men Blinded in Battle.

Miss Holt speaks four languages fluently. In the military hospital at Bordeaux she was permitted to interview the wounded German prisoners, of whom there were five, and they talked with her frankly and apparently with great pleasure.

Miss Winifred Holt is a daughter of Henry Holt, the publisher. In collaboration with her sister, now Mrs. Joseph Colt Bloodgood, she began her work for the blind nine years ago in her own home. The enterprise grew rapidly and soon had to have separate quarters. The present three-story Lighthouse in East Fifty-ninth Street was completed and opened two years ago, when President Taft delivered the dedicatory address.

Miss Holt also made a name for herself as a sculptor, and she is the author of a recent book, "A Beacon for the Blind," telling the life story of Henry Fawcett, the blind Postmaster General of England.

PEACE COUNCIL PLAN TO GET MALONE OUT

Labor's Organization, Through Monnett, Ex-Trust Hunter, Assails Collector Here.

SAYS HE CLEARED WARSHIPS

And Sanctioned Shipment of Submarines in Sections — Reserve Board Dismisses Council's Petition.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 29.—Labor's National Peace Council, according to Frank S. Monnett, known as a trust hunter when he was Attorney General of this State, now associate counsel for the Peace organization, is to ask for the removal of Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York. The attack planned on Malone is one feature of the propaganda of the organization, which says it has 5,000,000 members. The National Grange organization, it says, is affiliated with it. The leaders of the organization will hold a meeting at the New Willard Hotel in Washington on Saturday morning to protest against an increase in the army and navy of the United States and against shipments of arms and munitions to belligerents alleged to be in violation of law.

The attack on Collector Malone is based on alleged evidence in possession of counsel for the organization that the Collector issued manifests and clearances for passenger vessels which had munitions of war upon them. It is further charged that he permitted vessels to clear New York harbor which had no right to leave under any circumstances, inasmuch as they were warships with authority from foreign Governments to ram submarines.

Other charges are that the Collector permitted submarines and component parts thereof to be loaded at the Port of New York and to become part of cargoes sent to belligerent nations. This charge is coupled with reference to aeroplanes and hydroplanes. The contention is that their shipment from the United States was contrary to international law under the provisions of which they are warships.

Through Hamilton Taylor, former Minister to Spain and former counsel for the Government in international affairs, the Peace Council plans to attack the last note to Germany signed by Secretary of State Robert Lansing. The contention is to be made that the Secretary of State assumed the functions of the legislative and judicial branches of the Government. It is to be charged that Mr. Lansing had no authority to bring this country to the brink of war, and that there was no sanction in law for his statements as to what the Government of the United States would do. The argument will be made to President Wilson that the Lansing note is without authority.

According to Mr. Monnett, it will be urged that in an autocratic state a Minister might well assume to speak as did the Secretary of State in the latest note, but that in a democracy where officials exercise only such power as is expressly delegated the act was "ultra vires."

The Peace Council may ask that Congress be called in special session, and that the Secretary of State be called upon to explain his conduct and to defend it.

"When any charges are properly made by any responsible body of American citizens I shall answer them," Collector Malone said last night. "I am an American, trying to enforce the neutrality of the Port of New York strictly according to the letter and spirit of the laws of the United States. I am not in the least interested in the partisan criticisms of any leader of any propaganda in the country."

SAYS NO TO PEACE COUNCIL.

Reserve Board Rejects Petition Raising Question of Neutrality.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Federal Reserve Board today declines to pass upon the contention of Labor's National Peace Council that the rediscount by Federal Reserve banks of commercial paper arising from the exportation of arms would put the United States in the position of financing the Allies and constitute a breach of neutrality. Under the board's direction Governor Hamlin wrote today to ex-Representative H. Robert Fowler, who filed a petition on behalf of the council asserting that the board was without legal authority to try the case presented and denying the council's request for a public hearing.

At the same time Governor Hamlin repeated the request contained in a letter to Mr. Fowler, dated July 21, for Mr. Fowler to supply the names of the Directors accused by Mr. Fowler of profiting personally from the rediscount transactions of certain Federal Reserve banks. Such profit is held to be illegal. Mr. Fowler has not yet supplied the names of the men to whom he referred generally.

The petition filed for the National Peace Council, it was said by officials here, did not raise a new point. Professor Jastrow, a German economist, had already advanced the view that the United States was a party to financial transactions by which the Allies bought arms in this country when the paper incident to the transactions was handled by Federal Reserve banks. As a matter of fact, none of this paper has been rediscounted, but it has been pointed out that, even if it had been rediscounted, the Federal Reserve banks are privately owned institutions, simply supervised by the Government.

More curiosity has been manifest over the affiliations of members of the council. When a delegation of its members called on the Secretary of the Navy it was introduced by two officers of the so-called National Anti-Trust League, of which David Lamar was once a conspicuous member. In denying the petition, Governor Hamlin's letter says that the Federal Reserve Board acted upon advice of counsel.

SAY ENGLAND'S HAND WAS AGAINST GERMANY

Publication of Alleged Secret Belgian Diplomatic Reports Begun in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 29, (via London.)—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung began publication this morning of the series of documents purporting to be secret Belgian diplomatic reports found in Brussels by the Germans and describing international political events from the time of the Moroccan crisis until the beginning of the present conflict. The purpose of their publication is to prove that Germany maintained a peaceable attitude throughout this period.

The papers published this morning include alleged reports made to Baron de Favereau, a former Belgian Foreign Minister, by Count de Lalaing, a former Belgian Minister to Great Britain; Baron Greindl, Minister to Berlin; Baron Leghait at Paris, and Count Durlet, Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin. These reports date from 1905 and deal with European politics, especially the attitude of the Triple Entente toward Germany.

Count Lalaing and Baron Greindl are quoted as having reported in February, 1905, that British hostility to Germany was caused by jealousy of Germany's commercial and naval growth. Lalaing is said to have asserted that the British feared the days of their naval supremacy were numbered.

A statement attributed to Baron Leghait, writing under date of May 7, 1905, was that while King Edward was in Paris he said the confidence existing between Germany and France had disappeared and conditions were like those twenty years earlier.

KAISER'S PREMIER CALLS IN GERARD

Continued from Page 1.

paragraph about Sweden which had appeared in the previous week's issue, and which had been corrected and explained in the following issue, which the Press Bureau had thought fit to interdict. They sought to justify their attitude, apparently, by referring to a paragraph in the current issue, in which I ventured to forecast that there would be no immediate offensive on the part of the Allies in Flanders—a conclusion which was fairly obvious, from the general trend of events.

"I am thus a little chary of venturing on any guesses concerning the war, lest they may prove of vital assistance to the German General Staff. I will, however, venture to say that in my judgment Warsaw is certain to fall within a fortnight from the present time, and that within sixty days from now America will have declared war on Germany, will have seized all the German merchants vessels that are at present in New York Harbor, and will have placed her powerful navy at the disposal of the Allies.

"And I predict that this step on the part of the United States will be the signal for Germany to open peace negotiations, having Warsaw and Poland to the credit side of her account and the excuse which America's intervention will provide to save her face to her own people. Whether the peace negotiations are successful or abortive will depend mainly on the ability of the diplomats and the attitude of Russia. I trust that this paragraph will not have the effect of landing me at the Tower."

BARS AMERICA AS MEDIATOR.

Cologne Gazette Believes Our Stand Has Eliminated Us.

BERLIN, July 29, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Cologne Gazette prints a message from its Washington correspondent saying that the discussion caused by the last American note to Germany makes it impossible for the United States to act as a peace mediator.

The newspaper adds that this opinion is shared by Germany.

Providence Journal Returns to the Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 29.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"Captain Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy, declared yesterday that The Journal's story of a statement made by him with regard to the last American note to Berlin was 'from beginning to end an invention.' In making this denial Captain Boy-Ed is guilty of willful falsehood. The Journal is not at the present moment eager to gratify the curiosity of Captain Boy-Ed as to which one of the three men to whom he made the statement presented the facts to this newspaper. The story was true in every particular. The proof that it was true will be shown not only by the course of this Government, which will follow exactly the direction outlined by him, but also by the publication of the source of our information when Captain Boy-Ed's claws have been so effectively clipped as to make reprisals against our informant impossible."

RED CROSS REPORTS ON YEAR'S WAR WORK

American Organization Itemizes Expenditures of $1,460,306 Since Hostilities Began.

ACTIVITIES NEVER EQUALED

Articles Sent to Europe Include 3,000,000 Bandages and Surgical Dressings.

The annual report of the American Red Cross, covering the first year of its war activities in Europe, was made public yesterday. The report shows that since hostilities began the American Red Cross has spent $1,460,306 for relief of suffering due to the war, leaving on hand a balance of $174,818. Never in history, the report says, has a Red Cross organization rendered so great a service to the peoples of other countries. Every country engaged in the war is represented in the expenditure of the great fund.

As was told in a Washington dispatch to The New York Times a few days ago, the Red Cross is soon to withdraw its personnel now in Europe with the exception of the units now in Belgium. The personnel now in Europe totals 71 surgeons and 253 nurses, and of these all but about four surgeons and twenty-four nurses will be recalled not later than Oct. 1 next.

The financial statement covering the year's work, as made public yesterday, follows:

RECEIPTS.

Contributions	$1,560,124
Special from Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee	10,000
Special from the Rockefeller Foundation for the Sanitary Commission	65,000
	$1,635,124

(The Rockefeller Foundation also contributed $20,000 additional directly to the commission in Serbia.)

EXPENDITURES.

Cash remitted	$423,882
Designated contributions	$217,182
Undesignated contributions	206,700
Salaries of surgeons and nurses	216,018
Travel and maintenance of personnel; transportation of supplies on land and sea, including freight, drayage, expressage, lighterage, pilotage, &c	148,472
War insurance	10,138
Equipments and outfits	39,295
Supplies purchased	354,630
Appropriated for pensions for the widows of two American Red Cross doctors who died of typhus while on duty in Serbia	15,000
Miscellaneous	2,875
Sanitary Commission — Appropriated for transportation, equipment, supplies, salaries, and maintenance	105,000
Designated contributions to be remitted	8,493
Salaries and maintenance for three months additional and return of personnel, (estimated)	140,000
	1,460,306
Balance	$174,818

The report also includes an itemized list of all the articles shipped to Europe by the American Red Cross, a list in which are hundreds of articles having to do with medicine, surgery, sanitation, and other phases of Red Cross work. Here are a few of the items that appear in that long list:

Bandages	1,906,000
Antiseptic tablets	1,150,000
Cotton, (pounds)	892,670
Hospital garments	211,688
Surgical dressings and pads	1,106,516
Sulphur, (pounds)	358,988
Clothing for refugees, (garments)	209,903
Gauze, (yards)	1,062,281
Anaesthetics, (pounds)	$1,191
Adhesive plaster, (rolls)	11,845
Handkerchiefs	22,413
Pillows	22,400
Blankets	13,876
Antitoxin, (cases)	71
Alcohol, (gallons)	1,084
Cholera vaccine, (cc's)	12,200
Hospital linen, (articles)	40,548
Mufflers	29,841
Smallpox vaccine, (tubes)	10,000
Soda, (pounds)	20,000
Slings	19,810
Crinoline, (yards)	67,415

The list includes, it is stated, supplies purchased and donated, designated as well as undesignated, but does not include supplies still waiting shipment in the warehouses of the Red Cross.

BURTON IS A CANDIDATE.

Wants Presidential Nomination—Says Reunited Republicans Will Win.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 29.—Theodore E. Burton, ex-Senator from Ohio, while in Chicago today admitted being a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1916. He says the Republicans will absorb the Progressives and have a walk-over.

Mr. Burton said the people should back President Wilson in his foreign policy "so far as possible." He foresees for the United States world leadership, economically and diplomatically. He does not believe in peace at any price, nor does he believe in "carrying a bludgeon;" he believes in taking the middle course, going as far toward preserving peace as honorably can be done.

Held for Robbing Jersey Camps.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 29.—Sylvester Williams, who says he lives in Trenton, is in the jail here charged with robbing campers along the Delaware River. Williams was arrested yesterday by Edward Dugan of Phillipsburg and turned over to the authorities, as it was alleged he was looting a camp near Buttonwood Grove on the Delaware.

CONCLUSIONS

It is a fair conclusion that the future may safely promise what the past can show.

It is a fair conclusion that the reputation we have made we are competent to sustain.

It is a fair conclusion that what we have achieved for others we can achieve for you.

We ask nothing but the privilege of conferring with you before you make a decision.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction.

GREENHUT'S
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

Trustees' Sales

(By Order of the United States District Court)

50 2¼ Green Trading Stamps FREE Today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) 2¼ Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more Today, Friday, July 30.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. Times, 7-30-15. J. B. Greenhut Co. 66

Better Furniture and Lower Prices

Every piece is reduced in price, and the economies range from 10 to 50 per cent.

Whatever you need—be it a "period" suite or a simple kitchen chair—is HERE, and you can buy it at a material reduction in price.

Greenhut's semi-annual Furniture Sale is SECOND TO NONE. Two immense floors in our Annex Building are devoted to this sale.

$2 Saddle Wood Seat Chairs	90c
$3.50 Soft Top Mattresses	$1.85
$4.75 Manhattan Telescope Couch Beds	$2.65
$5 All-Cotton Mattresses	$2.95
$6 Roll Edge White Cotton Mattresses	$3.45
$9 Roll Edge Felt Mattresses	$4.95
$10 Simplex Couch Beds	$6.95
$12.50 Wing Chairs and Rockers	$7.50
$38 Golden Oak China Closet	$27
$50 "Duofold" Library or Living Room Suite	$35
$58 Golden Oak Buffet	$40
$70 Tapestry or Living Room Suite	$45
$94 Library Suites (3 pieces)	$60
$115 Mahogany Bedroom Suite	$75
$115 Golden Oak Dining Room Suite (4 pieces)	$80
$125 Golden Oak Dining Room Suite (10 pieces)	$95
$167 Dining Room Suite (4 pieces)	$125
$200 Mahogany Dining Room Suite (10 pieces)	$135
$232.75 Circassian Walnut Bedroom Suite	$175

Other Big Sales for Today

$1.50 to $5 Silk Parasols at 75c to $2.50

Excellent assortment of styles in Black and White, Dresden Border Floral Effect or Plain Colors; all the newest shapes.

Silk Gloves—Formerly $1.50 to $2.50; at 95c
16-button, 20-button and 24-button lengths.
89c Silk Novelty Gloves—at 48c
Six-button length with strap and fastener across wrist; black or white.
23c Rubber Bathing Caps—at 14c
50c Net Brassieres—with dress shields; sizes 34 to 44; at 35c
$5 "Panama" Week-End Suit Cases—at $3.35
Sizes 24 and 26.
$10 "Saratoga Special" Trunks—at $7.85
Sizes 32, 34 and 36.
17c Plisse Crepes—28 inches wide; yd 10c

Boys' and Girls' Little Nemo $1.75 & $2 "Play" Oxfords —Sale, $1

All sizes from No. 5 for small boys and girls up to No. 2 for larger children.

12½c Ramie Weave Linon Suitings—27 and 28 inches; yd 7c
12½c Linen Finish Chambrays—32 ins. wide; yd 7c
29c Silk Warp Marquisette—27 inches wide; yd 11c
59c Pure Irish Ramie Linen—44 and 45 ins. wide; yd 29c
59c Black and White Striped Gabardine—36 inches wide; yd 29c
85c Bohemian Mixture—smoking tobacco; 16 oz. can 55c
$2.50 Hoyo de Manhattan Coronas Cigars—box of 25 ..... $2
19c Box Gilt Edge Correspondence Cards—at 10c
19c Box Initial Stationery—at 9c

Annual "Choice-of-the-House"
Sale for Men and Youths
***Our Finest Suits* (*Formerly Priced to $30*), *today, at* $12.50**

Men who have attended this event in previous years KNOW what this means! To others we simply say: "Your choice is unrestricted." Take any suit—even our finest.

Included are $30 BLUE SERGE SUITS, made of Martin Sons & Co. Imported Serges.

It's the opportunity of the year to buy very highest class ready-to-wear clothes for men and youths at MUCH LESS THAN WHOLESALE COST.

Absolutely no reservations. And your choice includes the products of leading makers of finest clothes in Rochester, Philadelphia and New York.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS OF ELEGANT SUITS IN THIS SALE. Any number of fashionable patterns and fabrics. Plenty of plain colors—correct, handsome styles. Sizes for everybody.

Boys' Finest $4.45 to $9.75 Suits, Today at $3.95

Quite a number of the suits, made of mixtures, have two pairs of knickerbockers. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Free Today—The Sperry Magazine

The New National Monthly Devoted to the Interests of Woman and the Home.

Interesting Fiction. Suggestions Regarding Styles. Table, Home and Kitchen Hints, etc., etc.

Ask for a FREE Copy. Distribution at Information Desks.

We cannot guarantee to fill mail or telephone orders on these items.

All charge purchases made up to 1 p. m. Saturday, will be entered on bills rendered Sept. 1st

Double 2¼ Green Trading Stamps in Forenoon—Single Stamps Afternoons

CHARGE PURCHASES BETWEEN NOW AND AUG. 1st BILLED SEPT. 1st.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

This Establishment closes—at 5 P. M. daily—all day Saturday.

will close out, today, many smart styles in

Apparel for Week-end Outings

$25 to $45 COUNTRY FROCKS—$10 & $18
Of crepe, linen, voile and net.

$45 to $95 FROCKS and GOWNS—$25 & $38
Street styles, afternoon gowns, dancing frocks.

$10 to $15 OUTING SKIRTS—$5 & $9
Of awning stripe materials, cretonne, linen, etc.

$25 & $32 LINEN MOTOR COATS—$15
Unusually attractive styles.

$35 & $45 SHANTUNG COATS—$18
Very smart models of high quality materials.

$22 to $45 SILK SWEATERS—$10, $15, $25, $35
Swagger styles—fashionable shades.

$10 to $20 OUTING HATS—$5 & $8
A clearance of decidedly smart designs.

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Low Shoes

in a number of styles, are now on sale (owing to broken sizes) at

$3.25 & $4.75 per pair

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Prison Reform—How? When? Why?

THE STORY OF "CANADA BLACKIE"
By ANNE P. L. FIELD
With an Introduction by
Thomas Mott Osborne
Warden of Sing Sing Prison
Cloth, 8vo. $1.00

These extraordinary letters from one of the most desperate criminals in the State of New York, who recently died at Sing Sing, reveal as by a lightning flash the power of sympathy and trust in transforming a dangerous enemy of society into a loyal and trusted friend of the authorities. They are of first importance to all interested in Prisoners and Prison Systems.

On Sale at all Bookstores, August 6th
E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY, 681 Fifth Avenue, New York

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE DOES IT.

When your shoes pinch or your corns and bunions ache so that you are tired all over, get Allen's Foot-Ease, the standard remedy for the last 25 years, and shake it into your shoes. It will take the sting out of corns and bunions and give instant relief to Tired, Aching, Swollen, Tender feet. Don't go to the California Expositions without a supply of Allen's Foot-Ease. It makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere, 25c. *Don't accept any substitute.* For FREE trial package, address ALLEN S. OLMSTED, LeRoy, N. Y.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS

Highest prices and cash down paid for large and small collections of BOOKS and other LITERARY PROPERTY. We pack and remove books promptly. We deal largely with executors of estates.

Particularly Wanted—11th Edition Britannica
THOMS & ERON
(Incorporated)
50 John St., N.Y. Phone 4825-4826 John

TWO SINNERS
By Mrs. David G. Ritchie

The London *Spectator* says: "This is a remarkable, an uncommon and a brilliant novel."

$1.35 net. At All Bookstores.

E. P. DUTTON & CO.
681 Fifth Ave., New York

CASH FOR BOOKS

Highest prices paid for large or small collections of BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS, PRINTS, or other literary properties. Cash down, and prompt removal. Executors, administrators, etc., should immediately get in touch with us.

Specially Wanted—11th Edition Britannica

Malkan's
NEW YORK'S LARGEST BOOKSTORE
42 BROADWAY Phone 3900 BROAD

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Leavenworth Scholarship
AT HAMILTON COLLEGE

Yielding annually $500, is now vacant. It is open for competition to all young men of the name of Leavenworth. Address Dr. M. W. Stryker, President Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

E. M. COUGHLIN, Bursar.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL,
174 Fulton St., N. Y. City.
Day School. "Dwight Method"
Evening School. of Instruction.

Near Fulton St. Subway Station, Hudson Terminal, and Elevated R. R. stations. Courts and lawyers' offices close at hand. Students can join A. M. or P. M. or Evening Classes. Three years' course, with degree of LL. B. Treatises used, with cases, lecture notes, etc. Send for Catalogue No. 10.

GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

PRATT SCHOOL—64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. All summer. Free catalogues of all schools. Amer. Sch. Ass'n. 1,012 Times Bldg. Bryant 6168.

FACE OPEN REVOLT ON SHORT BALLOT

Constitutional Convention Leaders Call on Wadsworth to Help Fight the Machine Element.

LETTER READ TO DELEGATES

Urges Longer Terms for Governor and Legislators—Brackett Assails Committee Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 29.—With the Republican bosses and many State officials opposed to the proposed rebuilding of the administrative machinery of the State, President Elihu Root of the Constitutional Convention this afternoon took a hand in the work of the Committee on Governor and Other State Officers.

A sub-committee made up of Frederick C. Tanner, Henry L. Stimson, and William N. Dyckman was in consultation with Mr. Root this afternoon on the final plan. It is understood that this contemplates the retaining of the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Controller, and Attorney General as elective places, with all the other offices at present elective filled through appointment by the Governor. The full committee has given formal approval to this plan.

It has been roughly estimated that $3,000,000 now spent in salaries for deserving Republicans or Democrats, according to which party is in power, would be saved to the taxpayers if the plan is accepted finally. Incidentally many hundred offices would be abolished. This has aroused the anger of State officials and political bosses alike.

"We will kick that plan out of the window, after Tanner, Root, and Stimson have 'perfected' it," said a Republican today who is a delegate to the convention and a boss in a Central New York county.

This statement indicates the frame of mind of scores of other delegates, regardless of party lines, although both the Republican and the Democratic platforms contained planks indorsing a shorter ballot. Those party pledges, if the machine elements in the convention have their way and their strength is growing daily—will be thrown to the winds.

So desperate is the situation from the standpoint of those who are anxious that the party pledges shall be kept that Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., today was called to the firing line. Mr. Wadsworth who, in case the Republicans should win in the national campaign next year, would be the dispenser of all the Federal patronage in this State, is in a position to speak impressively. In a letter which was read to the convention today, he urged the shorter ballot and four-year terms for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor together, four-year terms for Senators, and two-year terms for Assemblymen. Ex-Senator Brackett of Saratoga, leader of the up-State Republicans, who are committed to the present plan of government, arose as soon as the Wadsworth letter had been read.

"I certainly shall oppose any such proposition," Mr. Brackett said. "We are only a Spartan band in size and in power, and we cannot have letters like those written to influence this convention, but we shall not fail or falter when we stand at Thermopylae. We cannot compromise in the face of an attempt to take the government away from the people. This letter advocates a government far from republican and far from representative."

"The gentleman has overlooked the fact that this plan also gives increased power and dignity to the Legislature," said Chairman Tanner.

Ray B. Smith of Onondaga, one of Mr. Brackett's chief lieutenants, then broke in.

"The Committee on Legislative Organization," he said, "has already considered the power and dignity of the Senate and Assembly, and has decided not to increase the term of either Senators or Assemblymen."

Senator Wadsworth's Argument.

Senator Wadsworth, among other things in his letter to the convention, said:

As you probably know I have for some time advocated a substantial reduction in the number of State elective officers and the concentration of the administrative agencies of the State into an appropriate number of departments. Sincere as my conviction is that benefit will accrue from a reorganization of this kind, even though nothing else be done, I am very earnestly of the opinion that to obtain the greatest benefits from such a reorganization, it is absolutely necessary to increase the term of the Governor to four years, the Senators to four years, and the Assemblymen to two years. The present terms of these officials are far too short to permit the incumbents to gain a comprehensive grasp of the business of the State, executive or legislative.

The short terms of the Legislatures have a peculiarly unfortunate effect upon the work of the Legislature. The fact that a member of the Assembly is elected for but one year makes it exceedingly difficult to retain in that body young men of ability and promise. The strain upon their resources incident to annual elections is so great that large numbers of the very best men are compelled to retire after a short service and just at the time when they bid fair to become efficient legislators.

In my judgment, it would do comparatively little good to reorganize the legislative departments of the State for the purpose of more businesslike management unless the Chief Executive and the Legislature are put in the position where they, too, are able to comprehend the functions of government, the history of legislation, and the needs of the public. The departments cannot be efficiently run unless the Chief Executive and the legislators, from whom the departments must receive their inspiration and their authority, are men of sound judgment, based upon experience.

I venture to express the earnest hope, therefore, that the term of Governor be doubled and the terms of the Senators and Assemblymen, respectively, be doubled.

Reports to the Convention.

The banking and insurance laws of the State are "working well and giving general satisfaction, and, therefore, no change in the Constitution is necessary or desirable," according to the Committee on Banking and Insurance, which reported today.

The Committee on Corporations reported that no amendments should be made in relation to the laws on corporations. The report was presented by Jacob Brenner, the Chairman.

Louis Marshall, a member of the Corporations Committee, filed a minority report favoring cumulative voting, and gave notice that he would make a fight for this amendment on the floor of the convention.

John C. Leggett of Allegany today filed with the convention a minority report signed by him alone in which he dissented from the favorable report on the Parsons anti-sweatshop proposal.

"The right of the individual to earn his own living and that of his family by the labor of his own hands in his own home through the pursuit of a lawful and innocent occupation should never be at the risk of the tyranny, caprice or mistakes of the Legislature," said Mr. Leggett.

Mr. Leggett also opposed the A. E. Smith proposal to permit the Legislature to delegate legislative powers to the Industrial Board.

Several Tammany speakers in debate opposed the proposed educational article, which says that the State shall "continue its supervision and control" of the education of children, on the ground that it would interfere with home rule, and on the further ground that it might be interpreted as giving the State Department of Education power to interfere in the affairs of parochial schools. Mr. Leggett described the language of the amendment as "slippery."

"The Committee on Education, aimed at presenting a proposal that could be understood not only by every delegate here, but by every person of fair intelligence in the State," said ex-Judge Clearwater in reply to attacks. "As for 'home rule,' that is a tenuous, diaphonous phrase, representing, I will not say a 'slippery,' but certainly an elusive, idea, which has never been crystallized into anything approaching exactness of expression."

FAVORS BOARD OF PARDONS.

Committee Plans New Department with Plenary Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 29.—A proposal offered by Louis Marshall under which the pardoning power would pass from the Governor to a board created especially for the purpose of exercising it, was reported favorably to the Constitutional Convention today by ex-Judge Alphonse T. Clearwater, Chairman of the Committee on Prisons.

The Marshall proposal provides that the Legislature shall create a State Board of Pardons to consist of three members, which shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence, and pardons after conviction for all offenses "except treason, and in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions as the board think proper."

The proposal provides that the members of the board shall be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. Under the wording of the proposed amendment the board would have plenary powers, and its decisions would not be subject to review. It was said today that while there had been some difference of opinion on this question among persons whose advice the committee had sought, the committee had decided by unanimous vote to give the board powers as extensive as those now possessed by the Governor in exercising the same functions.

A proposal offered by J. Sidney Bernstein, a Democratic delegate from New York, under which the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals would constitute the Board of Pardons, was rejected by the committee. Governor Whitman, who was consulted by the committee, favored the creation of a Board of Pardons. Every living ex-Governor of the State also was consulted and a majority favored the proposal.

Governors for years had sought relief from the duty of passing final judgment in the cases of condemned men who almost without exception seek Executive clemency after every other avenue of escape from the electric chair has been cut off.

TWO SCHOONERS MISSING.

Newfoundland Fears Portia and Argentia Are Lost with 33 Men.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 29.—Two fishing schooners from Fortune Bay, the Portia and Argentia, have been missing for a month, and it is feared that they have foundered with all hands.

The Portia carried 16 men and the Argentia 17.

FIVE DEATHS DUE TO WILTING HEAT

Two Women, Already Weakened by Illness, Are Driven to Take Their Lives.

MAN'S BODY FOUND IN RIVER

Two Boys Drown in Sight of Companions, One in the Hudson and the Other in Jamaica Bay.

Five deaths yesterday in New York and vicinity were attributed to the oppressive heat. Two women in Manhattan killed themselves while temporarily insane from the heat, two boys were drowned in bathing when they became overheated, and the body of a bather was found in Long Island Sound off Astoria.

The maximum temperature yesterday was 86 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The mean temperature for the day was 77 degrees, 12 degrees above the mean a year ago. The humidity was 95 degrees at 8 o'clock in the morning, dropped some during the early afternoon, but arose again with the thunder storm in the afternoon, and stayed at a high figure last night. The forecast is for showers today.

Miss Rose Braude, 23 years old, an expert accountant, was found by her brother, Paul, lying dead in the kitchen of her apartment, at 203 West 118th Street, at 6:30 o'clock last night. She was dead of asphyxiation, and had an open gas tube by her side. Her brother said he took her downtown to work in the morning, and had not heard from her afterward. He called at her apartment last night to take her out to dinner. He said she had been in poor health for several months, and he thought the heat had affected her mind.

When Walter Klein returned to his home, at 328 West 123d Street, last night he was not greeted by his wife, Josephine, 58 years old. He forced her locked bedroom door and saw her body dangling from the foot of the bed. She had hanged herself by tying bedclothes about her neck and the foot of the bed, and kicking a chair from beneath herself. Her husband said she had been sick for several weeks. The police blamed the suicide on the heat.

John Wack, 16 years old, 1,407 Amsterdam Avenue, was in swimming with some playmates in the Hudson River off 134th Street yesterday afternoon when he cried for help. Edward Weinbrenner, 14 years old, of 504 West 130th Street swam to his rescue, but too late. The police last night dragged for the body, but did not recover it.

William Goldstein, 8 years old, of 53 East Eighty-fifth Street, Far Rockaway, was drowned yesterday afternoon while swimming in Jamaica Bay. Companions saw him sink before they could reach him. Harbor Police sought for the body last night, but did not find it.

The unclothed body of a man was found floating off Remsen Street, Astoria, yesterday morning. The man was about 5 feet 5 inches in height, weighed 100 pounds, and was about 35 years old. He had dark hair, mustache, and skin. On the middle finger of the right hand was a ring with a woman's head engraved on a stone and surrounded by small diamonds. The police believe he was drowned while in bathing.

Thomas Fitzroy of Woodhaven suffered a sunstroke yesterday and while crazed leaped into a creek at the foot of Centreville Avenue, Aqueduct, L. I. He was arraigned before Magistrate Conway on a charge of attempted suicide and sent to the Kings County Hospital for observation.

Jay McCormack, an actor living in Newark, was overcome by the heat in front of 1,547 Broadway yesterday afternoon and taken to the Polyclinic Hospital.

Paul Smith of 200 East Sixty-fifth Street was overcome while at work at 1,162 Second Avenue and was taken to his home.

Five thousand people slept on the beach at Coney Island last night. They were mostly women and children from the east side, driven from their tenement homes by the intense heat. The line of forms extended from Manhattan Beach to Sea Gate. Police Captain John Linden detailed Sergeant Peter Masterson and a squad of patrolmen to watch the sleepers. About midnight a number of automobile parties reached Coney Island from Manhattan, the members of which spread robes on the sand and announced their intention of spending the night on the beach.

It was the hottest day of the season at the resort. A thermometer in the sun on the sea front registered 104 degrees shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

WEDDED IN SIGN LANGUAGE.

Deaf and Dumb Couple United in the Marriage Chapel.

A couple, deaf and dumb, Giuseppe A. Costello, of 253 East 106th Street, and Mrs. Anna R. Potia, of 1,953 Second Avenue, were married in the Marriage Chapel in the Municipal Building yesterday by Alderman Frank Smith. The Alderman called to his aid Francis A. Vetere, the bridegroom's friend, who interpreted with sign language the words of the Alderman.

Only the Alderman spoke, the interpreter conveying word for word in the sign language the ritual observed at the chapel. When the happy couple realized the ceremony was at an end, Costello anticipated the Alderman and embraced the bride. Smith said he tried to convey the information to the bridegroom that it was proper to kiss the bride immediately, but that his advice was belated and unnecessary.

W. M. IVINS'S WILL FILED.

Noted Lawyer Leaves His Entire Estate to His Wife.

The will of William M. Ivins, chief counsel for William Barnes in the latter's $50,000 libel suit against ex-President Roosevelt, was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. It disposes of a personal estate "in excess of $10,000." There is no realty among the assets.

The entire estate is bequeathed to the widow, Mrs. Emma Yard Ivins, of 145 West Fifty-eighth Street. The instrument then reads, in part:

"I have intentionally omitted to make any provision herein for my children, William Ivins, Jr., Margaret Ivins, James S. Y. Ivins, and Katharine Ivins, or for the issue of any such children that may predecease me, for the reason that I have taken out in their favor policies of life insurance on my life, and for the further reason that it is my belief that my wife will provide for them out of my estate during her life, and will know best how to apportion my estate between them at the time of her death."

Mrs. Ivins is made executrix, required to give no bond, and is given very broad powers in the disposition of the property.

The instrument was dated Nov. 13, 1906, and witnessed by Robert Louis Hoguet of 623 West 141st Street, Henry T. Wolff, and Herbert D. Mason of 35 West Sixty-fourth Street, all members of the law firm of Ivins, Wolff & Hoguet, of which the decedent was the senior member. The will and the accompanying petition were filed by John L. Galey of 27 William Street.

W. R. HARRIS LEFT $3,948,000

State to Collect $105,000 Tax on Tobacco Merchant's Estate.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 29.—According to the report filed today by Transfer Tax Appraiser William C. Clark, the estate of the late William R. Harris of Tarrytown will pay a transfer tax of $105,000. Appraiser Clark fixes the value of the estate at $3,948,000, and he values the residence in Broadway, Tarrytown, at $185,000. Mr. Harris, who was in the tobacco business, left his fortune to his children.

William C. Morton, the transfer tax clerk in Surrogate Sawyer's office, said this afternoon that the transfer tax was the largest that had been assessed against a single estate in this county for a number of years. The transfer tax goes to the State, but it is handled through the Surrogate's office after Appraiser Clark makes his report.

Mr. Clark filed a report Tuesday showing appraisals of estates totaling $3,722,731, the largest of which was the Samuel M. Jarvis estate in Scarsdale, the value of which was placed at $2,415,237. With the $3,948,000 estate of the late Mr. Harris added to the report, the total amount of the transfer tax that comes through the Surrogate's office this week will be over $150,000.

DETECTIVES GUARDING SHIPS

Swarm on Piers at Which War Cargoes Are Being Loaded.

In view of attempts to set fire to steamers carrying war munitions to the Allies and threats to place bombs among the cargoes, a strict watch is being kept on all piers in New York harbor day and night, by a big force of private detectives.

The principal freight shippers have joined together and employed ex-Deputy Police Commissioner George S. Dougherty to protect their cargoes. The Cunard Line has a staff of special police in gray uniforms who have all served in the regular police force in New York. These are in addition to E. Mallon's detectives, who also guard the International Mercantile Marine and French Line piers. The piers in Brooklyn are mostly protected by the Vachris agency with uniformed special police and detectives.

Particular care was taken yesterday to guard the freighters Cragside and Asuncion de Larrinaga, loading sugar at the foot of Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, which will go to Gibraltar for orders from the British Government. The Cragside had nearly completed loading last Saturday at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, when a fire started among the sugar bags in a hold. It was suspected to have been of an incendiary origin and damaged $100,000 worth of cargo before it was subdued. In addition to the special police, three detectives and three patrolmen from the Hamilton Avenue Station were on the piers yesterday before the Cragside moved out into the harbor at noon.

BULL MOOSERS VOTE TO EXPEL 'TRAITORS'

County Committee Wants State Committeemen Who Favor Reaction to Get Out.

HARSH WORDS IN DEBATE

Robinson, Hamlin, and Davenport Indicated as the Chief Undesirables.

The members of the New York County Committee of the Progressive Party met at Bryant Hall last night and adopted a resolution urging that the members of the State Committee, who at the meeting on July 26 advocated the return to the Republican Party, be requested to resign from the committee.

Though no names were mentioned in the resolution, those of Theodore Douglas Robinson, former State Chairman, and Chauncey J. Hamlin, once candidate for Lieutenant Governor, were mention in debate. Three men were referred to when the debate on the resolution started, and it is understood that the third, who disappeared from the argument before it reached the point of naming names, was Frederick C. Davenport, candidate for Governor last Fall.

The resolution as originally offered by Philip C. Samuels, a lawyer at 200 Broadway, provided not only that the men who "are advocating" amalgamation be asked to resign, but further instructed the New York City members of the State Committee to move for the expulsion of these members if they did not resign, and ordered the Law Committee of the County Committee to institute legal proceedings to carry out the object if it could be obtained in no other way. The members were also referred to as traitorous. These acerbities were excised on the motion of William Halpin, but Mr. Samuels said in debate: "These two men are traitors, nothing more and nothing less." Much applause greeted this remark. The resolution, as adopted, read as follows:

Whereas, Certain members of the State Committee of the National Progressive Party have advocated before the State Committee that the National Progressive Party be abandoned and its members advised to enroll as Republicans and endeavored to persuade the State Committee to adopt such recommendation, and

Whereas, Any member of the State Committee who can advocate an alliance or amalgamation with the Republican Party after the disgraceful record made by the dominant Republicans in the last Legislature and the pitiful exhibition of subservience to the forces of reaction in the Constitutional Convention, is unfit to represent a constituency of Progressives in the State Committee; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the New York County Committee that the members of the State Committee who advocate the abandonment of the National Progressive Party and amalgamation with the Republican Party be requested to resign as members of the State Committee.

Jacob R. Schiff, First Vice Chairman of the committee, was elected to the Chairmanship in place of Lindon W. Bates, Jr., drowned on the Lusitania, to serve until the organization of the new committee to be chosen at the primaries Sept. 28. John J. O'Connell was chosen First Vice Chairman and Ferdinand Pecaro, an active worker for woman suffrage, Second Vice Chairman.

New York City Mortgages

5%

Principal and Interest GUARANTEED

You may invest $100 and upwards.
Interest from the time you purchase.
Checks mailed every six months.

Write for Booklet "The Ideal Investment."

New York Mortgage & Security Co.

Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000

135 Broadway, New York — 203 Montague St., Brooklyn

Broadway and 32d Street

GIMBELS

Store Opens 8:30 Closes 5:30

For Today and for Saturday Until 1

A Startling Sale of 6,300 Men's "Biplex" Shirts

TRADE MARK Ide GEO. P. IDE & CO.

Made by Geo. P. Ide & Co.

Famous Shirt Makers of Troy, N. Y.

2,904 Shirts, regularly $1.50
1,632 Shirts, regularly $2.00
1,440 Shirts, regularly $2.50
324 Shirts, regularly $3.00
68c

6,300

Ideal Summer Shirts, especially for the vestless priod; because shirts and drawers are combined in one garment, and therefore cannot "ride up." Roomy, well-fitting, and extraordinarily comfortable and convenient. All absolutely FIRST QUALITY—simply the maker's overplus for the season.

These Are the Fine Materials

Mercerized Cotton — *Pongee, with woven or printed stripes*
Mercerized Cheviot — *Printed Percale*
Printed Madras — *Plain White Pongee or Madras*

Sizes, 14 to 17—a Few 13½, 17½, and 18.

Main Floor

Here Are Men's $28 to $30 Suits For Only $15

An actual saving of $13 to $15 assumes mighty big proportions when you are ASSURED—as in this case—that there is absolutely no sacrifice of quality.

The fluctuating tides of modern business leave many a manufacturer—as in this case—in a position where he MUST dispose of stocks.

That is the whole story of the remarkable prices we quote. Suits of all kinds—all materials—for all men—in all sizes from 32 to 46.

Men's $8.50 Genuine "Palm Beach" Suits for $5

Increasing in favor daily, because they are cool, comfortable, practical for all purposes, and hold their shape.

Men's $5 and $6 White Flannel Trousers, $3.75
Men's $10 and $12 Flannel and Knitted Sport Coats, $7.50
Men's $5 Gray Mohair Dusters, $3.50
Men's $7.50 Gray Mohair Dusters, $5
Men's $10 Gray Mohair Dusters, $6

$15

Fourth Floor

We Have Blazed a New---and BETTER---Trail in Our

"With Initiative"

TO TELL AN OLD STORY in a new way was not enough—for GIMBELS. When in the very inception of this great Store the march of events brought us to the August Furniture Sale a radical departure from accepted methods became inevitable, and there was evolved the Furniture Sale "WITH INITIATIVE"—an absolutely *new story* in the pages of merchandising history.

With INITIATIVE we have led the way in reproducing exclusive master-made furniture at popular prices—have pioneered in *bettering* rather than lowering standards of quality and value—have broken fresh ground with our novel ideas in design, novel features in treatment and construction, and novel methods of display and arrangement on our 2½ acres of floor-space.

These features---UNIQUE---have made this the most Remarkable Furniture Event that New York offers.

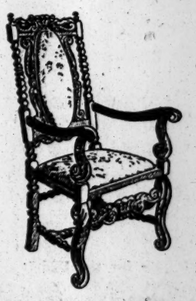
The Days of Review

Today—The Fourth day—be sure to inspect this

Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Splendid Cabinet-Made Furniture

Offered at savings that amount in many cases to as much as HALF.

The finest products of the best manufacturers are represented. Here is the W. H. COWAN Furniture, including a mahogany four-poster bedroom suite at 25% below value. Here is the POOLEY-designed "Ritz Carlton" bedroom suite in reproduction, ridiculously low in price. Here is a *black enamel* suite—or a group of C. P. LIMBERT furniture at half price—or a collection of KARPEN pieces at ⅓ less—or a wonderful assortment of library tables, each one-fourth less than usual.



Let us repeat, from our first announcement, that there are no "*clinkers*" in our stocks—no pieces that have been with us too long—no more or less undesirable items that will take advantage of this sale to foist themselves upon the unsuspecting customer.

Everything is NEW, fresh and of the moment in design, workmanship and inspiration

It is important to note that selections may be made during the "Days of Review" preceding the actual opening on Monday next. Delivery will be made in August—or at your pleasure.

Seventh Floor

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

A rare opportunity for men who desire distinctive apparel at a very low price will be provided

To-day, Friday, in

A Most Exceptional Sale of Men's Summer Sack Suits

The Styles are in the season's smartest designs and patterns and are here in conservative or extreme models to meet every taste.

The Fabrics consist of plain and striped flannels, serges, worsteds, cassimeres, also the always desirable Priestly Cravenette Courtauld Silk and Genuine Shantung Suits

The Sizes range from 32 to 46 in all proportions, including stouts.

Regular values $20.00 and $25.00

now $12.50

THE WAYFARERS' LIBRARY

A New Series of Books, Only 40c Net Each.

Why Pay Higher Prices When Such Beautiful Books In Pocket Form Are Seeking Your Vacation Bag?

Anstey, F. Baboo Jabberjee
Beddoe, D. M. The Lost Mameluke
Belloc, Hilaire. The Historic Thames
Besant and Rice. The Chaplain of the Fleet
Boothby, Guy. A Lost Endeavor
Clifford, Mrs. W. K. Love Letters of a Worldly Woman.
Cornford, L. Cope. The Master Beggars of Belgium
Daudet, Alphonse. Kings in Exile.
Dickens, Charles. Christmas Carol.
—Cricket on the Hearth
Dobson, Austin. Eighteenth Century Studies
Edwards, Miss Betham. Under the German Ban in Alsace and Lorraine.
Gardiner, A. G. Prophets, Priests and Kings
—War Lords
Gissing, George. Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft
—The House of Cobwebs
Goodchild, George. Lore of the Wanderer
Hardy, Thomas. Under the Greenwood Tree
Jackson, H. Southward Ho!
James, Winifred. Bachelor Betty
Jefferies, Richard. The Open Air
Lamb, Charles. Essays of Elia
Lawrence, C. E. Pilgrimage
Lee, Charles. Widow Woman
Lowndes, Mrs. Belloc. The Heart of Penelope
Milne, J. The Epistles of Atkins
Pain, Barry. De Omnibus, by the Conductor
Parry, Judge. Letters of Dorothy Osborne
Paul, Herbert. Queen Anne
Ridge, Pett. The Wickhamses
Russell, G. W. E. Selected Essays
Russell, W. Clark. Round the Galley Fire
Shaw, George Bernard. Cashel Byron's Profession
—Love Among the Artists
—An Unsocial Socialist
Sheldon, Gilbert. Bubble Fortune
Sienkiewicz, Henryk. Quo Vadis
Street, G. S. Ghosts of Piccadilly
Walpole, Hugh. The Wooden Horse
Watson, H. B. M. Rosalind in Arden
Whiting, Mary. The Plough of Shame

At Any Bookstore

E P. DUTTON & COMPANY, 681 Fifth Ave., New York

THE NEW NATIONAL MONTHLY

THE SPERRY MAGAZINE

NOW ON SALE

At all Elevated and Subway News Stands

Ask for a copy at any *S.M.* Premium Store and obtain the name of a distributor nearest your home The newest and best message for the family

"FOR THE WOMAN WHO BUYS"

McILWAINE WINS TWICE IN EKWANOK GOLF—LAWN TENNIS

PHIL CARTER, GOLF'S BEST NEWCOMER

Bridgehampton Youngster Has Done Things Since He First Toddled on Links.

When the little village of Bridgehampton, L. I., caught the golf fever, it had the fever bad. Everybody in the town wanted to play, not excepting the minister. Fences were ripped up, cups were sunk in what was once a cow pasture, the Ladies' Sewing Circle contributed a supply of neatly hemstitched flags, and lo! Bridgehampton had a nine-hole course whereon everybody—young and old, men and women, city folks and natives—went forth to play.

That was fourteen years ago and Phil Carter was a youngster of five. He hadn't even learned to ride a bicycle and was too young for tennis or baseball. His chief accomplishment was swatting a croquet ball. Compared to that, golf was a strenuous game. Phil was old enough to toddle around the course with his father, and as Dr. Colin S. Carter was one of the prime movers in getting the Bridgehampton Golf Club started, it goes without saying that he already was an enthusiastic player. The new course was situated just across the road from their house, and father and son were more likely to be found on the links than at home.

Phil learned to caddy and then to hit the ball long before the average youngster sets foot on a golf course. In a very short time he had a set of clubs of his own and was putting up a brand of golf that had his father, himself a player of no mean ability, looking to his laurels.

The rise of young Carter to his present high rank—he is rated at 4 in this year's handicap list of the Metropolitan Golf Association—has been a record of steady improvement dating, so far as the public is aware, from the time when, as a lad of 14, he gave the veteran John M. Ward the fight of his life to win the annual tournament at Shinnecock Hills. That was Carter's first appearance in tournaments outside of Bridgehampton, and it caused a sensation.

Today, with the junior metropolitan and the Eastern interscholastic titles to his credit, not to mention a string of victories in tournaments for grown-ups, Carter is generally conceded to be the most promising golfer of his age in the country. Many go so far as to say that no player in his teens ever attained such a high state of proficiency At 19 he is rated on a par with such golfers as Findlay S. Douglas, a former national champion; Max H. Behr, a former New Jersey State champion; E. Mortimer Barnes, who vanquished Harold H. Hilton at the National Links, and Max R. Marston, while above him are Jerome D. Travers, scratch; Walter J. Travis and Oswald Kirkby, at 2, and Fred Herreshoff and W. K. Whigham, at 3.

More than once the question has arisen: Why did Carter go in for golf? The youngster has impressed observers as one who might more naturally have chosen tennis or baseball. He is loose-limbed and well built, and full of energy. Some would say that he inherited a baseball career by reason of being a nephew of the famous Dutch Carter, the old Yale pitcher.

Carter himself has had a hard time explaining his choice. He isn't overfond of the interviewer, and the simple fact that he happens to like golf better than any other sport in the calendar does not seem to satisfy the average inquirer. Perhaps, Phil was fated to be a golfer. Certainly no youth with his latent ability could have resisted the call of the game in a town like Bridgehampton that had gone golf-mad. He grew up with the game—it was his first love. Had Bridgehampton been in the throes of the baseball or tennis or even croquet fever, there might have been a different story to tell. But fate decreed that it should be golf.

Carter's winning of the Metropolitan Junior championship three years in succession is not the least of his achievements. This year it was his last chance to retain the title, as he will have passed the age limit in another twelve months. He played only indifferent golf, but in the final round against Reginald M. Lewis, the Yale freshman, he rose to the occasion and captured the match on the nineteenth green.

The experts predict that Carter will bother the champions and top-notchers more than a little now that he is out of the "infant class." In fact, he has already begun to do it. Since January he has competed in seven tournaments and won five. He defeated Gardiner W. White at Pinehurst, Feb. 6, one up; and then took the measure of his former Pawling schoolmate, Max R. Marston at Oakland, May 16, 8 and 6. The tournament at Nassau on June 20 narrowed down to Carter and White again, and again, Carter won this time on the nineteenth hole. He captured the junior championship at Garden City on June 30, and on July 17, by a remarkable display of form, won the annual Sleepy Hollow invitation tournament by defeating T. V. Bermingham, 6 and 5.

Carter's defeats this season were at the hands of Fred Herreshoff at Garden City May 21, 6 and 5, and of John G. Anderson in the metropolitan amateur championship at Apawamis on June 4. But in bowing to Anderson, Carter established a new extra-hole record for the tournament, carrying the match to the twenty-third green.

Incidentally, the meeting of Carter and Anderson brought together a former pupil and teacher, for Anderson was a professor in the school Carter attended in his early days. Also Anderson helped to develop the boy's golf and taught him many of the finer points of the game. In their match, Carter upset all previous fixed notions by proving himself the steadier at the putting game. It was his superb performance on the greens that kept him abreast of the veteran during the extra holes.

If there is one thing about the young man's game that stands out pre-eminently, it is his ability to rise to emergencies in competition. As a tournament player, he is the equal of almost any veteran. He has learned what many an older man has failed to grasp, that it is necessary to save his best for the last. Rarely, if ever, does Carter figure as the star performer in the early rounds. The low-score medal usually goes to some one else. Carter bides his time, putting forth only enough to worst his opponent and keeping in reserve that extra bit of energy and nervous force that is needed most in the final struggle.

The best Carter could do at Garden City in the qualifying round of the junior tourney was an 84 for the eighteen holes. Yet only recently, in a foursome with Walter Travis, Carter went the round in 74, while the veteran took a 76.

Carter spent a Winter in Algiers for his health two years ago. He brought his golf clubs along, of course. For several days he played around alone, being unable to get a match with the club professional. The latter, a Scotchman, held the record for the course and was inclined to be a bit fussy as to whom he took on. But, as Carter kept returning low cards, the news that the boy was doing well spread among the caddies, and the "pro" eventually got wind of it. A friendly match was arranged, and Carter won. He not only won, but lowered the "pro's" record for the course. They played twenty matches before the season was over, and young Carter took all except one of them.

Young Carter is just now at Bridgehampton, where he occasionally goes round the old nine-hole course to keep his hand in. Needless to say, he holds the course record—33, 33—66. Should he decide to enter the national championship tournament at Detroit this month, many believe he will make trouble for more than one opponent.

Casey Leads Van Cortlandt Caddies.

The handicap medal play golf tournament for the caddies at the public course at Van Cortlandt Park was won by F. E. Casey with a score of 166—36—130. The victory gave him the silver cup offered by Mrs. J. L. Fireman, who recently won the women's championship tournament at the course. The cup for second place was won by Frank Walsh, who also made the lowest score for one round, a 74, which also gave him the made-to-order club offered by Mr. Hogue of the Golf House. The youngsters did some remarkably good playing, and four of them were tied for second place. Casey, who won the tournament, had a 2 on the eleventh hole across the pond, and Walsh had a 271-yard drive on the fourth hole, which carried him over the green into a sand trap, but he recovered for a 3 on a par 4 hole. The scores of the first five were as follows: F. E. Casey, 166—36—130; W. Walsh, 151—18—133; L. Whartenby, 159—26—133; F. Regan, 159—26—133; G. Gentile, 161—28—133.

Women's Golf Down to Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—Miss Maude K. Wettmore and Miss Ruth V. Twombly will play Miss Anna Sands and Miss Margaret H. Busk in the final round of the women's foursomes at the Newport Golf Club tomorrow. In the semi-finals today Miss Wettmore and Miss Twombly had little difficulty in defeating Miss Louis B. Scott and Mrs. Harry La Montagne by a score of 5 and 4. Miss Sands and Miss Busk played Miss Rose B. Dolan and Miss Muriel Winthrop, winning by the score of 2 up.

Battell Plays Flushing Links in 67.

Bert Battell, the professional of the Flushing Country Club played around the club links in 67 the other day and reduced the par of the course by seven strokes. He went out in 32, with nothing worse than 4s, and returned in 35. Battell has been in America for three years, and the best that he had done at Flushing was a 70. Even this was two strokes better than the amateur record held by Morrell T. Swenk. The card follows:

Out .....4 4 3 4 3 3 3 3 4—32
In .....5 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 5—35—67

English Wins on Nineteenth Green.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., July 29.—A nineteen-hole match between Frank K. English of New Haven and S. A. Hennessee of Coopers-town was the feature of today's play in the round robin golf on the Bethlehem Country Club links. Being three down on the fifteenth green, English won the next three holes and the extra hole.

M'ILWAINE HEADED FOR EKWANOK CUP

Hartford Golfer Continues Fine Play in Manchester Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 29.—Archibald G. McIlwaine, 2d, of Hartford continued his exceptionally fine golf through the second round for the first President's Cup at Ekwanok today, putting F. Sniare, the Havana player, out of the running in the morning round and defeating C. B. Buxton of Philadelphia in the afternoon round. McIlwaine had Buxton 6 and 4 when the match ended on the fourteenth green. Up to that time he displayed the same rare form which made him the low man in the qualifying round of Wednesday. McIlwaine was playing the course one better than fours throughout the afternoon match.

This afternoon, a large gallery followed the match between Max R. Marston of Baltusrol and B. C. Corkran of Baltimore, who won the Shawnee tournament last Saturday. This was a match well worth seeing on the outward journey, but Corkran was off his game coming in and was defeated 3 up and 2 to play.

H. K. Kerr of Greenwich was carried to the home green by C. H. Gardner of Agawam, after being dormie four. Gardner saved the fifteenth hole when he ran down a sensational putt for a three, and on the sixteenth and seventeenth holes Kerr was in trouble and Gardner took advantage of his opponent's lapse of form.

The veteran Walter J. Travis of Garden City was on the top of his game, and after defeating V. H. Hilton of Greenwich in the morning he handily disposed of A. M. Reed of the home club in the afternoon by a score of 7 and 6. John M. Ward, another Garden City veteran, went through the second round steadily, defeating C. H. Crocker of the Country Club in the morning and winning from W. A. Barber, Jr., of Ekwanok in the afternoon. The summary:

First Round.—H. K. Kerr, Greenwich, beat E. M. Pond, Rutland, 6 and 5; C. H. Gardner, Agawam, beat C. J. Bellamy, Springfield, 4 and 3; C. C. Buxton, Huntington Valley, beat P. H. Jennings, Mount Anthony, 3 and 2; A. G. McIlwaine, 2d, Hartford, beat F. Sniare, Havana, 7 and 5; B. C. Corkran, Baltimore, beat G. E. Morse, Rutland, 5 and 3; M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, beat J. F. O'Rourke, Garden City, 4 and 3; W. A. Barber, Jr., Ekwanok, beat C. S. Ramson, Albany, 1 up, 20 holes; J. M. Ward, Garden City, beat G. H. Crocker, the Country Club, 2 and 1; W. J. Travis, Garden City, beat V. H. Hilton, Greenwich, 4 and 3; A. M. Reed, Ekwanok, beat George Small, York, 1 up, 19 holes; G. I. Lawyer, Albany, beat L. E. Wardwell, Meguintcook, 2 and 1; W. P. Seelye, Brooklawn, beat F. H. Gates, Lake George, 4 and 3; C. P. Eddy, Arcola, beat H. D. Edwards, Dallas, 4 and 3; C. S. Clark, Ekwanok, beat C. W. M. Townsend, Merion, 4 and 2; F. W. Dyer, Montclair, beat W. T. McKnight, Baltusrol, 6 and 5; T. M. Claflin, the Country Club, beat Paul Moore, Morris County, 4 and 2.

Second Round.—Kerr defeated Gardner, 1 up; McIlwaine defeated Buxton, 6 and 4; Marston defeated Corkran, 3 and 2; Ward defeated Barber, 2 and 1; Travis defeated Reed, 7 and 6; Seelye defeated Lawyer, 6 and 4; Eddy defeated Clark, 1 up; Claflin defeated Dyer, 5 and 4.

CARPET TRADE GOLFERS OUT

Horace T. Cook of Trenton Leads Field of Fifty at Arcola.

Although he had a poor start, taking two sixes because of wildness off the tee, Horace T. Cook of Trenton led the field of more than fifty starters in the annual golf tournament of the Carpet Trade Association over the links of the Arcola Country Club yesterday. Cook had a score of 82, going out in 43 and back in 39.

Myron W. Robinson of Hackensack led in net scores with a card of 96—14—82. Many prizes were offered by this association.

There are those who fancy Cook for the title this year in view of his achievements on the links, but he will have to dispose of Gerome D. Paul, the title holder, in the semi-final match this morning before he can play an erstwhile champion, Harry Richmond. Paul could not get going at Arcola yesterday for the course is not an easy proposition. He had to be content with 91.

After the qualifying round in which the golfers classified themselves into six divisions of eight each, and had run off the first match round, they held their annual dinner last night in the Arcola clubhouse. John W. Griggs, President of the club, and former Governor of New Jersey, was the guest of honor. The summary:

Myron W. Robinson, 96, 14—82; E. E. Cruickshank, 88, 4—84; Horace T. Cook, 82, plus 5—87; Harry Payton, 119, 30—89; A. B. Richmond, 86, plus 3—89; P. O. Judson, 101, 12—89; W. E. Ezzell, 116, 20—90; G. E. Van Nostrand, 116, 25—91; C. P. Cochrane, 106, 14—92; Major B. H. Tobey 92, 0—92; C. J. Roser, 114, 22—92; Victor G. Bouttell, 94, 2—92; Walter Rosenthal, 118, 25—93; J. E. Hubbard, 108, 15—93; Gerome A. Paul, 91, plus 2—93; D. W. Hewitt, 100, 6—94; Charles Hanley, 100, 6—94; J. Y. Shoaff, 102, 8—94; J. L. Perkins, 95, 0—95; A. Aird, 113, 18—95; J. W. Fitzgerald, 96, 0—96; A. H. Simons, 112, 16—96; F. J. Berabach, 109, 12—97; H. F. Plimpton, 115, 18—97; W. H. Foster, 101, 4—97; Robert C. Schell, 118, 20—98; H. F. Fetterolf, 115, 16—99; M. H. Fetterolf, 105, 6—99; J. R. Shoaff, 100, 0—100; G. H. Heath, 107, 6—101; John Sloane, 108, 4—104; W. N. Stevenson, 135, 30—105; J. L. Hubbard, 127, 20—107; C. Horton, 137, 30—107; W. R. Greer, 136, 30—106; M. J. Crotty, 127, 18—109; C. R. Alman, 144, 30—114; T. F. Bennett, 144, 30—114; J. Veuve, 144, 30—114; A. A. Stephens, 145, 30—115; A. J. Moore, 145, 30—115; H. G. Moore, 156, 30—126; A. J. Murphy, 156, 30—126; H. P. Pool, 161, 30—131; J. H. Little, 182, 30—152.

First Eight.—First Round—Cruickshank beat Robinson, 7 and 5; Richmond beat Perkins, 4 and 3; Cook beat Tobey, 2 up; Paul beat Beuttell, 6 and 4.

Second Eight.—First Round—M. Fetterolf beat J. Y. Shoaff, 1 up (27 holes;) Foster beat Fitzgerald, 1 up; Hanley beat Hewitt, 4 and 3; Judson beat J. R. Shoaff, 3 and 2.

Third Eight.—First Round—Cochrane beat Simons, 2 up; Bersbach beat Aird, 2 and 1; Hubbard beat Edsall, 3 and 1; Sloane beat Heath, 3 and 2.

Fourth Eight.—First Round—H. G. Fetterolf beat When, 5 and 4; Rosenthal beat Roser, 1 up, (19 holes;) Plimpton beat Schell, 3 and 2; Payton beat Van Nostrand, 2 up.

Fifth Eight.—First Round—Greer beat Horton, 4 and 3; Crotty beat Bennett, 5 and 4; Hubbard beat Veuve, 7 and 6; Stevenson beat Alman, 5 and 4.

Sixth Eight.—First Round—A. J. Moore beat Pool, 4 and 3; H. G. Moore beat Murphy, 1 up; Stephens beat Little, 1 up; Paul beat Booth, 1 up.

TITLE FOR MISS GROVE.

Mrs. Burdick Loses Hudson River Tennis Title in Straight Sets.

Miss Margaret Grove entered the 1915 tennis championship list yesterday, when she won the title round of the Hudson River Tennis Association tournament, on the courts of the Park Hill Country Club, near Yonkers. Miss Grove scored a straight-set victory over Mrs. P. L. Burdick, at 7—5, 6—4. Miss Grove displaces Miss Adelaide Browning as champion, and is the first player to have her name inscribed on the new challenge trophy.

The victory of Miss Grove was obtained only after a hard struggle, and the defeat of Mrs. Burdick was a disappointment to her friends, who favored her on account of her brilliant work in the early rounds of the championship tournament. Mrs. Burdick was not at her best. She was opposed to an experienced player and was nervous. There was an uncertainty about her stroke and her placement shots lacked accuracy. She was also handicapped by the wet court, which made the footing uncertain.

Bringing all her experienced playing into operation, Miss Grove won because she knew more about the game than her opponent. Luck did not enter into the result, as honors were about divided in this respect. Both players made many clever shots, but the steadily accuracy of Miss Grove when playing on the side and base lines enabled her to always hold the uppper hand.

Mrs. Burdick opened the first set in brilliant fashion, winning the first two games. Miss Grove repeatedly drove into the net, but she gradually found her stroke and carried off the next three games in succession. Mrs. Burdick added two games to her string, and Miss Grove brought the score to 4 all, when rain stopped the contest for half an hour. When the players reappeared the clay courts were wet. Each player won a game, and, with the score 5—5, Miss Grove broke through Mrs. Burdick's service and won her own.

The second set looked to be a gift for Miss Grove, when she captured the first three games. Mrs. Burdick equalized, but could get no further. She forced her opponent to several extra points in the next game, but then failed in both attack and defense.

The unfinished match in the semi-final round of the men's doubles was won by Abraham Bassford, Jr., County Tennis Club of Westchester, and George King, Columbia University, who defeated J. H. Steinkampf and Herbert W. Forster, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3. The summary:

Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association Women's Singles.—Championship Round—Miss Margaret Grove defeated Mrs. P. L. Burdick, 7—5, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—Semi-final Round—Abraham Bassford, Jr., and George King defeated J. H. Steinkampf and Herbert W. Forster, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

RAIN STOPS TENNIS PLAY AT LONGWOOD

Eastern Doubles Championship Matches Postponed—Only Three Matches Played.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 29. — Rain stopped the progress of the Eastern doubles, which were the only matches scheduled this afternoon at the Longwood tennis courts. The rain lasted only half an hour, and then the sun came out full force; but the courts were too wet for the continuance of play, and matches were postponed until tomorrow. All of the fourth round matches were under way, and they will continue from the point where they were interrupted. The four winning teams in the forenoon will come out later for the semi-finals, and the finals will be played Saturday. Because the weather upset the doubles the Longwood cup singles competition will not be resumed until Saturday morning. This means that the singles finals will not be played until Monday, leaving, as Tuesday's attraction, the challenge match between this year's winner and Maurice E. McLoughlin of California.

When play was stopped today two matches were dividing the attention of the unusually large gallery. Williams and Washburn were playing against Niles and Gardiner on one court, but the feature event was that between Hackett and Pell and H. C. Johnson and Craig Biddle on the championship court. In the first match Williams and Washburn had taken one set 6—3, and each team had a game in the second set. The battle was brilliant from the start, and Williams and Washburn never played better. Niles was very weak. Washburn scored no less than eleven placements for his team in the set completed, and most of them on clean forehand driving down the centre line, while Williams was handicapped by a stonebruise, sustained in San Francisco, and it is feared that this also may prove a handicap for him in the singles.

Only five games were played in the first set of the Hackett and Pell-Johnson and Biddle match, and the Boston-Philadelphia combination had the odd game when the rain came down. Pell lost his service game mainly through errors. There was little in the way of contest in the morning, the best match, however, being that which Washburn and Williams finally won over Reggio and Lovering. The winners showed very little in this match to suggest that they are likely to come through at the finish as Eastern doubles champions. Reggio and Lovering had an early advantage lead in every set, but, in the first, even with a 7—6 lead, and with Lovering serving, they were not steady enough to come through.

Holden and Emerson had to play four sets in order to dispose of Wheelwright and Lyon, but the play was below the average on both sides. Gardiner and Niles made the fourth bracket by default and Wright and Wallace Johnson beat Kent and Goodridge with little trouble, their opponents getting only two games in the three sets.

The invitation mixed doubles will be started tomorrow, this being a new event for Longwood tennis week. Three former national champions are in the lists, Mrs. Wightman, formerly Miss Hazel Hotchkiss; Mrs. Barger-Wallack and Miss Evelyn Sears. Other women contestants will be be Miss Eleonora Sears, Miss Edith T. Rotch and Miss Ann Sheafe. The summary:

Eastern Doubles, Third Round.—R. N. Williams, 2nd, Philadelphia, and W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated A. N. Reggio and R. S. Lovering, Boston, 9—7, 6—4, 6—4. R. A. Holden and H. T. Emerson, Cincinnati, defeated G. A. Lyon, Jr., and J. Wheelwright, Boston, 7—5, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2. I. C. Wright, Boston, and W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated A. R. Kent and F. J. Goodridge, Boston, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1. N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney, Boston, defeated C. L. Hutchins and D. L. Pickman, Jr., Boston, by default.

Youngsters Complete Their Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—Many children of the Summer colony assembled at the Casino today watching the finals in children's mixed tennis doubles handicap play for trophies presented by Mrs. Henry Clews. E. S. Reynal and Miss Florence Loew defeated Harry Tailor and Miss Barbara Loew, 5—7, 6—4, 6—0.

Three-Cushion Series for Madden.

The third block of the special 120-point three-cushion billiard match between John Doyle of Detroit and C. F. Madden of New York was played at Doyle's Billiard Academy last night and the match was won by Madden, 120 to 98. Both men made 40 points last night.

CHAMPIONS AT EDGEMERE.

Thirty-two High-Ranking Players in Tennis Tournament.

With an entry list of thirty-two of the leading metropolitan tennis players, the annual invitation tournament of the Edgemere Club began yesterday on the courts of the club at Edgemere, L. I. With the possible exception of the Middle States and Westchester Club tournaments, the event brought together the best aggregation of racquet wielders during the Summer. The tournament has an international flavor, for among the entrants is Serge Ruperti, who is connected with the Russian Embassy and is one of the best players in Russia. He was, however, out of form, due to lack of practice, and fell an easy victim to Hugh Tallant in straight sets.

In spite of the threatening weather, there was a large gallery, and, although no rain fell, the courts were heavy from Wednesday night's rains.

Ralph L. Baggs invited trouble for himself when he requested J. W. Grayhurst, Chairman of the Tournament Committee, to bracket him with Vanderbilt B. Ward, the Central States champion. Ward made matters lively and adopted an aggressive attack that gained for him a straight set victory at 6—3, 6—4. His left-hand serve puzzled Baggs and his speedy returns completely baffled his opponent. Baggs put up a plucky fight, but the odds were too heavy against him.

Dr. William Rosenbaum was clearly out of form, but he managed to pull through a victory over Clarence Low at 6—2, 6—4. The winner has seldom been seen to such poor advantage. He netted frequently and drove without any judgment. Low made a number of pretty ground strokes and half volleys but was forced to succumb to the superior play of his opponent.

K. D. Fisher sprung a big surprise on A. J. Ostendorf, defeating him at 6—7, 7—5. It was an unexpected victory, with Fisher playing at the top of his form and Ostendorf failing to show his best court work. E. J. Fixman, Captain of the New York University team, played brilliant tennis and eliminated A. Scheffer at 6—1, 6—0.

A marathon match was started by Charles Chambers of the Kings County Club and G. A. L. Dionne, formerly Captain of the West Side Club, but darkness stopped them when each player had won a set. In one game the ball passed backward and forward over the net seventy-nine times before Chambers drove the ball over the court. This is said to be a record, the best previous figures being sixty-eight. Previous to this rally the pair exchanged the ball over the netting forty-seven times before Dionne won the point. The summary:

Edgemere Club Invitation Men's Singles. First Round—E. J. Fixman defeated A. Scheffer, 6—1, 6—0; Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated Harold Swain, 6—2, 6—0; K. D. Fisher defeated A. J. Ostendorf, 9—7, 7—5; Hugh Tallant defeated Serge Ruperti, 6—2, 6—1; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Clarence Low, 6—2, 6—4; R. Clifford Black defeated R. H. Kuechen, 6—1, 6—4; Charles Chambers vs. G. A. L. Dionne, 6—2, 2—6, unfinished; Vanderbilt B. Ward defeated Ralph L. Baggs, 6—3, 6—4.

Princeton Pair Opponents Today.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 29.—George M. Church and Dean Mathey of Princeton University won the semi-finals in singles at the Northwestern tennis tournament today. Church eliminated John Adams of Minneapolis, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2, and Mathey defeated W. Winterbies of Sioux City, Iowa, 6—4, 6—1, 6—0. The Easterners will play for the title tomorrow.

In the doubles they also reached the finals, defeating Burr and Kennedy of St. Paul, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3. In the other semi-final Armstrong and Adams of St. Paul defeated Jayne and Stellwagen, Minneapolis, 7—5, 6—3, 7—5.

War Depletes Rowing Ranks.

The Europeean war has depleted the ranks of the amateur oarsmen in Canada, and the Dominion's representation at the national regatta at Springfield, Mass., on Aug. 13-14 will not be so large as in former years. Some of the best of the Canadian oarsmen are now at the front. The Argonaut Club of Toronto has sent eighty-seven men to the war and eleven of them are reported killed. Jeff Taylor, stroke of the eight which won at Saratoga in 1911, is among the missing. President James Pilkington and Secretary Fred Fortmeyer of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen have returned from Springfield, where they completed all arrangements for the regatta. The champion singles promises to be a closely contested event with such entries as J. B. Kelley of the Vespers and R. Dibble and Everard Butler of Canada. The Duluth Boat Club will send its crew to compete.

Cool Off!

Hot, baggy socks add nothing to a man's Summer-time happiness.

If you want the *coolest* and at the same time the best wearing socks made, you must get the new

Interwoven
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
TOE & HEEL
Socks

25c up

LIFE-SAVING BULLETIN

No. 3

The Long Island Railroad is doing all in its power to wipe out of Monday's papers the records of automobile accidents at grade crossings. By abolishing these crossings as rapidly as possible, by safeguarding through men and machinery those that remain, by the posting of huge signs warning automobilists to look before they cross, it is doing its part. Will you do yours?

Stop Before You Cross

The Long Island Railroad

CALIFORNIA
ROUND TRIP
$94.30
Information at Ticket Offices, Broadway, cor. Wall St., Park Place, 28th St., 42d St.
Lackawanna Railroad

PICTORIAL WAR RECORD.

Ten numbers of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial—Nos. 8 to 12, (1 and 3 are out of print,) containing actual war scenes from every part of the war field, bound in cloth and sold for $1. Sent by mail to any address. Beautiful pictures by rotogravure process. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Get Rid of Your Hay Fever at Glacier National Park

Low Round Trip Fares Daily

This August make Glacier National Park the objective of your hay fever "getaway." Out there in the Montana Rockies you'll experience immediate relief from hay fever annoyances, and you'll enjoy a royal outing besides.

Delightful hotels-in-the-mountains await you, tours by auto-stage and launch deep in among the giants of the Continental Divide and among the glaciers, jaunts a-saddle and a-foot up skyland trails to the high Passes.

It's glorious weather there—ideal summer days, *cool* restful nights.

Send for new free Glacier Park Literature—"Hotels and Tours," "Aeroplane Map Folder" and "Walking Tours Book"—and Expositions Folder.

S. LOUNSBERY, G. A. P. D.
1184 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

H. A. NOBLE
General Passenger Agent
St. Paul, Minn.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
Glacier National Park

The Great Northern Railway has been awarded the Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition for the Best Display of Scenic, Agricultural and Industrial Resources.

NUMBER FORTY-SEVEN OF
The New York Times
Mid-Week Pictorial
On All News Stands

AMONG THIS NUMBER'S FEATURES:

SEEN FROM THE DECK OF A ZEPPELIN—Attacking the Enemy From Midair.

MAKING OVER GERMAN SOLDIERS AT BAD OEYNHAUSEN — The Part Health Resorts Are Playing in the War.

RUMANIA MUST SOON DECIDE ON HER WAR POLICY—A Review of the Situation.

Red Cross Nurses as Actresses.
Battle Ground from Airship.
Princesses Serving as Nurses.
Inspection of Soldiers' Clothes.
German Infantry Camp.
Trainload of Gifts for Germans.
German Sculptors at Work.
Belgian Infantry Charging.
Ruin of Ypres Station.
Behind Lines in the Vosges.
Italians Erecting Telephones.
A Heavy Italian Gun.
Italian Hillside Front.
Marconi Receives His Commission.
German Lookout in Argonne.
French Soldiers at Rest.
Market Day in Stryj.
Galician Women at Work.
More Russian Prisoners.
Polish Maidens Returning from Church.
Bosnian Soldiers in Galicia.
Royalty Reviews German Soldiers.
Wounded Germans Recovering.
Statue of Rouget de Lisle at Choisy.
Mascot of a Regiment.
Souvenirs of the War.
Teuton Allies Advancing Through Lemberg

THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

Binder for the Mid-Week Pictorial, to hold complete file for one year, sent postpaid. Full cloth, $1.25; half leather, gold trimmed, $2.

PRICE 10 CENTS

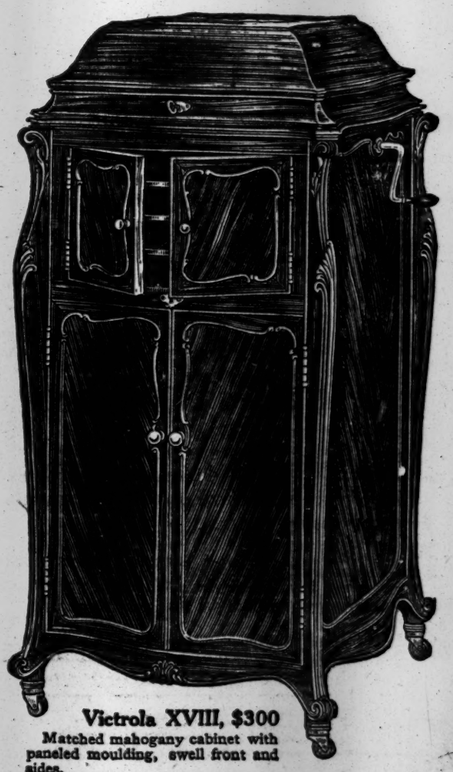
Ten numbers of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, bound in book form, $1.

Three new Victrolas —at all Victor dealers.

Victrola XVIII $300
Victrola XVIII electric $350
Victrola XVI electric $250

Daily demonstrations—any Victor dealer will gladly play your favorite music. Other styles of the Victor and Victrola $10 to $250.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.



Victrola XVIII, $300
Matched mahogany cabinet with paneled moulding, swell front and sides.

CARELESS BASE RUNNING DEFEATS YANKEES—DODGERS LOSE IN PITTSBURGH—TURF

YANKEES' DULLNESS ON BASES COSTLY

Youngsters Caught Napping, Show Poor Judgment, and Tigers Win.

Ty Cobb, Sam Crawford, and other members of the Detroit club had something to do with winning a ball game from the Yankees at the Polo Grounds yesterday, but they didn't have as much to do with their own victory as the Yankees had. The Yankees won the game for Detroit by drowsy base running. The score was 7 to 6.

In the eighth and ninth innings the Yankees were going like wildfire and were cutting down the Detroit lead in a most alarming way. They got enough hits to win, but they clogged their own progress on the base paths. Donovan's men batted so well in the eighth that they drove Hughey Jennings's infant wonder, Bernie Boland, off the tee. They were going after Bill Steen strong, too, when Gene Layden, who was running for Pipp, was caught fast asleep off second base. Eddie Barney also did some stupid base running in overrunning second and put a damper on the Yankee activity.

Again in the ninth inning, when the Yanks had two runners sojourning on the bases, Dan Boone took an unnecessarily bold journey around second base after Maisel lined to Cobb and was doubled up, ending a promising inning. The Detroits stripped Jack Warhop's underhand pitching of all its mystery in the sixth inning and a substantial rally carried the Tigers far to the front.

Detroit started early and got a run in the first round. Vitt singled and Young laid down a nice sacrifice. After Cobb sked to Barney, Crawford cracked a single to centre, scoring Vitt.

The Yankees equalized the score in a jiffy. High was safe at second when Veach muffed his fly. Boone sacrificed him to third and High scored on Maisel's sacrifice fly to centre. Cobb made a poor throw home, all of which goes to show that Ty cannot throw as well as he used to. But he more than makes up for this shortcoming with his flamboyant hitting.

The Yanks forged to the front in the second, when Doc Cook poked a triple to right centre and scored while Barney was being retired at first base. Everything went along serenely until the Tigers came to bat in the sixth. The Yankees clung to their one run lead and seemed contented with it.

Boland opened the sixth inning, awakening with a single, and Vitt sent a screaming liner over Maisel's head for another single. Young spilled a bunt in the infield and Warhop tossed the ball to Maisel, but not quick enough to make a force-out at third.

The bases were filled and Ty Cobb was at the bat. An ideal situation. Cobb rapped the first ball pitched to centre for a single and Boland and Vitt scored. Crawford was safe when Cook dropped his line drive and the bases were crammed again. Young scored on Veach's out at first and Burns's sacrifice fly to High scored Tyrus. The score is 5 to 2 in favor of the Tigers.

Cobb and Crawford went on a batting lark in the eighth. With one out, Ty tripled to right centre and romped home on a passed ball. Sam Crawford followed Cobb with a tremendous home run drive, which went into the right field stand and bounced out again.

An unfortunate lapse of activity seed the Yankees at this stage. High singled and Boone walked. Maisel got a single and filled the bases. Wallie Pipp rode a single to left, sending High and Boone across the platter. Cook followed this with a single and scored Maisel. That was the end of young Boland and Bill Steen came to the rescue. Donovan sent Gene Layden, a green recruit, into the game to run for Pipp. Layden took a long lead off second and Baker whipped the ball down and Layden was out. Barney got a pass and when Peckinpaugh banged a single through second Cook counted.

Barney had an idea he could go all the way to third on this short hit, but he was mistaken. He overran second and the ball was thrown back so quickly by Cobb that Barney was quickly extinguished. Ray Caldwell was then sent in to bat for Nunamaker, but he died without a struggle at first. There the Yank rally ended. Detroit, 7, Yankees, 6.

The feet of the Yankee players are very agile in getting them into trouble, but these same feet are not so prompt at getting them out of little difficulties of this sort.

Hartzell batting for Warhop in the ninth, singled and High forced him at second. Boone's single sent High to third. Maisel sent a line drive to centre and Boone raced around second. Cobb made an easy catch and nailed Boone for a double play before he could get back. The Detroits are very grateful to the Yankee base runners for thus winning the game for them. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b	5	2	2	2	1
Y'ng, 2b	3	1	1	0	8
Cobb, cf	4	2	2	3	0
C'w'rd, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Veach, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Burns, 1b	3	0	0	8	0
Bush, ss	4	0	1	5	4
Baker, c	3	0	0	5	2
St'ge, c	0	0	0	0	0
Boland, p	2	0	0	0	0
Steen, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	32	7	9	27	14

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, lf	5	2	2	2	0
Boone, ss	5	1	1	0	4
Maisel, 3b	4	1	1	2	1
Pipp, 1b	4	0	2	10	0
*Layden	0	0	0	0	0
Mull'n, 1b	0	0	0	1	0
Cook, rf	3	2	2	1	0
B'ney, cf	3	0	1	3	0
B'man, 2b	4	0	2	3	5
Nunn'y, c	3	0	2	4	2
†Caldw'l	1	0	0	0	0
Sw'ney, c	0	0	0	1	0
Warh'p, p	3	0	0	0	3
‡Hartzell	1	0	1	0	0
Total	34	6	11	27	15

*Ran for Pipp in eighth inning.
†Batted for Nunamaker in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Warhop in ninth inning.
Errors—Veach, Cook, Warhop.

Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0—7
New York	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0—6

Two-base hit—Pipp. Three-base hits—Cook, Cobb. Home run—Crawford. Earned runs—New York, 5; Detroit, 5. Sacrifice hits—Young, Boone, Baker. Sacrifice flies—Maisel, Burns. Double play—Cobb and Bush. Left on bases—New York, 6; Detroit, 3. First base on errors—New York, 1; Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Warhop, 2; off Boland, 2; off Steen, 1. Hits—Off Boland, 3 in 7 innings (none out in the eighth); off Steen, 3 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Warhop, 2; by Boland, 4. Passed balls—Nunamaker, 1; Stanage, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

Browns Make Hits Count for Runs.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—St. Louis wasted only one of its seven hits off Bressler today, and defeated Philadelphia, 5 to 1. Koob, a "southpaw" from Kalamazoo, Mich., pitched for the visitors and did excellent work. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'top, lf	2	1	1	2	0
Austin, 3b	4	0	0	4	3
Sisler, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Pratt, 2b	4	0	1	3	6
W'kar, rf	4	2	2	0	0
Leary, 1b	4	1	1	6	0
Lavan, ss	4	0	1	2	3
Agnew, c	2	0	0	7	1
Koob, p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	32	5	7	27	8

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'ley, 3b	3	0	1	4	3
Walsh, rf	2	1	0	1	0
Oldr'g, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Sch'k, cf	4	0	0	2	1
Lajoie, 1b	3	0	0	9	0
Malone, 2b	4	0	0	2	2
Lapp, c	4	0	3	5	2
Kopf, ss	4	0	0	4	5
B'aker, p	2	0	1	0	2
Total	30	1	5	27	14

Errors—Austin, Pratt, Healey, Schang.

St. Louis	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Leary, Lapp. Home run—Walker. Stolen bases—Shotton, Pratt, Lapp (2). Earned runs—St. Louis, 4. Double plays—Healey, Kopf and Lajoie; Koob, Austin and Leary. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Koob, 3; off Bressler, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Koob (Healey, Lajoie); by Bressler (Agnew). Struck out—By Koob, 6; by Bressler, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes.

Johnson's Hit in Tenth Wins Game.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Washington won a ten-inning pitchers' battle from Cleveland today, 2 to 1. Johnson, after being struck out by Walker on his first three trips to the plate, hit to deep centre with one on base and two out in the tenth, winning his own game. The visitors' run was a gift.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mcel'r, rf	4	0	0	0	0
F'ter, 2b	4	0	2	2	2
Milan, cf	4	0	2	1	1
Shaw, ss	4	0	0	3	4
G'ndil, 1b	3	1	1	17	0
Acosta, lf	3	0	2	0	0
Ains'h, c	4	0	1	8	1
W'E's, ss	3	0	0	1	3
J'nson, p	4	0	1	1	5
Total	34	2	9	†29	20

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'th'h, lf	5	0	2	0	0
Esch'n, cf	4	1	0	3	0
Ch'p'n, ss	4	0	0	4	2
Kirke, 1b	4	0	0	9	2
Smith, rf	4	0	1	4	1
T'ner, 3b	4	0	1	1	4
W'b's, 2b	3	0	1	0	7
O'Neill, c	4	0	0	7	0
W'ker, p	4	0	0	1	1
Total	36	1	5	†27	17

†Wambsgans out for interference.
‡Two out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Acosta, Johnson, Kirke.

Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Johnson. Three-base hit—Gandil. Stolen base—Acosta. Earned runs—Washington, 2. Sacrifice hit—Eschen. Sacrifice flies—Peckinpaugh, Acosta. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Washington, 5. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. First base on balls—Off Walker, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Wambsgans.) Struck out—By Walker, 6; by Johnson, 7. Wild pitch—Johnson. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Yankees Purchase a Pitcher.

The New York American League Baseball Club last night announced the purchase of Pitcher Brady from the Dallas Club of the Texas League. He will join the club in September. Brady is 20 years old, and this is his first year in professional baseball circles. He has received the soubriquet of "King" Brady because of his ability, and he is at present leading the Texas League pitchers.

Mordecai Brown Seriously Ill.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Mordecai Brown, one of the stars of the pitching staff of the Chicago Federals and for years one of the leading pitchers of the Chicago Nationals, is in a hospital here suffering from an acute attack of nephritis. The attending physician today expressed the belief Brown would recover.

Brown pitched part of a game against the Buffalo Federal Club here last Tuesday. He did not complain of feeling ill until yesterday, when he was examined by a physician and ordered to a hospital.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 7; New York, 6.
Washington, 2; Cleveland, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 1.
Chicago at Boston—Rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago—Rain.
Pittsburgh, 8; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 10; Cincinnati, 5.
Boston, 7; Cincinnati, 6.
Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 4; Kansas City, 0.
Pittsburgh, 8; Baltimore, 0.
Pittsburgh, 5; Baltimore, 2.
Newark, 11; St. Louis, 8.
(Eleven innings.)
Chicago, 4; Buffalo, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto, 4; Providence, 0.
Toronto, 3; Providence, 2.
Buffalo, 7; Jersey City, 1.
Buffalo, 3; Jersey City, 1.
Harrisburg, 2; Rochester, 1.
Montreal, 3; Richmond, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	58	31	.652
Chicago	57	34	.626
Detroit	56	35	.615
Washington	46	45	.505
New York	43	46	.483
St. Louis	36	55	.396
Cleveland	35	56	.384
Philadelphia	31	60	.341

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	50	38	.568
Brooklyn	48	41	.539
Boston	47	44	.516
Pittsburgh	45	44	.506
Chicago	43	43	.500
New York	41	43	.488
St. Louis	41	49	.473
Cincinnati	36	52	.409

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	53	39	.576
Kansas City	51	41	.554
Pittsburgh	50	41	.549
St. Louis	49	43	.533
Brooklyn	44	43	.454
Newark	43	48	.527
Buffalo	42	52	.447
Baltimore	34	59	.366

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	52	27	.658
Buffalo	46	32	.590
Harrisburg	44	38	.536
Montreal	44	39	.530
Rochester	37	45	.451
Richmond	38	47	.447
Toronto	37	48	.435
Jersey City	31	53	.369

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.
Detroit at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago—2 games.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Chicago—2 games.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City at Montreal.
Providence at Rochester.
Richmond at Buffalo.

Articles on Golf

Beginning on Sunday, The Times will publish a series of articles on golf, with particular advice to beginners, by such world famous golfers as Vardon, Travers, Braid, Taylor, Ouimet, Ray and Duncan.

The articles will explain in simple, easily-understood form the very points which every golfer, young and old, ought to know.

Golfers may apply the methods advised to their own way of playing the game.

There will be special instruction on the use of the various implements, the grip, the stance, how to putt, drive and approach.

The elements which make of golf an absorbing mental and physical pastime will be described by the game's greatest exponents, while photographs of these experts illustrating each point, supplemented by diagrams, will appear with the articles to make the various points clear.

BASEBALL To-day, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

DODGERS ERRATIC, LOSE TO PIRATES

Errors by O'Mara and Wheat and Hits by Wagner Make Victory Easy.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 29.—The Brooklyns were swamped by the Pirates this afternoon by the score of 8 to 2. It was not altogether the fault of Pitcher Pfeffer, who was no worse treated than was Kantlehner, each yielding nine hits. O'Mara, the shortstop, was much to blame for the loss of the game. Looking at the error column, nobody would suspect him of beginning like a hero. But he saved his team from falling back in the early stages, and then let down the bars in the fifth inning, allowing the Pirates to gain a lead they never lost.

After the Brooklyns had scored in the first inning on a single by Myers and a double by Wheat, the Pirates tied the score in their half. Collins was on third base and Johnston on second, with one out, when Wagner smashed the ball between third base and shortstop. O'Mara knocked down the wide jumper and prevented Johnston from following Collins over the plate. In the fourth inning O'Mara ran into left field and caught a fly off Hinchman's bat that would have netted at least three bases had it escaped the lively shortstop.

In the fifth inning, however, O'Mara went to the bad. Viox, the first man up, hit a grounder which the shortstop fumbled. Pfeffer then hit Baird, and on Gibson's bunt got the ball too late to third base in an attempt to catch Viox, and so the corners were filled. Kantlehner struck out, and then Carey shoved a Texas Leaguer into short left, which neither O'Mara nor Wheat could get, and Viox crossed the plate. Wheat grabbed the ball after it hit the ground and threw it over Catcher McCarty's head, Baird and Gibson coming home.

In spite of a continual drizzle Umpire Byron kept the players in the game. In the eighth inning Hans Wagner created a sensation by hitting into deep centre for a home run with the bases full. That settled the game for good.

In the seventh inning Hinchman made a double play alone. Pfeffer was on first base, and ran to second when Myers hit a fly to right field. Hinchman caught it and ran to first base before Pfeffer could get back. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	4	0	2	1	0
G'lins, cf	5	2	2	2	0
J'ston, 1b	3	1	1	11	1
T'man, rf	3	1	1	0	0
Wag'r, ss	4	1	2	2	1
Viox, 2b	4	1	0	2	1
Baird, 3b	2	1	0	1	3
Gibson, c	3	1	1	5	1
K'tl'er, p	4	0	1	0	2
Total	32	8	9	27	9

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	4	1	3	2	1
O'M'a, ss	5	1	1	2	1
D'bert, 1b	3	0	0	8	1
Wheat, lf	4	0	1	2	0
W'fer, as	3	0	0	1	2
St'gel, rf	3	0	1	2	0
Getz, 2b	4	0	1	2	1
McC'y, c	4	0	1	5	2
Pf'fer, p	2	0	0	0	4
*Shultz	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	2	9	24	13

*Batted for Pfeffer in ninth inning.
Errors—O'Mara (2), Wheat, Wagner.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	—8
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Myers, Wheat. Home run—Wagner. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Baird, Gibson. Double plays—Myers and Daubert; Hinchman (unassisted). Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburgh, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburgh, 2. First base on balls—Off Pfeffer, 2; off Kantlehner, 2. Hit by pitcher—Carey (Hinchman, Baird). Struck out—By Pfeffer, 1; by Kantlehner, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes.

Mayer Puzzles the Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Griner was hit freely today, while Mayer was a puzzle to the locals, and Philadelphia won 3 to 1. Each of the visitors' extra base hits paved the way for a run. Snyder's double in the seventh saved St. Louis from a shut-out. Long followed with a double, scoring Dolan, who ran for Snyder. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'c'ft, ss	5	0	1	1	3
Byrne, 3b	4	0	0	0	2
B'k'r, 1b	4	0	0	12	0
C'vath, rf	3	1	1	0	0
N'hoff, 2b	4	0	3	2	2
W'ted, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Lud'e, lf	4	0	1	10	0
K'fer, c	4	0	2	7	1
Mayer, p	2	0	1	2	1
Total	34	3	11	27	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Hug's, 2b	2	0	0	3	3
Miller, 1b	4	0	0	12	0
Wilson, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Snyder, c	3	0	2	1	4
*Dolan	0	1	0	0	0
Geon'z, s	0	0	0	0	0
Long, rf	3	0	1	2	0
Butler, ss	3	0	0	1	3
Beck, 3b	2	0	0	3	0
Griner, p	2	0	0	0	2
Betzel, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Griner, p	3	0	1	0	2
†Roche	1	0	0	0	0
Perdue, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	4	27	12

*Ran for Snyder in seventh inning.
†Batted for Becker in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Huggins in ninth inning.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—Snyder, (2,) Cravath, Long. Three-base hit—Whitted. Becker. Stolen base—Whitted. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 1. Sacrifice hits—Mayer, (2,) Huggins. Double play—Butler and Huggins to Miller. Left on base—Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Mayer, 1; off Griner, 2. Hits—Off Griner, 10 in eight innings, none out in ninth; off Perdue, 1 in one inning. Struck out—By Mayer, 6; by Griner, 1. Wild pitch—Griner. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Emslie.

Ragan Pitches Two Victories.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 29.—Pitcher Ragan won two games for Boston today by defeating Cincinnati, 10 to 5, in the first game, and 7 to 6 in the second. Ragan was taken out of the first game at the end of the fourth inning when Boston was in the lead. In the second game he was put in after Davis had allowed five hits and four runs. The first game was an easy victory for Boston, but the second was an uphill fight, Cincinnati having a five-run lead at the beginning of the fifth inning. In the fifth Boston made four runs off a base on balls, three doubles, and a single. They scored three more in the seventh when they were presented with three bases on balls and all three scored on Schmidt's double. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	4	3	3	2	1
Evers, 2b	2	2	2	0	2
Fp'k, 2b	1	1	1	2	0
Con'ly, lf	2	0	0	3	0
Egan, lf	0	0	0	1	0
Magee, cf	3	1	0	3	0
Schm't, 1b	4	0	1	10	0
Smith, 3b	4	1	1	0	0
M'y'le, ss	4	1	3	1	3
Wh'l'g, c	5	1	1	5	0
Ragan, p	1	0	0	0	0
Hughes, p	2	0	0	0	0
*Tyler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	10	11	27	6

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	5	1	1	0	1
H'zog, ss	2	0	1	1	3
Rog's, 2b	4	0	1	2	2
K'fer, cf	4	1	1	2	0
W'gr, ss	4	1	2	2	0
G'fith, rf	4	1	2	2	0
W'mg, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Leach, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Clark, c	4	0	0	3	0
Benton, p	2	0	1	0	0
Toney, p	1	0	0	0	0
Sch'r, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Wingo	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	5	9	24	6

*Batted for Ragan in fifth inning.
Errors—Schmidt, Wingo.

Boston	1	0	2	0	6	1	0	0	—10
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2—5

Two-base hits—Moran, Smith, Fitzpatrick, Maranville. Three-base hits—Evers, Whaling, Moran, Groh, Williams. Stolen bases—Herzog, Maranville, Moran (2), Fitzpatrick, Wagner. Earned runs—Boston, 10; Cincinnati, 4. Sacrifice hits—Connolly, Egan. Double plays—Herzog, Rodgers to Mollwitz, 2; Moran to Schmidt; Williams to Wingo. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Cincinnati, 5. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dale, 4; off Lear, 2; off McCloskey, 3. Hits—Off Regan, 4 in 4 innings; off Dale, 5 in 4 1-3 innings; off Hughes, 3 in 5 innings; off Lear, 2 in 2-3 of an inning; off McCloskey, 4 in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Hughes (Killifer). Struck out—By Ragan, 1; by Dale, 1; by Lear, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Fp'ck, 2b	2	1	1	0	2
Evers, 2b	0	1	0	0	1
Egan, lf	3	0	1	0	0
Con'ly, lf	2	0	0	1	0
Magee, cf	4	1	3	4	0
Schm't, 1b	5	0	1	14	2
Smith, 3b	5	0	1	1	2
M'y'le, ss	4	1	1	4	3
Gowdy, c	4	1	2	3	1
Davis, p	0	0	0	0	2
Ragan, p	3	0	0	0	4
*Strand	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	7	11	27	15

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	5	0	0	0	3
H'zog, 1b	3	0	1	8	2
Rog's, 2b	4	0	1	2	2
K'fer, cf	4	1	0	2	0
W'gr, ss	4	1	2	2	0
G'fith, rf	4	2	2	2	0
W'mg, lf	1	1	1	1	0
Leach, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Clark, c	4	0	1	3	0
Benton, p	2	0	1	0	0
Toney, p	1	0	0	0	0
Sch'r, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Wingo	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	6	10	27	12

*Batted for Davis in third inning.
†Batted for Schneider in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	—7
Cincinnati	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0—6

Two-base hits—Maranville, Moran, Magee, Williams, Schmidt. Three-base hit—Clark. Earned runs—Boston, 7; Cincinnati, 4. Sacrifice hits—Williams, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 4. Bases on balls—Off Davis, 2; off Benton, 3; off Toney, 3; off Schneider, 1. Hits—Off Davis, in 2 innings; off Benton, 6 in 3 innings; off Ragan, 3 in 7 innings; off Toney, 1 in 1 1-3 innings; off Schneider, 1 in 2 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Ragan, 3; by Benton, 3; by Toney, 2; by Schneider, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Leaderless Brooklyns Shut Out Kansas City, 4 to 0.

KANSAS CITY, July 29.—Each team got eight hits, but most of Brooklyn's blows were for extra bases, and Kansas City was shut out 4 to 0. Marion kept the locals' hits well scattered. George Stovall and Lee Magee, following their suspension because of the trouble with Umpire Corcoran yesterday, sat in the stand today, each behind his team. Saturday was to have been "Stovall Day" here in honor of the local manager, but when the news of the suspension came the plans were postponed. Score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'n, rf	3	2	1	2	0
Heit'h, 2b	3	0	2	0	5
Cooper, lf	4	0	0	1	0
Kauff, cf	3	2	1	5	0
H.B'y, 1b	3	0	1	16	1
Holt, 3b	4	0	0	0	3
Smith, ss	4	0	2	1	3
Simon, c	4	0	0	1	0
Marion, p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	32	4	8	27	14

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'dw'n, cf	4	0	1	0	0
G'dw'n, ss	4	0	2	7	2
Ken'y, 2b	4	0	1	3	5
Perr's, 1b	4	0	0	10	1
Shaw, lf	4	0	0	1	0
W.B'y, 3b	4	0	2	1	2
Kr'ger, rf	4	0	1	1	0
East'ly, c	4	0	1	8	2
Henn'g, p	2	0	0	1	4
P'kard, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	35	0	8	27	16

Errors—Goodwin, Perring, Kruger.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0—4
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Stolen bases—Anderson. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Kansas City, 8. Sacrifice fly—H. Bradley. Two-base hits—F. Smith, 2; Kauff, W. Bradley, 2. Hits—Off Henning, 6 in 6 innings; off Packard, 3 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Henning, 2; by Marion, 1; by Packard, 1. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Henning, 3. Wild pitch—Henning. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

AT ST. LOUIS.

				R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	0	3—11	20	2
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	0	0—8	18	2

Batteries—Moseley, Brandon, Falkenburg, and Rariden; Watson, Crandall, Plank, and Chapman.

AT CHICAGO.

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4	6	2
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2	9	1

Batteries—Hendrix and Wilson; Krapp, Blair, and Allen.

AT PITTSBURGH—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	4
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	—3	9	1

Batteries—Suggs, Conley, and Owens; Allen and O'Connor.

SECOND

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex..43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....268 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Avenue
Staten Island....Perry House, St. George
Jersey City.....538 Jersey Avenue
Long Island City.....363 Jackson Avenue
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Yonkers.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....90 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
BOSTON.....7 Water Street, Room 316
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....826 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand
ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

Subscription Rates:

Postage free in United States, Canada, Mexico, Panama, Canal Zone, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Shanghai.

	1 Yr.	1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY	$8.50	$0.75
DAILY, without Sunday	6.00	.50
SUNDAY, with Picture and Magazine Sections and Review of Books	2.50	.25
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75. Binder for Magazine Section and Review of Books, $1.25.		
Canada, Sunday only	5.50	.45
Other countries, postpaid:		
Daily and Sunday	24.00	2.00
Daily, without Sunday	16.60	1.30
Sunday only	8.40	.70

THE ANNALIST, (Monday,) per year, $4. Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5.00. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) three months, $1.25; six months, $2.50; one year, $5. Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Bound volumes, ten numbers, Cloth, $1.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY. Illustrated Monthly Magazine, three months, 75c.; six months, $1.50; one year, $3. Per copy, 25 cents. Bound volumes, six monthly issues, Cloth, $2.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX. Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to them to any part of the country at the rate of 75c. per month Daily Edition, 50c. per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, directly to the Publication Office, or telephone Bryant 1000.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1915.

ONCE BITTEN, TWICE SHY.

Professor EDWARD MEYER of the University of Berlin is willing to stake his reputation as a soothsayer upon the soundness of the theory that President WILSON'S firm note to Germany is only a move in the game of domestic politics. "President WILSON," says the Herr Professor in an article in the Vossische Zeitung, "has taken sides "with England and the Allies against "Germany"; in pursuing that policy he has "gained powerful support" among the Anglophiles of the East and of New York. But the Anglophiles are not to have it all their own way. There is another party, and a powerful one, in the country. The Germans and the Irish, we are told, "stand solidly against" the President. In the Middle West, in the Mississippi Valley, in the Far West, and on the Pacific Coast there is a strong element which "will not hear of war with Germany."

Mr. BRYAN has placed himself at the head of this anti-war-with-Germany party. The Professor perceives that President WILSON is alarmed by the strength of BRYAN'S party and is now "putting up a bold front" to strengthen his own position and that of his party. That accounts for the warning to Germany about deliberately unfriendly acts. Shall Germany yield now, asks Dr. MEYER, shall it by conciliation strengthen President WILSON, the friend of the Allies, and thereby "handicap the activities of ex-Secretary BRYAN and the numerically increasing elements who are striving to "maintain an attitude friendly to Germany and suspend the export of arms "and ammunition"? Adopting this reasoning, the Vossische Zeitung says that the submarine war "will be continued at high pressure." The U-boats will give the German answer to our note.

We think not. Just a year ago Germany was misinformed and deceived as to the probability of England's taking part in the war. Prince LICHNOWSKY, her Ambassador in London, may have been one of the sources of misinformation, at any rate he did not set his Government right. It was believed in Berlin that Great Britain had home troubles enough on her hands to keep her out of the war. There was civil strife in Ireland, a very near approach to open rebellion, and there were serious difficulties with labor. Germany wanted to "localize the war." She warned Russia and France that Austria and Serbia should be allowed to fight it out without interference. But she confidently counted on the enforced abstention of England. Will the Imperial Government make just that mistake now in judging our position and our purposes? Will it adopt Dr. MEYER'S reasoning and put its reliance upon W. J. BRYAN and the German-Americans as forces adequate to baffle the President and paralyze his policies, meanwhile continuing an indiscriminate submarine warfare against merchant ships, whether or not they fly the American flag or carry American passengers?

In our judgment it will do nothing of the kind. The difference between the misjudgment of England and the present misjudgment of our intentions is that in the former case the Government made the mistake, in the present instance the refusal to see and understand the truth is confined to the German press and to writers like Dr. MEYER. Ambassador VON BERNSTORFF is not Prince LICHNOWSKY. Whatever may be the delusions of Dr. MEYER and that part of the press which is clamoring for a continuance of submarine warfare at high pressure, we have no doubt that the Imperial Government by this time knows perfectly well that Mr. BRYAN'S attempt to embarrass the Administration was a fiasco, complete and irretrievable, that Mr. WILSON has the solid support of the American people, and that the prevailing sentiment in respect to Mr. BRYAN is one of profound contempt, with a marked admixture of gratitude for having at last taken himself out of the way. Germany failed in her efforts to localize the war, but she is not at all anxious to add to the number of foes now contending against her.

WILL HAY SEE THE LIGHT?

Representative JAMES HAY of Virginia is not the only person in this country who fancies he has discovered the existence of a dangerous militaristic spirit, but he is the only one of considerable relative importance whose obsession by that delusion is likely to be troublesome. Many of the avowed pacifists of a few months ago are now thoroughly alive to the need of improving our means of defense. They are no longer troubling themselves about the extravagant ideas of our military needs expressed by a very few persons of no large influence, and they realize that plans for army and navy favored by the President and his Cabinet are not at all likely to foment war fever or develop militarism. Mr. HAY has been Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, and may fill that post again. Last session he managed to defeat Secretary GARRISON'S modest plans of army extension, which were designed to meet an obvious need, and, judging from statements he has made to The World, he is now in a mood to continue in opposition to any plan not consistent with his cherished ideas. He talks of militarism and conscription, subjects which are in no way related to the important matter to be decided, and he makes the plea that our army and navy already cost a great deal of money, which is unquestionably true. A great deal of that money, however, is deliberately wasted. Army reorganization is as essential for economy as it is to strengthen our means of defense.

In his present attitude Mr. HAY is clearly in opposition to the will of the majority. Politicians who maintain that attitude generally find that they lose influence. Mr. HAY may yet see the light. These are perilous times, and the people will expect their representatives to serve them without cavilling over petty prerogative. The army has been too long neglected. HAY'S committee has defeated the well-laid plans of two Secretaries of War. He has kept the army in a half-organized state and he can do so no longer. He knows well enough that there is no idea in the War Department of establishing a standing army of 500,000 men which does not include the National Guard and an effective reserve. By insisting, session after session, upon a long term of enlistment with the colors against the advice of every army officer of large experience, he has helped to block the establishment of an effective reserve. But before the assembling of Congress he may persuade himself that he has been mistaken.

THE LAST CHAPTER OF THE BECKER CASE.

HERMAN ROSENTHAL was murdered on July 16, 1912. On July 28, 1915, Justice FORD of the State Supreme Court ended the long contest between the law for the punishment of crime and guilt twice legally proved, but also established beyond the shadow of a doubt, as we believe, in the public mind, outside of a few casuists and the usual amiable sentimentalists. Apart from these persons of too easy lachrymal ducts and the conscientious opponents of capital punishment, the denial of a third trial to CHARLES BECKER should give a stern if late satisfaction to all of us who still believe in justice and honesty. But justice which can be delayed for three years, justice to delay and thwart which every invention and device, supported presumably by the proceeds of graft, has been used, this is far from the swift, sure, relentless, equal justice which makes itself feared. It is to the shame of Legislatures and lawyers rather than of the courts that a fat-pocketed murderer, though his guilt be flagrant and undeniable, can hire the talent to stave off the evil day, and at last, on some petty technicality or string of affidavits false as dicers' oaths, win a new trial, face a jury wherein some perverse and stubborn man may again delay justice.

"Hanging is played out" was a murderer's phrase—he happened to guess wrong in his own case—in what the moderns regard justly as the wickeder New York of the seventies. Yet so many murderers are here acquitted, so many get but a mitigated punishment on some lightly accepted plea dropping the malice prepense, so many notoriously babble and evade for years the law, that in the world of the violent hand there may well be a feeling that murder is no dangerous speculation, but rather a safe "gamble." The end and failure of the protracted struggle of BECKER should be notice to the New York brotherhood of the knife and the "gun" that the most brazen, prosperous, cunning cutthroat may be beaten at last by limping justice.

Not merely as a murderer, but as a police grafter who killed in the exercise of his odious and guilty calling, BECKER is beyond commiseration. He betrayed the interest of the public. He kept to that old crooked path of dishonor into which most of the New York police never strayed, but for which an unjust stigma or suspicion has too often and too long been fastened upon a brave, manly, and upright body of public servants. Fraud and fear drove BECKER to murder. For at least once the public sympathizes with itself.

It remains to be said that Justice FORD'S opinion in its colorless, calm lucidity of statement, its orderly sequence and sharp precision, its convincing citations, inspires a great respect for his intellect. His was an ungracious task, to break the last hope, broken though it should have been. He has done well a painful work. The public appreciates it and him. Governor WHITMAN, too, in so difficult a position, so cruelly attacked, his fair-minded fellow-citizens, whatever their politics, will approve. He is incapable of the mean ambitions, rancors, and pride in his success as District Attorney attributed to him. The State has been just to BECKER. The people will be just to a Governor who in a hard position did not swerve from the line of duty.

THE HARDEST WAY TO RAISE RATES.

The Merchants' Association issues a statement of congratulation regarding the success of its effort to save the commerce of New York from the imposition of certain terminal charges by the railways. From the standpoint of New York it is not possible to dissent. New York is under such differential disadvantages in the matter of railway charges that it could hardly stand any more handicaps in competition with ports whose strength is constantly growing, and always at the cost of New York. Accordingly merchants of New York are entitled to rejoice that they are not to be called upon to pay for loading or unloading lighters at piers other than those of the railways. That is but one item of a long list of charges which the Commission refuses to allow the railways to make, and New York's trade is benefited thereby. But there is another chapter to the story.

The charges which the Interstate Commerce Commission disallows are charges which were imposed at suggestion of the Commission. And there are numerous other similar cases of refusal to allow the railways to charge what they had been encouraged to charge, only to be rebuffed when they did so. One who goes back but a few days may recall the Commission's disallowance of charges for placing cars on sidetracks where shippers want them placed, and the Commission's refusal to approve the railways' cancellation of the division of through rates with industrial railways or plant facilities of large shippers. Each of these important attempts of the railways to increase their income was taken in accordance with the Commission's advice, and upon reconsideration each of them was disallowed. If there is any surer way for the railways to invite the disapproval of the Commission than to take the Commission's advice it is not on record. Some independent motions of the railways have been approved with more or less reserve, but there is almost a clean score of vetoes of action upon the Commission's advice.

Memories are so short that few casual readers will remember that when the railways applied for leave to increase their falling incomes the Commission adopted the advice of its counsel, Mr. BRANDEIS, that there were better ways than raising rates. There were free services which ought to be charged for, and the main structure of rates should be left undisturbed. In the New York case, the latest of the long series, the Commission reverses itself. The services which it had denounced as free, and a perversion of railway rate regulation, are not free at all. They are included in the rate according to approved custom, and they cannot be added to the rate as a separate charge. The lighterage service at this port is peculiar to it, Manhattan being an island. Lighterage, having been established for many years, must be considered as much a part of the service rendered by the railways as the haul over the rails. New York wonders that the Commission has just discovered it.

BREAKING THE JIM CROW LAW.

There has been a good deal of complaint in Tennessee lately about the way in which the Jim Crow car rule is evaded. Persons who have found themselves affronted and inconvenienced by the intrusion of members of the other race have written letters to the newspapers about it and expressed their discontent in other ways. Despite the law which ordains that members of the white race shall ride in one part of the car and members of the colored race in the other, there are bumptious and aggressive persons who insist on invading the territory set apart for the race to which they do not belong. Naturally, the feeling aroused is one of just irritation, and there is a demand that the rule be enforced.

The curious thing about it is that it is the white race against which the complaint is leveled. Negroes resent the intrusion of inconsiderate white men into the space reserved for them, and demand that the intruders be forced to stay where they belong. The Chattanooga Times justly and severely remarks that these white men seem to hold the doctrine, erroneously ascribed to Chief Justice TANEY, that the black man has no rights the white man is bound to respect. Certainly one of the black man's rights is the right to keep the whites out of his section of a Jim Crow car, and Tennessee is singularly lax in according this right to him. In many parts of Virginia, for instance, all a negro has to do if he finds a white man sitting in the "colored section" is to step up and order him to surrender his seat, and the white man either stands up or is put out. It makes no difference that there are no seats in the "white section" and that he will have to stand; he stands. We hope that little five-foot Irish conductor is still working on the Falls Church trolley who once, when two six-foot white men insisted on sitting in the "colored section," tackled them single-handed with both fists and threw them out on the road in a wood four miles from the nearest village, and made them tramp home, with bruised noses, at midnight. He was little and scrawny, and would never have been accepted for military service, but resisting his edicts did not come under the head of "amusements."

Chattanooga should send to Fairfax County, Virginia, or to Newport News and import a few of these impartial and indomitable conductors. The protest of the Tennessee negroes is just. They have some rights that the white man is bound to respect, and one of them is the right to choose their company.

VACATIONS FOR TENEMENT CHILDREN.

July and August are trying months for the sick mothers and children of the tenements. To the extent that its funds permit the Children's Aid Society tries to provide country and seaside vacations for them. So far this Summer the society has sent away for from one to three weeks 3,000 children and mothers and sick babies, in addition to 100 crippled children who have had two weeks each in the country. The Summer is only half over, and with the hottest weather still to come the society finds its funds seriously depleted. It needs $20,000 to carry on its work to the end of the season.

The Children's Aid Society maintains a Summer Home at Bath Beach which accommodates each week 400 of the poorest children of the tenements. The society also has a cottage for crippled children, another for tots from the day nurseries of the city, and still another for "little mothers" and their younger brothers and sisters. For sick mothers with ailing infants the Health Home and Sick Children's Mission at Coney Island provides a quiet rest at the seashore, where pure air, nourishing food, and good care restore many to health and happiness. Last Summer 584 mothers and 1,894 children were received at this home for one or more weeks and 983 mothers and 1,942 children enjoyed day outings on the sands. This year the society has established seven branch stations of the Sick Children's Mission in the most densely populated tenement districts, where physicians and nurses look after the health of sick babies and seek out those who need vacations most. The Martha Summer Home at Ossining and the Convalescent Children's Home at Chappaqua are also administered by the society, as are the Children's Gardens and Boys' Camp on Staten Island and the camp for anæmic and undersized boys at Denville, N. J.

These charities are worthy of support and at this season their appeal is particularly timely. Five dollars will send a crippled child to the country for two weeks, and $100 will send forty children to the country for a week. But sums of any size will be gladly received. All contributions should be sent to EDWIN G. MERRILL, Treasurer, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The State Department felicitates itself on the arrest in San Antonio of twenty men who had been recruiting on American soil for Mexican revolutionary armies. Our Government would have more reason to feel proud if the promotion of foreign warfare within its limits had been made unprofitable many years ago. Since the uprising of DIAZ against LERDO, nearly forty years ago, every Mexican revolution has been organized, wholly or partly, on our territory. Central American revolutions that have overturned Governments have been armed and provisioned here. That recruiting for Mexican armies should have been going on in San Antonio while the problem of our relations with the neighboring republic has been growing more perplexing is a fact highly discreditable to our Government. The discovery and the arrests have been made none too soon. It is too much to hope, however, that the practice will be wholly checked unless the department's agents have orders to keep on the alert.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Our German Press Explained.

A real public service was performed by the writer who contributed to The St. Louis Republic the article on the German-American press of which the essential part was reproduced on this page yesterday. He did not succeed, perhaps, as well as he hoped and intended in proving that the papers he had under consideration do not at this time express the sentiments held or approved by a majority of their readers, for it is by no means only from the editors who may be called professional aliens that come opinions as to the merits of the great case now under the arbitrament of war in Europe that show a more or less nearly complete submergence of American in German patriotism. The Republic's article did, however, clearly explain what change has come over the German press in the United States, and why, since the days when such men as SCHURZ, PRETORIUS, and DAENZER took up and to the extent of their high abilities performed the task of teaching the German immigrants, then arriving in great numbers, the meanings and ideals of the Government under which they were henceforth to live.

Those immigrants read papers printed in German because few of them spoke any other language, but SCHURZ and his contemporaries, while by no means inculcating forgetfulness of "the Fatherland," constantly urged their readers to become and be citizens truly American, to learn the English speech, and to assimilate with their neighbors of other origin. Of course, in exact proportion as this was done, the need here for German papers was decreased, and when, as a result of the rise of industrialism in Germany and the consequent ability of that country to support a larger population, emigration from it almost ceased, the further existence of such papers was made possible, or at any rate profitable, only by their adoption of a wholly different policy. It became necessary for them to teach Germanism instead of Americanism, to retard assimilation instead of hastening it, to emphasize differences instead of obliterating them.

That is exactly what our German papers in varying degrees are doing today, and it is natural enough that in what might be called journalistic necessity they occasionally say about American officials and policies things that remind one of the things done in Germany in the name of military necessity.

Those Who Rode Now Walk.

GEORGES OHNET, whose novels are so unlike the French fiction distinctively "of today" that their former great popularity is now somewhat hard to understand and that one thinks of their author as of another age, is still very much alive, and he is still observing the phenomena of life with the accuracy and shrewdness that did, after all, really characterize the novels that now seem so old-fashioned as almost to deserve the kindly ridicule with which they are often treated by modern critics. Hence is it that M. OHNET, and not one of the new men, has noted, among the queer consequences of the great war, that the automobile, until a year ago the particular and exclusive luxury of the rich, has been turned over almost wholly to the hard workers and hard fighters, most of whom are poor.

For these vehicles, in all the belligerent countries largely, and especially in France, have been given over by, or taken from, their former owners and devoted to military uses. The people who used to ride in them now walk, and the riding is done by soldiers and those who serve soldiers. Marching on foot will not do for the operations of modern armies, and troops are moved by motor cars when railways are unavailable. At any rate this is the case where the roads, as in Belgium and most parts of France, are fit for such traffic, and a road has to be poor indeed over which the military automobile cannot be driven for a while. The "life" of the machines thus used averages hardly a week, according to reports on the subject, for their safety is as little considered as that of the men whom they convey from point to point, and when they survive the effects of what may be called ordinary war usage, cannon balls and rifle bullets put an end to their brief careers.

Even before the war, however, motor vehicles were everywhere tending to pass from being playthings of the idle to a near-necessity of the busy. They are now held none too good or costly for the delivery of butcher's meat or groceries. Counting in the trucks, they are probably used almost as much for business as for pleasure, everywhere, and peace is as much indebted to them as war is.

Invention Has Its Peculiarities.

It is true, as one of our correspondents contended yesterday, that the inventions by which work in the various industries and arts has been lightened or perfected have rarely been made by those actually engaged in doing that work. More than often, usually, the new idea comes from somebody who has had no long training in the attainment of an end in a way or by means sanctioned by what vaunts itself as practical experience, and in innumerable instances the inventor has been subjected to antagonism and even persecution by the very workers whom his device is destined most to benefit.

There is therefore excuse for women to protest that there is nothing particularly feminine in the fact that they have left it to men to make most of the inventions—all the important ones—that have facilitated the performance of toils distinctively domestic. That is a human, rather than a sex, characteristic, and human, too, is the often observed disinclination of women to avail themselves of the machines already available for making easier and faster the ancient labors of house and kitchen. It is the extent, or obstinacy, of this disinclination, not the fact or existence of it, which deserves, if anything does, to be called feminine and to be utilized as a warrant for masculine vauntings of superiority in this particular direction.

It is a curious circumstance that inventors rarely if ever attain fame, or even become notable, for proficiency in the use of their own machines. They haven't time or inclination for the long practice that gives skill. On the other hand, those who must do a thing, and do it at once, cannot afford to experiment with novelties, but must stick to methods and tools that are known to work well enough for immediate purposes. Women like our protesting correspondent of yesterday might expatiate on both these points.

Captain Boy-Ed's Denial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Providence Journal story concerning an alleged statement made by me in regard to the latest American note, which was reprinted in your paper, is from beginning to end an invention. K. BOY-ED, Captain T. G. N.

New York, July 29, 1915.

CARMEN SOLUTUM.

Why wake the lute,
Or breathe on pensive flute,
Or sing in words our glowing fancies,
While lyric passion calls
From anapestic waterfalls,
Or we can hear age-long romances,
If we prefer,
In ocean's rolling, deep hexameter?

The virgin flower
Unfolds her fragrant dower,
Satin and gold beyond comparing;
And every poet's ear
The hymeneal song can hear
Of fairy bridesmaids sweetly faring,
On viewless wing,
The nuptial joys in silver tones to sing.

The rising sun,
Chanting of day begun,
The stars by night, God's praises quiring;
The babe in sheltered love;
The holy mother-face above;
The sturdy grass, toward heaven aspiring;
The breeze, the cloud,
The tree, the mountain, sing Earth's joy aloud.

"Rejoice! Rejoice!"
We hear her happy voice.
Or when with deeper chords 'tis blending,
The gamut still she sweeps
Of rapture's heights and sorrow's deeps,
Antiphonal, divine, unending.
My heart, be still!
And let Life's music all thy yearnings fill. VICTOR KILSPINDIE.

JEALOUS DUTCH NEUTRALITY

Denunciation of an Article That Questions Its Endurance.

Hotel des Indes, The Hague, July 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Sunday Magazine of THE TIMES June 6 there appears an article called "Will Holland Be Swept Into the War?" by one John Martin American.

If this article were merely an ordinary mixture of wrong information and literary indifference we might let it pass. In these difficult days, however, we must protest most seriously and energetically against any unwarranted attack upon the strict neutrality which our country has maintained thus far.

The article mentions "M. von Marsten, in touch with Cabinet Ministers and the Queen," as one of the informants of the author. There is no M. von Marsten in touch with the Cabinet Ministers and the Queen. If he did exist he would be dismissed for making a statement to an outsider.

M. von Marsten makes this wonderful speech: "No one can prophesy what will happen, but everything is ready. Even the Prince Consort is not now admitted to the Cabinet meetings."

This statement is misleading. Neither the Queen nor the Prince have ever attended a Cabinet meeting. Next there appears an American citizen with the statement that "Dutch anger is red-hot. Politicians won't be able to keep the lid on much longer."

Any one who has seen Holland during the year of the war will know that politicians have nothing whatever to do with keeping the lid on. A coalition Cabinet would sit down on the lid if it were necessary. It is not. At no time has Dutch anger been red-hot. Politically, the sympathy for the warring nations is so lukewarm that the interest either one way or the other has never assumed the dimensions of "anger."

Next there appears the statement that the Dutch Minister in Paris tells Mr. Martin American, "Yes, we are stating officially that we have but 250,000 men mobilized, but in reality we now have 400,000 on the front." In the first place, the Dutch Minister never made any such statement to an American press correspondent, but in the second place the Dutch Government has never for a moment made any secret of the figures of the Dutch Army.

In Rotterdam the writer finds an "air of suppressed feeling and intense activity." He would have found this air in Rotterdam ever since the fourteenth century.

"The Beurs station was packed," he says. It usually is, being proverbially insufficient in regard to space. Most New York elevated stations are packed, too, during the rush hour, and the Beurs station is twenty feet up in the air. "The Groote Market was crowded with people and produce," he says. It is crowded with people and produce six days out of the seven.

"At Gouda the brickyards are employing more men than ever." There are no brickyards at Gouda. There are some brickyards between Gouda and Rotterdam, and they are on the verge of bankruptcy.

"At Utrecht the old Rhine and the Vecht (the two rivers by means of which the Rhine empties itself into the sea) were crowded with commerce boats sunk to the water line." The Rhine does not empty itself into the sea through the old Rhine and the Vecht. It did so two thousand years ago. Commerce boats as well as other boats are usually sunk to the water line, not only in times of war, but also in times of peace.

"In Amsterdam the Dam was busier than ever." Unless this be a Goldberg pun we fail to see the meaning. "The lines before the windows in the Bank of the Netherlands were indicative of extraordinary business." The Directors of the bank were delighted to read of the good impression the "lines before the windows" had made. They wished that this activity expressed itself in the profits of the yearly account. It fails to show the activity which struck our seeker after the truth.

At the Vieuwx Doelen in The Hague, the seeker after truth met "von Hoorn, who simply remarked, 'We are ready.'" Von Hoorn probably means a certain youth by the name of van Hoorn who has some sort of a job as shipping clerk in the Department of Foreign Affairs. If his superiors read this interview he runs the risk of being fired. Officially his expressed opinion about the Netherlands and their readiness has the same value as that of the doorkeeper of the White House upon the policies of Mr. Wilson.

Next, "Holland is a beehive. All the ports show an activity never before seen in Dutch cities." In the first place, the metaphor is mixed. In the second place, the author mentions two cities which are no ports at all. In the third place, the statement is entirely untrue.

The whole article is wrong, including the photographs. The "Scene in The Hague since preparations for defense have been begun" is a photograph of peaceful Scheveningen people leaving church two years before the war broke out.

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON.

Street Bands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was glad to read the articles, "Unneutral Street Bands" and "Too Much Piccolo." I agree with both of them. I have decided to get some cheap foreign coins, and when I hear some German song being played will throw out of the window, say an "ape-any." When the organ grinder plays some other European song such as "God Save the King," I will throw out a pfennig. If an American song is played, from 5 cents up. I would suggest that other readers do likewise. S. S.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 28, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The remarks of Mr. Beekman Hill about street bands are simply ridiculous. These men are paying a license and can play anything they like. This is a free country, and everybody is allowed to make an honest living, and these poor musicians are trying very hard to keep from starving.

HERMAN STRAUSS.

New York, July 28, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A. W. R." in his letter which you published in this morning's edition, commenting on "Unneutral Street Bands," is in my estimation a good writer of letters, except for the fact that he hits only at "Die Wacht am Rhein." Probably he forgot to take notice that these same bands also keep playing the "Tipperary" songs. I wish to advise "A. W. R." that to be neutral he must either "boost" or "soak" not one, but both sides. NEUTRAL.

New York, July 28, 1915.

Perils in Yellowstone Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the increased travel through Yellowstone Park, inspired by the "See America First" slogan, and of the recent successful robberies of tourists there by organized bandits, I urge immediate modification of the order prohibiting travelers from carrying firearms into the national park. The recent robbery of a party of New York school teachers was a disgrace to our Government. If the stages carrying hundreds of passengers almost daily cannot be protected by Government troops stationed there the tourists should be at least permitted to protect themselves. Public notice of permission to carry pistols would be a powerful deterrent of this sort of crime.

MOSES LYMAN.

Rochester, N. Y., July 24, 1915.

A Business of Going Backward.

Mr. Roosevelt is temperamentally unsuited to high military command in days when decisive battles like Waterloo and Gettysburg, to s[illegible]thing of those of the present war, are being won by retreats. But therein, by the irony of fate, lies the opportunity of the military mollycoddle. The young men should not be so backward in coming forward, for in event of hostilities the very first thing we should all do after coming forward would be to go backward.

DAVID H. RAY, Sc. D.

Forest Hills, N. Y., July 29, 1915.

INSIDE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Why Million Dollar Armories with Luxurious Club Accessories Have Failed to Produce an Efficient and Complete Militia.

By LIEUTENANT R. G. SCHAEFER.

New York, July 27, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is the aim of the War Department so to raise the efficiency of our militia as to approach as near as possible the standard of the regular army. It is encouraging to observe that in the last few years many certificates of efficiency have been issued to National Guard officers, for whom the War Department, under the present plan, conducts a school in which they are examined and carefully rated as to their abilities. That there are many efficient officers in the Guard today is unquestionable. It is also true that some of the gold lace paraded in the National Guard could be put to better use for trimming Christmas trees. The presence of the inefficients is owing to lack of organization, to bad military politics, and to social influence, and there are other evils to contend with.

The average young man of today puts business, pleasure, and freedom above patriotism. This is one reason why the Guard advertises to fill its ranks and another reason why we build million dollar armories or clubhouses, with swimming pools, billiard parlors, bowling alleys, dance halls, &c., as an incentive to join, to inspire patriotism. And still we have no waiting list. I dare say that a fair percentage of our young men join the Guard for these privileges rather than for the sake of patriotism, which often results in a discharge without honor, or worse.

Another evil is in the system of dues. Every company, troop, or battery has an association of which every enlisted man becomes a member on the date beginning his service, and is obliged to pay dues to defray the current expenses of that particular unit and its social functions, &c., of which the adopted by-laws are approved and recognized by military law. While this plan is successful in many cases, it is nevertheless a menace and a failure in general, and an indirect cause of hundreds of men receiving dishonorable discharges. As a rule about half the members do not pay dues, which is an injustice to those who do. Some won't, some can't. The delinquent is threatened and soon misses drills to avoid embarrassment. Subsequently he is summoned to court and fined according to the charges. If he fails to pay it a Sheriff can take him from his home or business and put him in jail. It is inconceivable that our military authorities have not observed this menace and defect of military law. Dues are a drawback in the Guard and should be abolished.

History has proved that our military policy of State militia is defective. The present system of divided Federal and State power conflicts, and cannot successfully go hand in hand. Not until the Federal Government has complete control and commissions are earned for merit, and the militia pay bill becomes a law, can the militia be brought up to a standard of efficiency approaching the regular army. That a pay bill will eventually be passed by Congress is evident. We cannot create an efficient first-line reserve without some system of just remuneration.

When a man applies for any civil service employment one of the questions asked refers to military duty, wherein he is reminded not to mention service in the National Guard. This means that those of our young men who have been loyal to the duty they owe to their colors, and have faithfully discharged those duties, receive no credit. If military service is of no value relative to civil service employment, why make allowances for services in the regular army and navy? This is another instance where Federal and State power conflict. This privilege should not be permitted in either case. It is a question of fitness for employment, and military service should not enter into it.

Military camps of business and professional men, such as were started by General Wood for a month's training by regular army officers, will enable these men to acquire more military knowledge than a full term of enlistment in the Guard, & surely is a step in the right direction. Any National Guard officer will bear me out in this.

Field work is most essential and most neglected in the Guard. Drill regulations says: "The excellence of an organization is judged by its field efficiency." Field Service Regulation says: "Success in war can be achieved only by all branches and arms of the service, mutually helping and supporting one another, in common effort to attain the desired end."

The question arises, How can the Guard who drill in the armies at night be trained in field work and mobilization and concentration. Although this is the business of the staff and headquarters, it may not be out of place to mention a suggestion. However, it is assumed that National Guard officers know that warfare is waged by night as well as by day, and that there are such things as night operations, regardless of weather and conditions. Any one who reads the European war statements can see the importance and success of night operations.

There is absolutely no reason why our Guardsmen could not participate in marches at night, of which there are six classes, and many of the night operations which are immaterial here. At least once a year plans, testing, mobilization and concentration of troops of all branches and arms could be accomplished at night in a few hours, at our public parks or other points. Such demonstrations would be spectacular to the public and encourage recruiting. The average Guardsman can execute squads right and column left with his eyes closed, but could not hike five miles with full equipment without being exhausted. Marching is the principal occupation of troops and exercise to develop the general physique is most important.

The National Guard is better today than it ever was, but there is vast room for improvement. There are many men serving in our ranks today who are made of the real stuff and possessing the requisite education and ability to hold commissions, but who are barred because of the lack of the necessary means to purchase the regulation equipment, and to mingle in officers' society, etc. The time is near when commissions will not be served on silver trays, through social influence, &c. It is the duty of the Government to remove any obstacle in the way of any citizen soldier fit for a commission who in these times of possible complication is indispensable.

LIEUT. R. G. SCHAEFER.

REPUDIATED IN BALTIMORE.

Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality Unauthorized.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Owing to my absence from home, a letter from a military friend containing your splendid editorial of July 6, "A Patient People," has been late in reaching me, but I want to disclaim for the great bulk of Baltimore women any participation or belief in the so-called "Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality," which has been launched from a suburb of this city. It in no respect represents the principles of our women. Not a single woman's association has indorsed it. On the contrary, the representatives of the "neutrality" league were told by the President of one of the largest bodies, "I would not think of bringing the question of an embargo on arms before my organization without first consulting the President of the United States." As the President's stand on this question is well known, no more need be said.

It is not possible to any person with a grain of intelligence to believe that stopping the shipment of arms to the Allies would be a neutral act, when such action would result in leaving Germany alone supplied with sufficient munitions of war to continue the war at her own pleasure. Therefore, it can be readily believed, as charged, that this is another of the German movements with which our country is honeycombed today, and that these women are deliberately and knowingly lending themselves to this work.

CLARA V. W. MOTT.

Baltimore, Md., July 26, 1915.

The Arbuckle Memorial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your edition of the 23d, in the obituary of Charles A. Jamison, you say: "Mr. Jamison was a member of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and gave it the Arbuckle Memorial, which is used by the boys and girls of the parish." This seems to me but a poor tribute to one who, following out the plan of his generous uncle, the late John Arbuckle, gave this memorial to Brooklyn, that worthy young men and women might be enabled to better their condition in life and add to their daily wage. While the Arbuckle Memorial has been a social centre for the young people of Plymouth Church, it is in no way restricted to their use alone, and its social side is but one part of the benefits to be derived from Mr. Jamison's generosity. Although the Arbuckle Memorial has been open less than a year, many students have already begun to increase their daily wage through the studies pursued at night in this institute. As the years go by Brooklyn will realize more fully the great debt she owes to one who gave the Arbuckle Memorial.

ONE OF THE STUDENTS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 23, 1915.

On Preparedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though a sincere admirer of Mr. Roosevelt's remarkable common sense, I am compelled to question his view that China's helplessness comes of her "peace-at-any-price" doctrine. If I am not a blind reader of things Far Eastern, the present fate of China is primarily due to the lack of civic senses in her citizens—graft being her national vice. Let all Americans betake themselves to selfish interests and pleasures and it is America's doomsday without an alien invader on St. Thomas or in Magdalena Bay. What Europe and Asia fear about the United States is not her handful army, but her immense wealth in men like Roosevelt, Edison, Bell, and Ford.

Until a solution is found for the fratricidal rivalry existing between various national racial units for food supply and trade expansion it is idle to talk about disarmament, but it is no less so to say that preparation for war alone protects a nation. While America ought to keep an adequate military force, she ought at the same time keep her conscience clean in her international dealings.

J. KISHI.

New Haven, Conn., July 24, 1915.

THE QUITTING OFFICER.

Difference Between Enlisting and Serving Under a Commission.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am astonished at the letter appearing in your issue of July 28 and signed "Captain, United States Navy." I am so astonished at a Captain writing such a letter that I am writing myself.

Neither a commissioned nor a warrant officer has the right to resign. Although the Secretary of the Navy, acting for the Commander in Chief, may accept a resignation.

A commission practically amounts to compulsory service. It is a matter of no moment whether this idea squares with the general opinion in our country with reference to conscription, for it has nothing to do with conscription. The enlistment of soldiers or sailors is for a definite period, or in some cases during the war. Should a war last five weeks or five months or fifty years, the soldier or sailor would be bound during his term of enlistment. A commission which is an appointment during good behavior or for life cannot be compared with an enlistment which is generally for a definite period.

The Government may have accepted a great number of army and navy officers' resignations. However, this was not because the Government had to accept these resignations.

Unless Congress enacts a law making it compulsory for the Commander in Chief to accept a commissioned officer's resignation, no officer has the legal right to resign. He may, however, offer his resignation, which may be accepted. A commissioned officer is commissioned during good behavior, which may be for life. An enlisted man enlists for a definite period, except when enlisted for a time specified, as during the war. The popular verdict regarding the Secretary of the Navy is of no moment in a discussion of this kind. JOSEPH C. STEBBINS.

New York, July 28, 1915.

The Bayonet's Kind Wound.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The idea expressed by Elsie Clews Parsons in your issue of July 23, that there is something especially brutal in bayoneting an armed opponent, seems to spring from imagination rather than from reflection or that acquaintance with results which is shared by soldiers and nurses. Wounds inflicted by sh

HAITIANS RESISTED AMERICANS' LANDING

But Were Easily Overcome—No Casualties Among Our Sailors or Marines.

NOW DISARMING NATIVES

Caperton Reports to Navy Department—France Likely to Leave Task of Restoring Order to Us.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29. — American bluejackets and marines have been engaged with Haitian forces which attempted to resist them when they landed at Port au Prince yesterday from the armored cruiser Washington for the purpose of protecting the lives of foreigners and establishing order. None of the Americans was killed or wounded. The following dispatch on the subject was received at the Navy Department tonight from Rear Admiral Caperton, commanding the American naval force in Haitian waters:

Landing force established in the city. Slight resistance during early part of night, (this means last night,) as advance was being made. This resistance was easily overcome. No casualties in our force. Am proceeding to disarm bodies of Haitian soldiers and civilians today.

Admiral Caperton did not say whether there were any casualties among the Haitians who encountered the American bluejackets and marines.

The message was the first intimation received by the Navy Department that Admiral Caperton's men from the cruiser Washington had met resistance. The Admiral, in a cablegram sent last night from Port au Prince and received at the Navy Department today, said:

The landing force entered Port au Prince and bivouacked for the night at the market place in the northern part of the city. A guard was placed at the French Legation. No serious disturbance. This action was decided on after consultation with the American Charge d'Affaires and the French and British Chargés d'Affaires. The French warship Descartes is expected tonight.

Two companies of marines and two companies of seamen were landed at 5:50 P. M. Have information from commander of the U. S. S. Eagle reporting conditions at Cape Haitien quiet, but Eagle landed twenty men at Cape Haitien to protect French Consulate for fear of attack on refugees there. They were landed at request of French Consul.

In his first report from Port au Prince Admiral Caperton suggested that a regiment of marines be sent there to enable him to police the entire city.

Caperton's Force Increased.

Admiral Caperton's force was increased today by the arrival of 100 marines from the Guantanamo on the collier Jason. In all he has available between 400 and 500 marines and bluejackets for shore duty, backed up by the guns of the cruiser. No arrangements had been made tonight to send additional marines to him.

The French battleship Descartes, which was at Cape Haitien when news was received there of the invasion of the French Legation at Port au Prince and the killing of President Guillaume, arrived at Port au Prince tonight. It is believed here that the commander of this vessel will not take any hostile measures to resent the indignity offered to the French flag and to the French Minister by the invasion of the legation and the killing of President Guillaume. The probability is, according to officials, that the commander of the French warship will confer with Rear Admiral Caperton and make an arrangement for co-operation in protecting foreign diplomatic and consular establishments and foreign residents generally.

A conference was held today over the Haitian situation between Secretary Lansing and Secretary Daniels. It was the opinion of the two Cabinet officials that Admiral Caperton had the situation well in hand and that no further instructions to him were necessary. Solon Menos, the Haitian Minister, called at the State Department today in search of information concerning conditions at Port au Prince, one of the Secretaries of the French Embassy was also a seeker for news at the department. No information beyond that contained in press dispatches and the message from Admiral Caperton, which was given to the press, was at hand, however.

No French Representations.

The French Government has made no representations to the State Department in regard to the events at Port au Prince. The understanding in official circles is that the French Government is not disposed to adopt any positive means at this time to obtain redress, but will trust to the United States to afford protection to French interests in Port au Prince and elsewhere in Haiti. It would not surprise this Government if the Descartes were withdrawn from Port au Prince, leaving only American ships and land forces to protect the interests of France and other foreign Governments.

Several weeks ago French marines were landed at Cape Haitien from the Descartes to protect foreigners during an outbreak there. Upon the arrival of Admiral Caperton the French marines were withdrawn and the task of safeguarding the lives and property of foreigners was turned over to the United States.

No advices have reached here regarding the status of the Government in Haiti since the assassination of President Guillaume. It is assumed that the rebels are in control.

PORT AU PRINCE, July 29.—The American forces which have been landed here have restored order.

Both Haitian soldiers and civilians have been disarmed, and there is little sign now of the uprising which for two days previously had kept Port Au Prince in a panic.

The French cruiser Descartes has arrived and a British cruiser is expected momentarily.

No French force has been sent ashore.

BIG SUN SPOT VISIBLE.

One Six Times Diameter of the Earth Makes Its Appearance Again.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—A spot six times the diameter of the earth was observed upon the sun today by astronomers at Christian Brothers College.

The spot appeared today and will be visible until Aug. 10. It first appeared last February, and now is on its seventh rotation with the sun.

Artists for Biltmore Musicales.

Arrangements have been made for a second season of musicales at the Biltmore next Winter similar to those which were given last year. There will be eight concerts on Friday mornings, the first of which is to occur on Nov. 5. Among the artists announced are Mary Garden, Geraldine Farrar, and Mmes. Melba, Alda, Homer, Gay, and Rappold, and the Messrs. Paderewski, Kreisler, Caruso, Hofmann, Mischa Elman, and Amato.

To and From Europe.

Some of those booked to sail today on the Oscar II. for Copenhagen are:

Miss H. Gebhardt, Wayne Hornbaker, Mrs. A. Hellstrom, Mrs. G. Lund, Robert Morgan, Miss G. Mantel, Mrs. M. Pries, General Lin Tsching-En, L. R. Sigmund, Edgar Whyte, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Hirsch.

Some of the passengers arriving on transatlantic liners yesterday were:

Dr. and Mrs. C. Bowne, Lieut. Col. A. H. W. J. Boom, A. Coronel, A. Franken, Miss Olga Klock, the Rev. W. A. Maguire, E. Noell, M. A. W. M. Tjarda van Starkenborgh, Jonathan F. Stafenborst, H. R. Tyns, and F. E. Toennies.

ADRIATIC, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. S. Barrett, Miss F. E. Barrett, G. A. Bell, J. O. M. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. S. A. Cunningham, Alfred P. Davis, Ralph Dawson, H. E. Hooper, W. S. Hudson, R. W. James, Andrew Kerr, Louis Montero, Miss D. F. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Norton, J. J. Page, F. M. Pedley, R. J. Robin, G. U. Stevenson, E. D. Sutherland, E. S. Underwood, and Richard Webster.

WHITE HOUSE BABY ILL.

President's Physician to See Daughter of Secretary McAdoo.

CORNISH, N. H., July 29.—Because of the illness of Ellen Wilson McAdoo, the baby granddaughter of the President and the daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's naval aid and physician, left here today for Boston to consult with a physician who has been attending the child. Dr. Grayson may go to North Haven, Me., to see the child personally.

Dr. Grayson said that the baby was not seriously ill, but that he wanted to see that it was being properly cared for. He probably will return here Saturday or Sunday. In the meantime the President will give up his daily golf game, because Dr. Grayson is his regular partner.

The President spent several hours today reading reports received from the State Department and dictating letters in answer to messages commending the last note sent to Germany.

Reports of conditions in Haiti and of the assassination of President Guillaume were forwarded to the President by Secretary Lansing. He has already studied the recommendations made by Paul Fuller, Jr., who went to Haiti to investigate conditions there for the Administration.

Some of the advisers of the President favor the establishment in Haiti of a financial system similar to that existing in the Dominican republic, where the United States collects the customs.

The President rode more than seventy-five miles in his automobile this afternoon with Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington, Miss Margaret Wilson, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones.

Mrs. Anne Howe, the President's sister; Mrs. Anne Cothran, his niece, and Josephine Cothran, his grandniece, are expected here next week to pay a visit at Harlekeden House. Later the Misses Smith of New Orleans, relatives of the President, will come here for a short stay.

A party of Massachusetts Democratic politicians, including former Lieut. Gov. Barry, called today to pay their respects to the President, but he was unable to see them.

MISS BOARDMAN ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. Lansdale Boardman to Wed Bradford Boardman.

Mrs. Lansdale Boardman of 375 Park Avenue, announces the engagement of her younger daughter, Miss Clarinda Boardman, to Bradford Boardman, son of Mrs. William H. Boardman and the late Mr. Boardman of Clattercote Farm, Ridgefield, Conn.

Miss Boardman is a sister of Miss Rosina Cox Boardman, and her brother is Kenneth Boardman, who married Julia C. Whitehouse of Brooklyn. Her mother's country place is Banbury Holt, Huntington, L. I.

Mr. Boardman is a graduate of Yale University, Class of '05, and is a member of the Yale and New York Athletic Clubs. Although of the same name, he is in no way related to his fiancée.

No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS FREDA FROST TO WED.

Sister of Dr. I. F. Frost, Just Married, Engaged to S. P. N. Rhoades.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Freda Frost, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frost of Summit, N. J., and Stephen Payne Nash Rhoades, a son of Mrs. Lyman Rhoades of 48 West Fifty-ninth Street, and a brother of Miss Katharine Nash Rhoades.

Mr. Rhoades was the best man at the wedding on Wednesday at Oyster Bay of Miss Frost's brother, Dr. Inglis Folger Frost, to Miss Barbara Brewster. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

HAAS—NESIN.

Mr. and Mrs. Boucard Haas of 8,791 Bay Fifteenth Street, Bath Beach, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gertrude Haas, to Morris Nesin, also of Bath Beach. No date has been set for the wedding.

Colonel Mair Dies in Fire.

MANILA, July 29.—Colonel Thomas I. Mair of the Philippines constabulary perished yesterday in a fire which destroyed his house at Iloilo.

EASTLAND ARRESTS ON INQUEST VERDICT

Two Federal Inspectors, with Three Others, Held—Government Subpoena Protects Manager.

BOAT SECRETARY DETAINED

Ballast Tanks Blamed for Disaster by Witnesses at Redfield Inquiry —Dead and Missing 1,107.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The Federal inquiry into the Eastland disaster got well under way today. State activities halted to await the serving of mittimi upon the six men charged with responsibility for the disaster by the Coroner's jury. Five of these writs were served. W. K. Greenebaum, General Manager of the company which chartered the Eastland for the trip, was arrested and released later on $20,000 bond. Engineer J. M. Erickson and Captain Harry Pedersen of the Eastland were taken to jail tonight.

Federal Inspectors Robert Reid and C. C. Eckliff were later taken into custody, despite doubt as to State jurisdiction over them. The Sheriff found that he could not arrest William H. Hull, General Manager of the Chicago-St. Louis Steamship Company, owner of the Eastland, because Mr. Hull was in Chicago on a Federal subpoena from his home in Benton Harbor, Mich. State Attorney Maclay Hoyne wanted Mr. Hull arrested. Mr. Hull went with an attorney to Federal Judge Landis, who sent word to Mr. Hoyne to read up on the law before trying such a procedure.

Walter C. Steele of St. Louis, Mich., Secretary and Treasurer of the Chicago-St. Joseph Steamship Company, previously arrested by the police, was arrested again tonight by one of State Attorney Hoyne's detectives on a charge of criminal carelessness, although no warrant was issued. He was released on $10,000 bail.

The Federal Grand Jury was ordered by Judge Landis to proceed with a careful inquiry of the catastrophe tomorrow. United States District Attorney C. F. Clyne arranged for witnesses to go before the jury, and said every possible angle of the case would be covered. The jury examined the Eastland as it lay in the river while wreckers proceeded with the work of righting the ship.

Aided by members of the Steamboat Inspection Service, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, A. L. Thurman, Solicitor of the Department of Commerce, and a number of civilians, invited in as an advisory board, heard several witnesses, and will continue the investigation tomorrow. Nothing to throw new light on the cause of the disaster was developed.

Inspectors and others expressed the opinion that underballasting or improper manipulation of the water ballast tanks had upset the ship. Robert Reid of Grand Haven, Mich., the Federal Inspector who, on July 2, granted the Eastland permission to increase its passenger capacity from 2,200 to 2,500, testified that the ship had plenty of room for even more passengers, and had complied with the law by providing the legal number of life preservers, boats, and life rafts. He had seen the ship during 3,000 persons safely, said he had inspected the ballast tanks, although not required to do so, and had had no fear of the ship's sinking, his son-in-law, J. M Erickson, being chief engineer of the craft. He said he had never received any favor from any officer or owner of the vessel.

Inspector General Uhler testified that no case of overcrowding of steamboats or violation of the passenger limit had been proved in the last twenty years. Speaking of the Navigation Department, he said: "We never had such an efficient force as now."

The independent investigation ordered by the City Council was virtually abandoned on the advice of the Corporation Counsel, who held that the jurisdiction of the city did not extend over a vessel at the docks. Before adjourning, however, the Council committee which was to have investigated the disaster decided to petition President Wilson to appoint an Investigating Commission to act independently of Federal authorities. The President was also petitioned to have the Government make a stability test of every excursion vessel running out of Chicago.

Four more bodies were recovered from the river today, making a total of 834 found. Quicklime bombs were used in an attempt to force bodies from the bottom, but without success. The missing list was reduced to 273. Divers who have worked in and around the wreck for five days said that the nine bodies discovered in the last three days indicated that not many more were to be found.

The plan to raise the Eastland with derricks was abandoned because of the immense weight of water within the hull. Work was begun to seal the openings in the boat so that the water might be pumped out and the hull floated.

The body of a small boy, which had lain unidentified for several days in the morgue, was claimed today by Frances Martinek as that of her grandson, William Novotny. The grandmother is the sole survivor of five in the house of her son-in-law, who, with his wife, daughter, and son, lost his life on the Eastland.

The first suit for damages growing out of the disaster was filed today by Mrs. Jethero R. Beel, Jr., who asked $10,000 from the owners of the steamer for the loss of her husband.

SCARE ON EXCURSION BOAT.

Passing Vessel Draws Crowd to Rail and Causes List.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 29.—Passengers on the Iron Steamboat Company's excursion steamer Sirius, bound for the outing of the Yonkers Democratic Club at College Point, L. I., today received a sudden scare immediately after the boat started.

Some one spied a passing gunboat, and a crowd of passengers surged over to the starboard side, causing the steamer to list. There were 1,375 persons aboard at the time.

With the Eastland disaster in mind, members of the crew ordered the passengers who had gathered against the rail to disperse. After the boat had recovered an even keel the trip to College Point was continued.

Miss Heroy Weds Isaac F. Harris.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 29. — The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Heroy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Heroy of this city, to Isaac F. Harris of Bronxville, N. Y., was celebrated here this afternoon at Union Memorial Church. Miss Heroy was attended by her sister, Miss Dorothy Heroy, as maid of honor. Master Robert Woodward and Master William Heroy acted as pages. Thomas Harris, brother of the bridegroom, was his best man. The ushers were Edward B. Spalding of New Haven, Hugh S. Robertson of Bronxville, and Louis Graves and Dr. Cyrus W. Field of New York City.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The annual costume ball for the benefit of the Southampton, L. I., Hospital will be held tonight on the grounds of the Meadow Club. Preceding the ball there will be an exhibition of dancing by society amateurs.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Ordway of 123 East Seventy-first Street, have left their cottage at East Hampton for their camp in the Adirondacks.

For the benefit of the Polish Relief Fund "The Mikado" is to be given this afternoon and evening at the Opera House, New Canaan, Conn. Dancing is to follow the performance. Time. Sembrich is to receive. Miss Donna Easley, Mrs. H. J. Davenport, Mrs. Rupert C. King, Mrs. Florence Gerrish, Evert Jansen Wendell, and Arthur Clough are among those who will take part.

Mrs. Ogden L. Mills is to give a dinner tomorrow night at Southampton at which Mlle. Beatrice de Holthoff of Paris will give recitations in costume.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Malcolm Muir of 309 West Ninety-third Street are being congratulated on the birth of a son at their Summer home at Riverside, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Totten of 44 West Fifty-fourth Street have returned from a visit to Spring Lake, N. J., and are at the Hotel Gotham for August.

TEACH EFFICIENCY THROUGH SOBRIETY

Men of Great Financial and Industrial Interests Begin Temperance Campaign.

WILL ASK NO LEGISLATION

Movement Will Seek to Show to Individuals the Economic Waste in Drinking.

A broad temperance movement of a new kind has just been started, with a budget of $100,000 expenses for the first year. Although this movement is an outgrowth of the plans of the Churches of Christ in America, it will have no religious method, nor will it urge legislation, holding that voluntary abstinence is the only solution.

Its sponsors emphasize strongly that the movement is entirely educational, and will try to show the individual the economic waste and the loss in efficiency due to drinking. Its governing body will be a committee of 100, composed of prominent industrial, financial, and labor union men. Its director is a man who has never taken part in a temperance movement before, but is known as an organizer. He is Albert R. Rogers, who was right-hand man to President Francis in organizing the World's Fair in St. Louis and who directed the great "Boston—1915" exposition in Boston in 1909.

Mr. Rogers yesterday named half a dozen men who would be recognized as standing second to none in finance, industry, and labor organization, and said they had agreed to serve on the committee of 100. He said he could not make the names public, as he had agreed not to do so until the full list was made up.

"The argument which has won us support among the industrial leaders," said one of those who has been identified with the movement, "is that this is an entirely 'common-sense' proposition, carried on with the most modern ideas of administrative efficiency. We shall make no use of the 'heart-throb' stuff or emotionalism of any kind. What we shall do is to show every one we can reach that if he drinks he is reducing his ability at making a living, and we shall show his employer how he is losing part of the return from the pay envelope through drink.

"There is no question that these are the facts, and we shall put before the people the scientific tests and the figures that prove it."

The plan of the organization is to collect information on the effects of alcoholic drinks, together with that has been observed in the investigations made by industrial and railroad companies and the departments of the army and navy in the United States and abroad. It is expected that a study of the results and the methods of enforced prohibition in the warring armies will yield valuable material.

The moving picture is expected to be a powerful adjunct in the work, and traveling exhibits will be sent out, to be handled by local societies. The New York headquarters are at the offices of the National Temperance Society, 373 Fourth Avenue.

SEEK PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT

Dissatisfied Naval Mechanics Want to Go with New Arms Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Walter F. Smith, representing the Remington Arms plant at Eddystone, Penn., said today that he had received more than 1,000 applications from Washington mechanics who wanted employment in the plant when it was completed. Dissatisfaction with pay has caused workmen in the naval gun factory at the Washington Navy Yard to seek employment in private concerns, and it is supposed that a number of these are among the men who have applied to the Remington company for employment.

The Remington Arms Company of Eddystone is not connected with the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company of Connecticut, some of whose employes were recently on strike.

WEINSCHENK IS SET FREE.

Propagandist Who Wrote to the President Found to be Sane.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Frank X. Weinschenk, who had been conducting pro-German propaganda at large expense and had written several letters to President Wilson, was released from the Government Hospital for the Insane, where he was taken for observation after his arrest here ten days ago at the instance of one of the White House Secret Service guards. Alienists decided that Weinschenk was not insane. He is now on his way to Bellevue, Ohio, his former home.

Weinschenk's brother, who came to Washington from Wichita, Kansas, said the propagandist had expended about $200,000 in the last two years in carrying on a literary campaign that was mainly anti-Masonic. Weinschenk, his brother said, had an interest in large land holdings in the West and derived considerable income from it. Secret Service men went through Weinschenk's circulars and decided that while they did not contain any threats, he was likely to become dangerous.

Thomas Y. Crowell.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 29.—Thomas Y. Crowell, head of the T. Y. Crowell Company, publishers at 426 West Broadway, New York, died today at his home, 512 Park Street, Upper Montclair, aged 79 years. He was born at West Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass. In the early '60's he started a bookbinding business in Boston. In 1876 he started a publishing business in New York, while continuing the Boston establishment. He consolidated the latter with the New York house in 1900. A widow and two sons, Irving and Jeremiah, associated with him in business, survive.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES A. COUGHLIN, a Volunteer and Exempt Fireman of Newark, N. J., died suddenly of heart disease yesterday in his seventy-ninth year.

MORRIS FEINGOLD, an insurance broker with offices in the Bible House, died yesterday at his home, 2 West 112th Street, in his fifty-third year. He was born in Russia and came to this country thirty-one years ago.

Dr. TULLIUS C. TUPPER, for fifteen years Chaplain at the Federal prison in Atlanta, Ga., died suddenly in Nashville Tuesday.

JAMES GERAGHTY, seventy years old and a veteran of the civil war, died Wednesday night at the Morristown Memorial Hospital.

Mrs. ANNA M. BAINBRIDGE, widow of John G. Bainbridge, formerly a member of the firm of Henry Bainbridge & Co., died yesterday morning at her home, 412 West End Avenue, in her sixty-ninth year.

EDWIN LEWIS WOOLLEY died on Wednesday at the Woolley homestead at Polar, near Long Branch, N. J., in his eighty-sixth year.

EDMUND L. TICKENOR, a former Alderman of Middletown, N. Y., died on Wednesday at his home there in his forty-sixth year.

DURYEA S. VAN WYCK, a descendant of the original family of that name, which settled on Long Island 300 years ago, died on Wednesday at his home, 13 West 127th Street, in his sixty-second year. He left a widow.

Mrs. PAULINE COHN, widow of Tobias Cohn, died on Wednesday at her home, 215 West 140th Street, in her ninety-eighth year. She was born in Germany and came here seventy-five years ago.

ALBERT P. CAIN, a real estate dealer of Springfield, N. J., died on Wednesday at the Overlook Hospital in Summit, N. J., in his thirty-ninth year. He was born in Springfield, and was formerly a Justice of the Peace and a Trustee of the Springfield Presbyterian Church.

FRANK R. HARFF, former Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Essex County, New Jersey, died yesterday at his home, 148 Main Street, Orange, N. J., in his sixty-sixth year.

Dr. ROBERT W. WESTRUP, a veterinary surgeon, died yesterday at his home, 1,250 North Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J., in his eighty-second year.

HARVEY H. PALMER, founder and for thirty-five years the head of H. H. Palmer & Co., wholesale tea and coffee merchants of 43 Harrison Street, died yesterday at his home in Ridgewood, N. J., in his sixty-first year.

The Rev. Dr. CHARLES BRASSINGTON MEE, rector of St. James Episcopal Church, at Dover Plains, N. Y., is dead at his home there, in his sixty-first year. His death was the result of injuries suffered when he was attacked by a bull that broke loose on the village street.

JOHN RITTINGER, one of the best known German journalists in Canada, died in Berlin, Ont., yesterday. He was 61 years old and a native of Berlin.

CHARLES HAMILTON WICKS, who was a member of the T. R. Emerson Shoe Company of 110 Duane Street, died in the Skene Sanitarium, 759 President Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday of appendicitis. Mr. Wicks was 40 years of age and lived in Port Washington, L. I. He was a prominent member of the First Baptist Church of that place, and left a wife and a son, Beaumont Wicks.

Mrs. FLORA LEHMAN, wife of Jacob Lehman and well known in Hebrew charitable circles, died on Wednesday at her home, 468 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-sixth year. She was formerly Vice President of the Jewish Federation of Charities of Brooklyn, and a member of the Daughters of Israel and the Sisterhood of Temple Beth Israel Ansha Emes. She was also actively interested in the work of the Hebrew Free School. Besides her husband she left a son and a daughter.

Mrs. FREDERICK CONKLIN, 58 years old, died on Wednesday at her home in Islip, L. I., leaving a son and three daughters.

CHRISTIAN CORNELIUSEN, a well-known landscape gardener of Hempstead, L. I., died at his home in that place on Wednesday. He was 77 years old and had lived in Hempstead for more than forty years.

EDWIN C. WARD, a lawyer, with an office at 141 Broadway, and a brother of the late Judge Frederic A. Ward of Brooklyn, died at his Summer home in Bay Shore, L. I., on Wednesday. Mr. Ward was born in Farmington, Conn., fifty-seven years ago, and after graduating from Yale he studied in the Yale Law School and later at Columbia. He took an active part in securing a new building for the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and was for several years Secretary of the Board of Directors of that institution. Mr. Ward was the Secretary and a charter member of the Bay Shore Protective Association and a member of the Yale Alumni Association and the Hamilton Club. He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Marion Watson, and four children.

Miss BESSIE HEROLD, a daughter of the late J. Gerolt Herold, who was a leader in Republican politics in the Nineteenth Ward of Brooklyn and at one time Quartermaster of the Forty-seventh Regiment, died on Wednesday in Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. She was 27 years of age.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HUTCHISON BLISS, wife of John Lord Bliss and an officer of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Central Congregational Church, died from typhoid fever on Wednesday at her home, 404 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Bliss was born in that borough and was a member of the Colonial Club.

NORMAN EDGAR GOODRICH, who died at Berwick, Penn., on Tuesday, was formerly the publisher of the magazine Everywhere. He was born fifty-two years ago in Hudson, Mich., and for many years lived at 608 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. He left a widow.

JOHN J. GALLAGHER, a former member of the New Jersey Assembly, died yesterday at his home, 415 South Eleventh Street, Newark, N. J., in his forty-ninth year.

Miss HARRIET L. HOFF, a daughter of the late Alexander H. Hoff, U. S. A., and a granddaughter of General John S. Van Rensselaer, who fought in the War of 1812, died on Tuesday at the home of her sister, Mrs. T. L. Greene, at 32 Norwood Avenue, Summit, N. J., in her fifty-ninth year.

EDWIN DAWSON, an artist and decorator, who decorated the Hotel St. Regis, died on Wednesday at his home, 612 West 182d Street, in his seventy-second year. He was born in England and for many years had been associated with Arnold, Constable & Co.

Mrs. MARY CLARK, widow of Alexander Clark, formerly President of the Van Beuren and New York Bill Posting Company, died on Wednesday at her home, 141 West Ninety-fourth Street, in her seventy-second year.

WILLIAM D. SAVAGE, 58 years old, of Plattsburg, N. Y., died on Wednesday at his camp at Twombly's Bay, N. Y.

JOHN SCHANCK HENDRICKSON, a hardware merchant, died on Tuesday of heart disease in his store at Keyport, N. J., in his seventy-first year.

KEENAN TO GET $4,000 JOB.

Appraiser Shifts Men and Bronx Democrat Will Fill Vacancy.

Appraiser John K. Sague has recommended to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo a rearrangement in the personnel of the Appraiser's office that is of the nature of a "shake-up." The changes will be made effective as soon as they have been approved by the Treasury's head.

For months the pressure on the Washington Administration from Democratic politicians for the places held in the local customs service by Republican holdovers has been steadily increasing. A fortnight ago President Wilson named Nathaniel G. Schlamm an Assistant Appraiser. He has been assigned to the second division. Following this Appraiser Sague has recommended that George W. Wolf, now Deputy Appraiser in charge of the fifth division, be made Special Deputy in place of Henry M. Clapp, who has held this executive position since 1907, when he was appointed by President Roosevelt. Mr. Clapp will be assigned to the seventh, or drug division, with the rank of Assistant Appraiser.

Mr. Wolf is identified with Democratic politics in this city and Sullivan County. Mr. Clapp is the only Republican retained on the Appraiser's staff outside Civil Service appointments. Wolf's promotion leaves a vacant deputyship which, it is understood, will be filled by the appointment of Christopher C. Keenan, Assistant Appraiser of the eighth division. Mr. Keenan is a prominent member of the Jackson Democratic Club of the Bronx. James Fay, now Assistant Appraiser of the second division, will be sent to the division vacated by Mr. Wolf. Three assistant appraiserships are not filled at present. The work of these offices has been consolidated with other divisions, and the Appraiser said yesterday that there is no prospect of reviving the vacancies. The special deputies and deputies get salaries of $4,000. Assistant Appraisers get $3,500.

QUITS JAPANESE CABINET.

Minister of Justice Resigns Following Investigation of Bribery.

TOKIO, July 29.—Viscount Kanetake Oura, the Japanese Minister of Justice, suddenly resigned his portfolio today.

The investigation, following as it does the investigation instituted by the Ministry of Justice into the bribery charges growing out of the Parliamentary elections last March, has caused a great sensation throughout Japan.

The case involves several members and ex-members of the Imperial Diet.

Count Shigenobu Okuma, the Premier, reported the situation to Emperor Yoshihito, who sanctioned the resignation of Viscount Oura.

The investigation into the charges of bribery has resulted in the arrest of K. Hayashida, who had been Chief Secretary of the Lower House for twenty years. The arrest of Hayashida is said to be connected with the charge against Viscount Oura, who is alleged to have received a present of $500 from a candidate for membership in the House.

WILLIAM T. TILDEN DEAD.

Three Times President of the Union League of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—William T. Tilden, for years prominent in the civic and political life of Philadelphia, died today after a short illness from complication of diseases. He was 60 years old.

Mr. Tilden was three times President of the Union League, a member of the Board of Education for years, and was the head of a large wholesale hat and wool house. He was in the forefront of many local reform campaigns.

Mr. Tilden was born in St. George, Del., and was a graduate of the Central High School of Philadelphia. He was Chairman of the Business Men's League of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, the Historical Society of Philadelphia, the Trades League and Bourse of Pennsylvania, and the Germantown Cricket, the Pennsylvania, Automobile, and Onteora clubs.

Edward L. Boisaubin.

Edward L. Boisaubin, a grandson of a member of the Royal Guard of Louis XVI. of France, died on Wednesday at his home, 284 South Eighth Street, Newark, N. J., in his eighty-ninth year. He was born in Madison, N. J., where his father settled in 1824, and until fifteen years ago lived on his farm, where he raised mushrooms and flowers for the New York and Newark markets. During his life in Madison he was a member of St. Vincent's Church, which his father founded, and at the time of his death was a member of the Holy Name Society of St. Alphonsus' Church. His widow, a son, and three daughters survive him.

Many Masons at Draper Funeral.

The funeral of Ebenezer Draper, Grand Orator of the State organization of the Royal Arcanum, and Past Master of Copeston Lodge, 641, was held last night in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton Street. The Rev. W. M. Geer, vicar of the chapel, read the Episcopal service for the dead, and the chapel was filled with Masons and members of the Royal Arcanum. The interment will take place at Kensico Cemetery today, where Masonic services will be conducted by Livingston A. Snyder, High Priest.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

CASSUTO—TAUBER.—At Arverne, L. I., July 25th, 1915, by the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Morais of New York City, Miss Sidonie Tauber to Mr. David Cassuto.

HELLER—OTTO.—Mr. Henry F. Otto announces the marriage of his daughter, Amy Marguerite, to Mr. Arthur Garfield Heller, on Wednesday, July 28th, 1915, at Belleville, New Jersey.

SOWDON—DURYEE.—At Canajoharie, New York, on Saturday, July 24th, 1915, Margaret Louise, daughter of Dr. Charles Duryee, to William Kenneth Sowdon, son of Mrs. William Sowdon, of Yonkers, New York.

Newark.

DUDDE—SEGNER.—July 26, Christina S. Segner to the Rev. John H. Dudde.

Died.

BAKER.—On July 28, 1915, Louis Carter Baker, Jr. Funeral services at the Church of St. Asaph, Bala, Penn., Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

BAINBRIDGE.—On Thursday, July 29, 1915, Anna M. Bainbridge, wife of the late John G. Bainbridge. Funeral services at her late residence, 412 West End Av., Friday, July 30, at 2:30 P. M. Boston papers please copy.

BARZILAY.—Amelia, beloved wife of David J., mother of Ira, daughter of Mathilda and the late Michael Stern, sister of Rosie Kleebiatt, suddenly, July 28th. Funeral from Stoltz's Funeral Chapel, 123 East 18th St., on Friday, July 30th, at 11 A. M., to Cypress Hills. Members of Mariaulne Lodge No. 12, U. O. T. S. Maimonides Benevolent Society, and Sioux Lodge No. 357, K. of P., please note.

BLISS.—Elizabeth Hutchison, wife of John Lord Bliss and daughter of the late James Hutchison of Brooklyn, on July 28, 1915. Funeral at her late residence, 404 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, Friday, July 30, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

BROWN.—On July 29, at 23 3d St., Weehawken, Mrs. Rebecca Brown. Funeral Sunday, Aug. 1, 2:30 P. M. Interment Grove Church Cemetery.

CHAPMAN.—Bertha Hull, beloved wife of George Augustus Chapman, at her home in Minneapolis, Minn., on Wednesday, July 28, 1915. Funeral services on Saturday at 2 P. M. at Minneapolis.

CORR.—On Wednesday, July 28th, 1915, John Louglin Corr, in his 84th year. Funeral at 9:30 A. M. on Saturday, July 31st, from his late residence, 354 E. 54th St., to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, 55th St. and First Av. Kindly omit flowers.

CROWELL.—Thomas Young, Thursday, July 29th, in his 80th year. Funeral services Saturday, July 31st, at 12:30 o'clock, at 512 Park St., Upper Montclair, N. J. Kindly omit flowers.

DEMAREST.—On July 28, 1915, Evelina Demarest, daughter of the late John G., Jr., and Margaret Demarest. Funeral services at the Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., on July 31, at 12 o'clock.

FEINGOLD.—July 29, Morris Feingold. Funeral services from his late residence, 2 West 112th St., at 11 A. M.

GOODRICH.—At Berwick, Penn., on July 27, 1915, Norman Edgar Goodrich. Funeral services will be held at 608 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on Friday, July 30, at 10 A. M.

Died

GRIFFIN.—On July 29, 1915, Christina, widow of William Preston Griffin, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Peter Kean, Esq., of Ursino, Elizabeth, New Jersey, in the eighty-ninth year of her age. Funeral service at Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, Saturday, July 31, at 10 A. M. It is requested that flowers may not be sent.

HANDEL.—Anna Handel, wife of Louis Handel, July 27, in Beacon, N. Y. Interment on Friday, July 30, at Greenwood Cemetery, at Fort Hamilton Av. entrance, at 1:30 P. M.

HENNESSY.—Mary Emma C. Hennessy, formerly of 241 East 32d St., New York. Solemn mass of requiem and funeral on Saturday, July 31, at 9:30 A. M., from St. Stephen's Church, East 28th St., New York.

HULIN.—At his Summer residence, Shoreham, L. I., Geo. H. Hulin. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JACKSON.—In Providence, R. I., July 28, suddenly, Frederick Harvey Jackson, in his 68th year. Committal service at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y., Saturday, July 31, at 12:15.

KOEGLER.—Emma Gellen Koegler entered into rest July 28. Funeral from the residence of her late brother, Henry J. Gellen, 508 1st St., Brooklyn, Saturday at 2 P. M.

LONG.—On July 27, Samuel Long, in his 41st year. Funeral services from his late residence, 137 Riverside Drive, Friday, at 1 P. M.

SEYMOUR.—Suddenly, at Stockbridge, Mass., July 29, 1915, George Seymour, in his seventy-ninth year. Funeral will be held at his late residence Saturday at 4 P. M.

STROH.—On Tuesday, July 27, 1915, at 3 P. M., Emily, (nee Hilfiker,) beloved wife of Robert Stroh, in her 32d year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services on Friday, 30th inst., at 1 P. M., at her late residence, 1 012 Lind Av., Bronx.

TWEEDELL.—Diana Helen, at Roosevelt Hospital, July 28, 1915, of meningitis, aged 16½ years, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. Tweddell of Summit, N. J. Funeral services Friday, July 30, at all Saints' Church, Great Neck, L. I., after arrival of train leaving Penn. Station at 1:22 P. M.

VAN WYCK.—On July 28, 1915, at his residence, 13 West 127th St., Duryea Suydam Van Wyck, in his 62d year. Funeral Saturday morning. Poughkeepsie and Ossining papers please copy.

WARD.—Edwin Carrington, husband of Marion Matson Ward and son of the late Augustus and Susan Cowles Ward, of Farmington, Conn., died at Bay Shore, Wednesday, July 28th. Funeral services will be held at his Summer home in Bay Shore, Saturday, at 3:30 P. M.

WELLINGTON.—On Thursday morning, July 29, 1915, Henry Wakefield Wellington, in his 40th year. Funeral services at 12 o'clock Saturday at 14 East 39th St. Interment private. Boston papers please copy.

WICKS.—Charles Hamilton, died Wednesday, July 28, at Skene's Sanitarium, Brooklyn. Funeral services at his late residence, 83 Murray Av., Port Washington, L. I., 8 P. M. Saturday, July 31.

ARP.—Julius, 67 St. Mark's Place, July 27, aged 47. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

BRINK.—Erik, 553 East 133d St., July 27.

BURNS.—Edward F., 105 East 98th St., July 28. Funeral tomorrow

Harbors, but no boats! Cargoes, but no holds! Yet once our merchant vessels touched at every port in the world. Read the message of those days in Ernest Poole's far-seeing new novel

THE HARBOR

"By all odds the best American novel in many a long day."—N. Y. Times.

The 13th Edition now ready.

$1.40. THE MACMILLAN CO., Pub., N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THICK LOVELY HAIR

Because Free from Dandruff, Itching and Irritation

May be brought about by shampoos with Cuticura Soap preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff, itching and irritation. A clean, healthy scalp means good hair. Try them.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With full directions. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

Look under this Lamp Monday, Wednesday, and Friday!

BOOKS SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

Left Penniless!

That was the unfortunate condition of the Darling girls and their brother. Their only assets were as follows:

1. Youth
2. Beauty
3. Luxurious Adirondack Camp

The result of this combination was romantic, to say the least. Read about it in

The Seven Darlings

By GOUVERNEUR MORRIS

Illustrated by HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY

$1.35 net

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

ADVERTISEMENT.

To Look and Feel Bright in Hot Weather

This is the season when she who would have a lily-white complexion should turn her thoughts to mercolized wax, the firm friend of the summer girl. Nothing so effectually overcomes the soiling effects of sun, wind, dust and dirt. The wax literally absorbs the scorched, discolored, freckled, withered or coarsened cuticle, bringing forth a brand new skin, clear, soft, and girlishly beautiful. It also unclogs the pores, removing blackheads and increasing the skin's breathing capacity. An ounce of mercolized wax, obtainable at any druggistore, applied nightly like cold cream, and washed off mornings, will gradually improve the worst complexion.

When depressed by the heat and you want to freshen up for the afternoon or evening, bathe the face in a lotion made by dissolving an ounce of powdered saxolite in a half pint witch hazel. You'll find this more refreshing than an hour's rest. It is fine for smoothing out wrinkles, even the deeper ones.

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS

LAKE HOPATCONG

$1 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Every Sunday and Holiday

Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.

MAUCH CHUNK

NEXT SUNDAY

$1.50 Lv. W. 23d St. 8.20; Liberty St. 8.30; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.

HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

BLINDSTONE

By R. A. Foster-Mollair

A big, unusual and significant story by a new author who shows us romance from a new angle.

$1.35 *net. At All Bookstores.*

E. P. DUTTON & CO.

681 Fifth Ave., New York

CELESTINS VICHY

Relieves DYSPEPSIA and HEARTBURN

Ask your Physician

MOTHERLAND

A Patriotic Poem Breathing the Very Spirit of Americanism.

By ROLAND BURKE HENNESSY

In Attractive Brochure Form.

Price 25 Cents.

COLUMBIA PRINT, 1,505 Broadway, N.Y., Or Your Newsdealer or Bookseller.

PULITZER TRUSTEE MUST TAKE $50,000

Frederick N. Judson Wanted Commissions of $175,000 Instead of Legacy.

REFEREE SUBMITS AUDIT

Sons of Founder Will Buy Stock of World and Post-Dispatch to be Sold to Pay Estate Taxes.

The report of Phoenix Ingraham, who was appointed about two years ago to audit and pass upon the first accounting by the trustees and executors of the estate of Joseph Pulitzer, has been completed, and is ready for submission to the Supreme Court. Some of the questions to be determined grew out of differences of opinion between the trustees and various beneficiaries.

One of these was whether a stock dividend on 600 shares of General Electric Company should be regarded as income and paid over to Mrs. Kate Davis Pulitzer, the widow, or whether it should be added to the principal. The dividend was declared after Mr. Pulitzer's death and was paid on part of a total of 2,000 shares in the trust created for Mrs. Pulitzer's benefit.

Mr. Ingraham reports in favor of allowing Mrs. Pulitzer the dividend on 104 shares, the remainder to be turned into the trust fund. The stock is worth $168 a share.

No Commissions for Judson.

The contention of Frederick Newton Judson of St. Louis that he was entitled to full commissions as trustee instead of receiving the legacy of $50,000 in lieu of commissions has been denied by the referee. Mr. Judson's services as a trustee ended last March, when Herbert Pulitzer reached his majority and succeeded him. If full commissions had been allowed, Mr. Judson would have been entitled to about $175,000. Objections to paying him commissions were presented by Arthur C. Train, guardian ad litem for the children of Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, who said that Mr. Judson, having accepted the trusteeship under the terms of the will, should be compelled to abide by the will.

Steps have been taken by the sons, Ralph, Joseph and Herbert Pulitzer, to keep control of The World and The St. Louis Post-Dispatch. This came out when the referee decided to report that the trust in which was placed all of the stock of the two newspapers should pay its share of the transfer and inheritance taxes both here and in Missouri. The total amount is about $600,000, and it was the opinion of the referee that stock in the two properties would have to be sold to meet these obligations. To avoid the danger that some of the stock might get into the hands of outsiders, Ralph and Joseph Pulitzer told the trustees that they would buy whatever stock was necessary to meet the taxes.

For the purpose of making their offer a matter of record, they wrote to the trustees and explained that the offer was made "in order that interests in harmony with the policies of the trustees of the trust should be purchasers of the stock." The letter said that Herbert Pulitzer had been invited to buy one-third of the stock to be sold. The trustees replied that the offer met with their approval, and the referee has sanctioned it.

World Stock $604.50 a Share.

Arrangements for the sale will be completed by Sept. 27. The price of The World stock is to be $604.50 a share and that of The Post-Dispatch $121.75.

The referee has approved of an allowance of $5,000 a year for Joseph Pulitzer, 3d, 2 years old, who was not provided for in the will. The child's father asked for $6,000. Edith Pulitzer Moore, a daughter of Joseph Pulitzer, asked for an allowance of $6,000 a year for her 18-month-old son, Clement. The referee approved the request. Mr. and Mrs. Moore said in their petition that they are "not finacially able to support and educate" their son "according to his station in life."

The referee denied a request made by Constance Pulitzer Elmslie, a daughter of Joseph Pulitzer, for $10,000 a year for her 1-year-old daughter, Cynthia, and recommended $7,500. The will provided that if Mrs. Pulitzer did not care to reserve for her own use the homes at Bar Harbor and in East Seventy-third Street they could be leased and the rental given to Harvard University to establish a chair of journalism. The referee says that Mrs. Pulitzer has not indicated any desire to be relieved of the property.

The accounting shows that some portions of the estate have increased in value and that other portions were worth more than their appraised value. The principal account originally consisted of stocks and bonds appraised at $14,862,804. These have increased to $15,940,504. Mr. Pulitzer's yacht sold for $33,682 more than its appraised value, another profit of $457,749 was made on the sale of some securities, and real estate that has been sold yielded $52,666.

Trustees Paid Out $12,477,432.

The trustees have paid out $12,477,432. The funeral expenses amounted to $18,140; debts, $102,425; transfer and inheritance taxes, $439,759, and payments to legatees, $2,067,094 in cash and $8,765,644 in personal property. When the accounting was made there was a balance of $3,483,072 in the principal account, the income from which was $1,181,606.

The principal and income from the various trust funds are: Widow's trust, principal $8,518,816, income $244,625; Edith P. Moore, trust $739,728, income $58,923; Constance P. Elmslie, principal $739,239, income $58,928; School of Journalism, principal $1,082,623, income $31,628; residuary trust, principal $2,580,000, income $262,585, and newspaper trust, principal $4,182,172, income $2,180,172.

The referee said that the relations among the trustees were always cordial and that "no important disagreements in matters of policy" have occurred among them.

SAYS B. R. T. CLUBS CITY.

Mayor Holds They Should Pay More for Bridge Franchise.

Mayor Mitchel, presiding yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Estimate, made it plain that he will support Bridge Commissioner Kracke in the latter's fight to obtain a more favorable contract between the city on the one hand and the B. R. T. and the New York Railways Company on the other, regulating the operation of cars across the Williamsburg Bridge.

The companies' profits, $100,000 yearly, are excessive under the old contract, which expires on Aug. 31 at midnight, according to the Bridge Commissioner. He has referred the whole matter to the board, reciting that the railway companies have taken the stand that the old contract terms are the only proper renewal arrangement.

"The question before the board is whether or not we are willing to permit the B. R. T. to club the city into allowing a continuance of present conditions by which we do not get a fair return for enormously profitable franchise privileges," said the Mayor.

At the suggestion of Controller Prendergast, the question was referred to the Transit Committee of the board, to report next Thursday.

"The company contends that it needs the $100,000 annual profit of the bridge local company to make up for the loss in the operation of the through line," said the Mayor later. "But Bridge Commissioner Kracke informs me that through operation or long-haul service over the bridge is conducted at a profit and not at a loss, since the average haul on through service is three and one-half miles, for which the company gets 5 cents, as against a haul of two miles on the locals, for which it receives 1 2-3 cents."

TELLER TANNER SENTENCED

Gets Three Years and Fine of $3,920, Equal to Sub-Treasury Theft.

William B. Tanner, chief paying teller of the Minor Coin Division of the Sub-Treasury, who was arrested for stealing $3,920 from the Government by substituting cents for nickels in twenty-six money bags, was sentenced yesterday to the Federal Prison at Atlanta by Judge Howe of the Federal Court for three years, and fined the amount of his thefts. He may be released on parole after serving a year and a day. If he cannot pay the fine he will have to serve an additional thirty days and take a pauper's oath. Thereafter he can be forced to pay the fine at any time it can be shown that he is able to do so.

Tanner is 41 years old. He lived with his wife and daughter at East range, N. J. He had been in the employ of the Government for sixteen years and was earning $2,000 a year. He confessed to the thefts, and agents of the Government investigated his private life. It was said he began stealing when his mode of life cost him more than his earnings, and that he was striving to give his family luxuries that he could not afford.

Asaistant United States District Attorney Hershenstein learned that Tanner was infatuated with a woman separated from her husband and that much of the money he stole was spent on her.

RESENT FAVORS TO GROUT.

Several Hundred Fellow-Prisoners Complain to Warden Hayes.

Warden John Hayes of the Raymond Street Jail has forwarded to Deputy Commissioner of Correction Burdette G. Lewis a complaint submitted by several hundred prisoners, who protest against what they term favoritism extended to ex-Controller Edward M. Grout, ex-President of the Union Bank of Brooklyn.

The main complaint is that Grout has been accorded the privilege of seeing members of his family, lawyers, and business associates between the hours of 9 and 9 P. M., while the other prisoners enjoy only the regular visiting hours, 2 to 4 P. M.

The Warden has explained to the complaining prisoners that he is only carrying out the order of Supreme Court Justice Kelly. The order was obtained on an affidavit sworn out by Dean Potter, who is associated with Stephen G. Baldwin, Mr. Grout's lawyer.

TOUSEY FOUND DEAD WITH GAS TURNED ON

Yonkers Coroner Says Publisher's Death Was Due to an Accident.

TRAGEDIES IN HIS FAMILY

Sister-in-law's Mother Murdered in Philadelphia—Bosom Friends Were Recent Suicides.

Sinclair Tousey, at one time prominent as a publisher, was found dead from gas in the study of his home, at 596 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, on Wednesday afternoon. Coroner James P. Dunn, after an investigation, decided that death was due "to asphyxiation from illuminating gas," and added that "it was probably accidental."

George Rayner, father-in-law of Mr. Tousey, said yesterday: "Mr. Tousey came home about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and, going up to his room, lay down to read, as he frequently did. When Mrs. Tousey reached the house some time later, she detected the odor of gas, and, tracing it to her husband's room, found him dead. A gas jet near his desk had been accidentally turned on."

The Coroner believes that Mr. Tousey left the gas jet burning to light his cigars, and that, when he fell asleep, the flame was blown out by the wind from an open window. This theory appears to find support in the fact that a large number of cigar stumps were found on a tray alongside of Mr. Tousey's bed.

Mr. Tousey was a grandson of Sinclair Tousey, founder of the American News Company. He learned the publishing business in his grandfather's employ, and then joined his brother in the organization of the Frank Tousey Publishing Company. Frank Tousey died twelve years ago. Sinclair Tousey then becoming the actual head of the company, although his brother's widow remained the majority stockholder of the corporation. Then began the series of tragedies that culminated yesterday in the discovery of Mr. Tousey's body.

The mother of Mrs. Frank Tousey was found dead, garbed as if for a lawn fete, beside the railroad tracks of the Fairmount Park Railway Company in Philadelphia. The police said she had doubtless been robbed and murdered, and that her body was placed beside the tracks to divert suspicion. Mrs. Frank Tousey died four years later while on the honeymoon trip with her second husband, George Gordon Hastings, a New York lawyer. Her will gave a controlling interest in the publishing company to her widower. Sinclair Tousey contested it, but he lost the suit. One of his ventures was the publication of songs by Gus Williams, who committed suicide last Winter. Another old friend, William Durando, a restaurant keeper, shot himself in a subway station. Mr. Tousey's last venture was the publication of Tip, but it lasted only three weeks.

The widow and a son, Frank Rayner Tousey, now at Panama, survive.

Opposes Free Books in City College.

Corporation Counsel Polk was asked yesterday by the Board of Estimate for an opinion as to whether students at the College of the City of New York may be compelled to furnish their own text books. The question came up on the request by the College Trustees for permission to use $2,000 for the purchase of text books. Controller Prendergast thinks that students would be more careful of their books if compelled to pay for them.

The College Trustees contend that as the charter provides for gratuitous tuition at the City College free books are included in the provision. The board deferred decision on the matter until Aug. 26.

SCHNEIDER CUTS BUDGET.

County Clerk Says He Hopes to Make Office Self-Sustaining.

The estimate for the budget of the office of County Clerk Schneider for 1916 shows a decrease of $42,393, or about 19 per cent. In a letter to the Board of Estimate accompanying the figures Mr. Schneider said the work of his office has steadily increased by the natural growth in population, and especially by acts of the Legislature placing new burdens upon the office.

"I have effected a saving in every branch of the work," he writes. "If the Legislature would see that proper fees were charged for the various duties imposed on the office the income would be largely increased and tend to lighten the burdens of the taxpayers.

"This office is always working under pressure. The fees charged are notoriously low, but a bill will be introduced at the next session of the Legislature to raise them to the rate of those now charged in the Bronx. If the bill is successful the office will be self-sustaining."

Convicted of Killing His Daughter.

Hyman Liebman, a tailor of 73 East Ninety-eighth Street, was convicted yesterday by a jury before Judge Wadhams in General Sessions of murder in the first degree in having killed his 7-year-old daughter Sadie on March 17 by throwing her down an airshaft. Judge Wadhams remanded Liebman to the Tombs pending a motion to have a commission appointed to pass upon the man's sanity. Liebman committed the crime while his wife was away from home. He threw his daughter and his son, Samuel, 5 years old, down the airshaft to the courtyard, sixty feet below. Both children were taken to a hospital, where the girl died.

Gives $10 to Conscience Fund.

A well-dressed man, about 35 years old, walked into the office of Controller Prendergast yesterday and left an envelope with "Conscience Fund" written across its face. It contained two five-dollar bills.

The Equitable is a worthy home for the New York Law Institute Library

The New York Law Institute, by its decision to move its Law Library into the new Equitable Building, has selected quarters and facilities well worthy of an institution of its particular dignity and character.

Heretofore, the rather inaccessible location of this great library in the Post Office Building has militated against a full enjoyment of its benefits, nor were its old quarters consistent with the importance of its advantages to the legal profession.

In the Equitable Building, however, this wonderful storehouse of law literature will be so centrally, so conveniently situated, as to increase its use by members and licensees, and to enhance the attractions of membership to others.

Obviously, the use of the Library is restricted to members and licensees.

Building now open for tenants

Equitable Building Corporation

120 Broadway

THE BEST OF THE SEASON'S BOOKS

WITH THE GERMAN ARMIES IN THE WEST

By SIR SVEN HEDIN, *author of "Through Asia," etc. With 119 illustrations and 4 maps. 400 pages. 8vo. Cloth. $3.50 net.*

"It was given to Sven Hedin to observe field operations on a scale such as no other chronicler of the war has personally witnessed, and what he saw he has set down in a straightforward manner, and thereby has produced a fascinating narrative."
—*The Nation.*

THE BEST WAR BOOK

At All Bookstores

THE BEST NOVEL

At All Bookstores

ALL SMILES!

WILLIAM J. LOCKE'S BIG, LOVABLE Jaffery

"'Jaffery' is a story that only Mr. Locke could write. It sparkles with brave tenderness, with delightfully real characters in some delightfully unreal situations, with a charm and grace that enchain the reader's attention, and with that essentially Lockian trait of an April rainbow, in which tears mingle with radiant sunshine." —*Philadelphia Press.*

Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth. $1.35 net.

SEE AMERICA FIRST!

WHAT PICTURES TO SEE IN AMERICA

By MRS. L. M. BRYANT, *author of "What Pictures to See in Europe," etc. Over 200 illustrations. 8vo. Cloth. $2.00 net.*

"Not only is it a guide book, but it is an art guide, and so readable that it should find readers among those who 'don't know anything about art,' but who 'know what I like.'"
—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE BEST TRAVEL BOOK

JOHN LANE COMPANY Publishers New York

AMERICA'S GREATEST DRUG STORES

Liggett's ONE CENT SALE

Liggett's ONE CENT SALE

Friday and Saturday

THE PLAN Pay us our regular price for any item mentioned in this advertisement and we will sell you another of the same kind for ONE CENT.

LIGGETT'S BREAKFAST COFFEE

2 1 Pound 35c POUNDS 36c

A choice blend of high-grade coffees that will please you. "The taste is delicious."

SPECIAL FEATURES

25c Van Camp's Catsup, 2 for 26c
10c Liggett's Grape Juice, 2 for 11c
25c Peroxide of Hydrogen, Pint Bottle, 2 for 26c
60c Parisienne or Astor Chocolates, lb., 2 for 61c
25c Bricks Reid's Dry Packed Ice Cream (Neapolitan), Pts., 2 for 26c
10c Cans Solid Alcohol Fuel, 2 for 11c

LIGGETT'S **Opeko Tea**

One ½ lb. pkg. 30c 2 for 31c

LIGGETT'S OPEKO TEA is a perfect blend of India and Ceylon teas and is noted for its pleasing fragrance and delightful flavor.

We have sold it for years, and thousands of New York citizens will vouch for its quality.

Stationery

5c Carter's Black Ink....2 for 6c
10c Carter's Black Ink....2 for 11c
10c Carter's Photo Paste Tubes....2 for 11c
10c Carter's Mucilage....2 for 11c
10c Commercial Envelopes....2 for 11c
$1.00 Gem 14 Karat Fountain Pen Guaranteed....2 for 1.01
5c Lead Pencils....2 for 6c
25c Playing Cards....2 for 26c
35c Princess Letter and Note Paper and Envelopes....2 for 36c
50c Symphony Lawn Writing Paper and Envelopes, 2 for 51c
25c Box Paper and Envelopes..2 for 26c
10c Writing Tablets....2 for 11c
5c Wax Paper....2 for 6c
25c Fiction Six Numbers....2 for 26c

Household Needs

49c Bath Brushes....2 for 50c
20c Nova Baking Powder...2 for 21c
5c Face Cloths....2 for 6c
10c Face Cloths....2 for 11c
10c Fulton Nasal Douches....2 for 11c
50c Hair Brushes....2 for 51c
15c Hand Brushes....2 for 16c
25c Hand Brushes....2 for 26c
50c Imp. Manicure Scissors...2 for 51c
50c Imported Scissors....2 for 51c
25c Ivory Combs....2 for 26c
50c Ivory Combs....2 for 51c
1.00 Ivory Combs....2 for 1.01
10c Kimball's Metal Polish....2 for 11c
19c Kimball's Silver Polish....2 for 20c
19c Nail Files....2 for 20c
5c Nipples anticolic style....2 for 6c
69c Pyralin Ivory Buffers....2 for 70c
25c Turkish Towels....2 for 26c
50c Turkish Towels....2 for 51c
1.00 Turkish Towels....2 for 1.01
15c Whisk Brooms....2 for 16c
One Dollar Value Umbrellas .2 for 1.01

For the Man Who Smokes

Regular $2.25 Box of 25 — One Box 2.25 — **Duke of York Cigars** — High Grade 10c Cigars Fresh From the Factory — **Two Boxes for 2.26**

10c Coronette Cigars....2 for 11c
50c Briar Pipes....2 for 51c
15c Merak Cigarettes....2 for 16c
5c Pipe Cleaners....2 for 6c
10c 1-oz. Tin Brown Bear Blend Tobacco....2 for 11c

Goggles

with shield and without.
69c...2 for 70c
1.00...2 for 1.01
1.50...2 for 1.51

50c Jar Georgia Rose Cold Cream 2 for 51c

Drugs and Patent Medicines

19c Bland's Pills, 100's....2 for 20c
25c Cascara Sagrada Tablets, 5-gr., 100's....2 for 26c
25c Coltarine Disinfectant, Pts....2 for 26c
25c Compound Cathartic Pills, 100's....2 for 26c
8c Epsom Salts....2 for 9c
45c Lithia Tablets, 5-gr., 100's.2 for 46c
10c Powdered Sulphur, lbs....2 for 11c
25c Rexall Aromatic Castor Oil....2 for 26c
25c Rexall Blemish Soap....2 for 26c
25c Rexall Cleaning Fluid....2 for 26c
50c Rexall Pile Treatment....2 for 51c
25c Rexall Carbolic Salve....2 for 26c
50c Rexall Eczema Ointment..2 for 51c
19c Rexall Foot Powders....2 for 20c
25c Rexall Headache Powders.2 for 26c
39c Rexall Kidney Pills....2 for 40c
85c Rexall Kidney Remedy....2 for 86c
10c Rexall Liver Pills....2 for 11c
10c Rexall Straw Hat Cleaner.2 for 11c
89c Syrup Hypophos....2 for 90c
10c Soda Bicarbonate, lbs....2 for 11c
10c Sodamint Tablets, 100's..2 for 11c

Rubber Goods

1.97 Maximum Water Bottle, 2-qt. (red)....2 for 1.98
1.25 Moneyback Fountain Syringe 2-qt....2 for 1.26
39c Bathing Bags (75c value)....2 for 40c
25c Monogram Ear and Ulcer Syringe....2 for 26c
75c Monogram Water Bottle, White, 1-qt....2 for 76c
1.19 White Seal Fountain Syringe....2 for 1.20

Toilet Goods

10c Assorted Toilet Soaps....2 for 11c
50c Bouquet Jeanice Talc....2 for 51c
35c Imported Manila Rice Powder....2 for 36c
19c Durham Duplex Shaving Stick....2 for 20c
10c Face Chamois....2 for 11c
25c Georgia Rose Talcum Powder....2 for 26c
1.00 Georgia Rose Extract....2 for 1.01
50c Harmony Chimes Toilet Water....2 for 51c
25c Harmony Imported Soaps.2 for 26c
5c Hanson Jenks Orange-wood Sticks....2 for 6c
10c Hanson Jenks Orange-wood Sticks....2 for 11c
25c Hanson Jenks Emery Boards....2 for 26c
15c Hanson Jenks Tooth Paste....2 for 16c
25c Imported Wool Puffs....2 for 26c
10c Liggett's Dental Floss....2 for 11c
25c Liggett's Nail Enamel....2 for 26c
10c Liggett's Toilet Pumice....2 for 11c
15c Military Tooth Powder....2 for 16c
25c New England Perfumes, ½-oz....2 for 26c
50c New England Perfumes, 1-oz....2 for 51c
15c Rexall Violet Talcum....2 for 16c
10c Styptic Pencils....2 for 11c
15c Tooth Brushes....2 for 16c
25c Tooth Brushes....2 for 26c
79c Tourist Cases....2 for 80c
50c Violet Dulce Liquid Complexion Powder....2 for 51c
50c Violet Dulce Face Powder.2 for 51c
50c Babcock's Flower of Savoy Talc....2 for 51c
25c Babcock's Corylopsis Sachet....2 for 26c
25c Violet Talcum Powder, 14-oz. Tins....2 for 26c
25c Wash Cloth Cases with Wash Cloth....2 for 26c

LIGGETT'S RASPBERRY-CURRANT Jam

In 15-Ounce Glass Jars

One for 25c, 2 for 26c

Buy a Package of DURHAM DUPLEX Blades for 50c And we will sell you a Durham Duplex Demonstrator Safety Razor for 1c

New York City — Broadway and 34th St. Grand Central Terminal 125th St. & Seventh Ave.

Liggett's AMERICA'S GREATEST DRUG STORES

CANDY

Buy one at our regular price and get the second for.... 1c

50c Regent Sweet Chocolates, lb...2 for 51c
5c Borden's Almond Bars....2 for 6c
10c Borden's Malted Milk Croquets....2 for 11c
10c Repetti Caramels....2 for 11c
5c Maxixe Cherries....2 for 6c
5c Liggett's Gum....2 for 6c
40c Liggett's Special Gum Drops....2 for 41c

The Rexall Stores

ROCK ISLAND CO. PUT IN RECEIVER'S HANDS

Chauncey G. Parker of Newark Is Named for the $150,000,000 Holding Corporation.

IN DEFAULT ON $38,000,000

John J. Quinlan, President of Bankrupt Concern, in Affidavit Confesses It Is Insolvent.

Vice Chancellor Emery, sitting in Newark yesterday, appointed Chauncey G. Parker of Newark as receiver for the Rock Island Company, a holding company incorporated in New Jersey, with $150,000,000 capital stock. The appointment was made on an application by John J. Quinlan of New York, President of the company, made through Robert H. McCarter of the Newark law firm of McCarter & English.

The bill of complaint filed by Mr. McCarter alleged that the company had overdue obligations aggregating $38,348.33, with no funds to meet them, and had suspended its ordinary business for want of funds.

Of the company's 1,500,000 shares of a par value of $100 a share, 540,000 are preferred and 960,000 common.

In an affidavit by President Quinlan, appended to the bill, it is stated that by the issue of its own shares the company acquired the entire outstanding capital stock, except Directors' shares, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation of the State of Iowa, and tha tthe latter company acquired, subject to mortgages, $11,353,000 of the $74,877,000 stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, a corporation of the States of Illinois and Iowa.

"The corporation," the affidavit states in conclusion, "has become insolvent, and is not able to resume its business, and cannot in a short time with safety to the public or advantage to its stockholders resume its business."

With the Rock Island Company in the hands of a receiver, the pyramid of railroad and railroad holding companies organized by Daniel G. Reid and William H. Moore and their associates in 1902 has toppled down. First the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, against which a deficiency judgment of $68,000,000 was found, was practically wiped out. It had a capital stock of $125,000,000. Then followed the receivership of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, the operating company in the pyramid. It had capital stock of $75,000,000. Now comes the fall of the Rock Island Company, and its $150,000,000 stock is also wiped out.

It so happens that today is the thirteenth anniversary of the founding of the Rock Island Company. On July 30, 1902, this holding company was formed to acquire and hold control of the Railway Company, a paying road. To carry this scheme through it was necessary to form an intermediary company, also a holding company and known as the Railroad Company. The Rock Island Company took over the Railroad Company and gave in exchange its preferred and common stock. The Railroad Company then issued bonds which it exchanged at par, together with stock of the Rock Island Company, for stock of the Railway Company. Thus the Railroad Company got control of the Railway Company and the New Jersey Company got control of the Railroad Company.

When the railroad company defaulted on its bonds in May, 1914, the collateral behind those bonds, that is, the stock of the railway company, came into the hands of the bondholders. This move wiped out the railroad company and left the New Jersey Company owning a lot of worthless stock and little office furniture. It was generally admitted that the company had no assets and the court proceeding in New Jersey was not unexpected. The New Jersey Company paid dividends up to 1905, and its stock figured in several gyrations on the New York tSock Exchange. The stock once sold at $81 a share, but has been selling recently at ½ to ⅝ a point on the Exchange.

SUE 5 AND 10 CENT STORES.

Receiver Asked for the American Chain of Establishments.

Suit was begun in the United States District Court yesterday for a receiver for the American Five and Ten Cent Stores Company, Inc., a Maine corporation, capitalized at $1,000,000, and for an injunction to restrain the Directors and officers from instituting suits or transferring assets. The plaintiffs are the Peck & Mack Company, which has a claim for $1,161; D. Auerback & Sons, $581; the Royal Novelty Manufacturing Company, $715, and Krasnow Sons, $114.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, is a Director of the defendant company. It has been doing a big business, but, according to the plaintiffs, it has admitted that it has not sufficient money to meet current liabilities. Its headquarters are at 315 Fifth Avenue, and it has stores in Washington, D. C., Schenectady, N. Y., Allentown, Penn., Louisville, Ky., Cleveland, O., St. Louis, Mo., and at Muncie, Indianapolis, and Lafayette, Ind.

About $650,000 of the capital stock has been issued. According to the petition the assets consist of wares and fixtures in the stores, which have a book value of $200,000. The indebtedness is put at $200,000, all past due except about $30,000, which is about to become due.

The petition says that if the company be forced to suspend business an irreparable loss will result to both the creditors and the company.

No action will be taken until the defendant company has an opportunity to answer.

H. W. WELLINGTON SUICIDE.

Boston Cordage Merchant Was Worried Over Financial Troubles.

Henry W. Wellington, who until a year ago, when he came to New York, was in the cordage business in Boston, committed suicide early yesterday morning in the apartment he shared with Dr. John Welzmiller at 4 West Fortieth Street. Worry over financial difficulties is believed by the doctor to have been responsible for his friend's act. Mr. Wellington was 43 years old, a graduate of Harvard and a member of the Harvard Club. He was married and has a married daughter residing in Philadelphia. The apartment was formerly occupied by Miss Ethel Barrymore, and from which she went to be married. It is above the apartment occupied by Miss Elsie de Wolfe.

While Mr. Wellington had given no indication of being despondent, Dr. Welzmiller said he had been in a highly nervous state because of financial difficulties. On Wednesday he received a letter from his wife asking him to write more frequently. It had been his intention to go to Boston on Wednesday, but he returned to the apartment in the evening. Dr. Welzmiller said he got home about midnight and saw Mr. Wellington in bed. It was some time between 3 and 5 o'clock, he told Coroner I. L. Feinberg, that he heard Mr. Wellington moving about in his room. Later, when he was dropping off to sleep, he heard a sound which he took to be the slamming of a door.

It was nearly 9 o'clock when he got up. He looked into his friend's room and saw the bed empty. In the living room he found the body lying on the floor. There was a bullet wound in Mr. Wellington's temple and beside the body was a heavy automatic pistol with one cartridge discharged.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Two of the Decisions Rendered Related to Duck Meat.

Because the Illinois Railroad Company failed to pay a fee of $1 on a protest, the Board of General Appraisers yesterday dismissed an action begun by it to recover alleged excessive duties on an importation. When the case was called for hearing, the company was not represented. Counsel for the Government moved that as the protest fee required by law for the filing of a claim had not been complied with, the claim should be dismissed. Judge Waite agreed.

The board made a ruling of interest to importers of dead poultry, when it was decided that only the "immediate" coverings of poultry are to be assessed for duty under the present tariff. The case before the Customs Tribunal was that of August Silz, who imported dead ducks. No objection was made by Mr. Silz to the assessment of 2 cents a pound made by Collector Malone on poultry, but it was claimed that various coverings taxed by the Collector as part of the weight of the ducks, should be excluded from the dutiable weight, and the "immediate" covering alone included.

The controversy was really over the assessment of duty on what was termed the tare. It appeared from the evidence that the ducks were separately wrapped in parchment paper, after which twenty-five ducks were solidly packed in ice and sawdust, forming a mass which was in turn inclosed in burlap, and finally packed in a wooden packing case. Duty was assessed upon the weight of the ducks, paper wrappers, ice, sawdust and burlap. The importer contended that a fair construction of the law was that it did not require duty to be paid upon anything but the ducks and the paper wrapping. Judge Waite, sustaining the claim, said in his decision for the board that the term "immediate coverings" should be confined to the paper wrapping. Accordingly, the Collector should have taken duty only on the weight of the ducks and the paper wrappings. A reliquidation was ordered.

Another protest relating to poultry stood in the name of William A. Brown & Co., who entered duckmeat, some items being different portions of the duck cleaned and subjected to certain treatment and then dried, all packed in hermetically sealed tins. Assessment was made under the tariff at 2 cents a pound under the poultry provision. The product was claimed free of duty as prepared meat. Judge Waite overruled the protest on the ground that a ruling by the Customs Court on ducks' feet and gizzards controlled the classification.

The Braun Corporation, Los Angeles, protested the Collector's assessment on india rubber tubing, shown by the samples to be in three sizes. It was returned by the Appraisers as "druggists' sundries," and accordingly assessed for duty at 15 per cent. ad valorem. The importer's contention was that the tax should be at 10 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for manufactures of india rubber. Judge McClelland decided that the evidence failed to overcome the presumption of correctness which exists in favor of the Collector's classification of the merchandise.

The Linen Thread Company, Boston, imported machines for making fish nets. They were taxed 25 per cent. ad valorem. The importers claimed a rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem as "articles or wares not specially provided for if composed of metal." The Government counsel claimed that the importers failed to show what was the component material of chief value in the machine, and moved that the protest be dismissed. Judge Fischer coincided, and held that it was unnecessary to pass upon the question as to which of the two provisions in controversy is the more specific.

SURVEY HARBOR SHIPPING.

Prendergast Wants Committee of Experts to Study Situation.

Controller Prendergast as Chairman of the Port and Terminal Facilities Committee of the Board of Estimate at the Summer meeting of the board yesterday expressed his views on a proposed survey of New York's shipping, and the program that ought to be followed in developing the terminal facilities here.

He recommended as a committee to study the situation, the appointment of John F. Stevens, who was identified with the construction of the Panama Canal; Professor George F. Swayne of the Graduate School of Engineering of Harvard University; and W. C. Loree, an expert in railroad and water communication. Mr. Prendergast said that these men had already been consulted, unofficially, concerning the problem. The Controller also said that perhaps $125,000 a year would be needed for the expenses of the committee.

"This survey," the Controller said, "will have the cordial co-operation of the trunk line railroads. It is to be comprehensive. But one section is to be especially benefited. It is planned that all the boroughs will have improved facilities for the transfer of freight between railroads and vessels, and between other carriers both on land and on water."

The vast side track problem and the marginal railway problem in Brooklyn, the Controller said, were independent of other harbor problems and would not be included in the proposed survey.

The Controller is to submit a detailed plan and scope of the proposed survey at the next meeting of the board on Thursday.

CLOSES TEXAS BANK.

Officers of Wharton Institution Violated Law, Controller Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Wharton National Bank of Wharton, Texas, closed its doors this morning by order of the Controller of the Currency. This statement was issued by the Controller's Office:

"The failure of the bank is due to excessive borrowings by its officers and Directors and to persistent violations of the provisions of the National Bank act, and not to either general or local business conditions.

"By its last statement the bank reported a capital of $50,000; surplus of $12,575, and deposits of approximately $384,000."

Hoey Quits Insurance Department.

James J. Hoey has resigned as Second Deputy Superintendent of Insurance, to take effect Aug. 1. He will become Executive Special Agent of the Continental Fire Insurance, Fidelity-Phenix and American Eagle Fire Insurance Companies, with headquarters at 80 Maiden Lane. Mr. Hoey has been Deputy Superintendent since May 1, 1912. Previous to that time he was for ten years actively engaged in the insurance brokerage business. From 1907 to 1911, inclusive, he was a member of the Assembly.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car., Ga., Ala., E. Tex., Miss., and La., fair Fri. and Sat.; slight variable winds.

Fla., thundershowers Fri. and Sat.; light variable winds.

W. Tex., cloudy Fri. and Sat.; probably showers in extreme w.

Okla., fair and warm Fri. and Sat.

Ark. and Tenn., fair Fri. and Sat.; continued warm.

Ky., thundershowers Fri.; Sat., cloudy.

Mich., fair Fri. and Sat.; light variable winds.

Ohio and Ind., fair in n. and probably thundershowers in s. Fri.; Sat. fair; light variable winds.

Ill., cloudy Fri. and Sat.

Mo., cloudy Fri. and Sat.

Wis., fair Fri. and Sat.

Minn., fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler n. Fri.

Iowa, cloudy Fri. and Sat.; probably showers Sat.

N. Dak., cloudy Fri. and Sat.; possibly showers Sat.

S. Dak., Neb., Kan., unsettled Fri. and Sat.; probably showers and thunderstorms.

WAR STOCKS BREAK AFTER SHARP RISE

Crucible Steel Touches 83 on Rumor That Bethlehem Interests Had Bought Control.

CARRIED BACK TO 68 1-2

Steel Common Touches Highest Point in Two Years—Million-Share Day.

Although less business was done, members of the Stock Exchange considered yesterday's stock market more exciting than that of a year ago, a day when securities were being dumped overboard because of the war. Crucible Steel plunged up and down in a manner comparable to the gyrations of Bethlehem Steel last April. Opening with sales between 68 and 70, an overnight gain of nearly 5 points, tremendous buying carried the price up to 83 before 2 o'clock. Gains extending from 1 to 2 points were common. The brokers on the floor were fairly swept off their feet by the business thrust upon them, and the enthusiasm for Crucible being quickly imparted to others of the war group, a violent rise occurred in numerous quarters of the industrial list.

Shortly before Crucible touched 83, a change came over the market. The cause appeared to be a story circulated on the Exchange that interests affiliated with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation had bought control of the Crucible Company. Instantly, traders who had watched their paper profits climb upward sought to convert them into cash. The theory back of this was that, Bethlehem interests in control, there would no longer be demonstrations of urgent buying, and it would be best for holders of speculative commitments to realize on them at once.

Crucible dropped to 80 in a few sales, and then melted down 2 and 3 points at a time until the stock stood at 68, only ¾ of a point above the price at which it closed the day before. At this time the traders found that no basis of truth lay back of the story, as far as could be learned, and they began to buy back their stock. This was heavy enough to bring about a recovery of 10 full points, but renewed selling before the close carried the price back to 68⅛, from 76.

Bethlehem Steel advanced to a new high record of 225, while gross gains extending from 2 to 4 points were scored by Republic Iron and Steel, Allis-Chalmers, and others. Steel common at 68⅛ was higher than it had been in nearly two years. The railroad shares displayed firmness, for the most part. June 29 last year brought a drop of more than 4½ points throughout the stock list as a whole, but the selling then was orderly and unaccompanied by extraordinary dips and dives. Yesterday's business comprised sales of 1,302,872 shares, against 1,498,808 a year before, of which nearly one-third was done during the retreat of quotations under the influence of Crucible's break.

Observers of the market said after the close that the position of prices had improved the sharp fall of the war stocks, irrespective of the rumor of Bethlehem's control of crucible steel. A speculative frenzy, it was said, had carried the market to a point where a disturbance of small order was likely to bring prices tumbling downward in extravagant fashion. Even with the drop of the last hour, however, Baldwin Locomotive, General Electric, General Motors, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit were the only ones of the active list to end the day with substantial recessions.

Inquiries were made at the Bethlehem Steel offices after the market closed whether or not the company had been buying Crucible stock. This statement was issued:

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has taken no steps toward acquiring control of the Crucible Company.

As the Street has heard many times in recent weeks that large holders of Bethlehem Steel were buying Crucible, for the purpose of controlling the company, the denial that the Bethlehem company was itself interested did not answer the question traders have been asking since Crucible began to soar, two weeks ago.

Scott Foster Retires.

Scott Foster, for thirty-one years President of the People's Bank, 393 Canal Street, retired yesterday as President and was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors. The Directors, at a luncheon in his honor, presented a silver loving cup to Mr. Foster with engraved resolutions expressing appreciation of his services. William Milne, for many years cashier of the bank, was elected President. John B. Forsyth was appointed cashier.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 29.—Thirty-one corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $445,000, were chartered today. They include:

East Williston Colony, East Williston, realty, $90,000; C. Crosby, H. Haas, C. A. Fagan, Brick Building Annex, Pittsburgh, Penn.

The Automatic Divanette Co., davenports, garage, autos, $30,000; M. Hertz, P. Hertz, James Edwin Philips, 3,210 Broadway.

Midwood Theatre, Brooklyn, theatrical, motion pictures, $80,000; W. C. Cowhill, H. W. Hall, C. B. Cook, 240 Collins St., Hartford, Conn.

Square Business Exchange, Rochester, real estate, brokerage, insurance, $25,000; W. J. Levee, F. W. Carrington, E. A. Markham, Rochester.

Hall-Weller Co., Attica, cash registers, check writer, adding machines, $50,000; G. A. Hoy, C. B. Benedict, W. L. Ayrault, Attica.

Inter-Navigation Co., navigation, $25,000; E. B. Winslow, C. G. Allen, H. L. Joyce, 71a St. Nicholas Av.

The Frank Forman Co., Kingston, women's and children's clothing, furs, $25,000; C. and B. Podret, F. Forman, Kingston.

The Lock City Liquid Cooling Co., Lockport, devices for cooling and serving liquids, $25,000; G. A. Stricker, J. A. Burke, J. McGlynn, Lockport.

Henry Bauer Realty Co., Buffalo, realty, construction, $25,000; J. McDonald, G. W. and J. C. Koch, 219 Florida St., Buffalo.

Albert Back, Inc., ruchings, laces, nettings, art goods, textiles, $25,000; M. Levin, M. Herog, S. Back, 151 West 15th St.

Maiden Toy Co., toys, apparatus, mechanical, hydraulic devices, $25,000; M. Knapp, N. Kalvin, Kate Silverman, 542 West 112th St.

Morton H. Meinhard Co., merchandise, $10,000; P. F. Gleason, Newton H. Emery, M. H. Meinhard, 215 4th Av.

Seeba Corpn., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $7,000; E. A. G. C., and J. H. Seeba, 166 Rutland Road, Brooklyn.

Roberts & Bokee, stationers, job printers, $6,000; W. Hibbe, A. B. and A. W. Bokee, 439 2d St., Brooklyn.

The Camp Toilet Kit Co., canvas, leather goods, toilet articles, $5,000; R. R. Carter, R. H. Esselstyn, H. M. Kennard, 1,722 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

Kolster's Vehicle Co., Bronx, garage, painting vehicles, supplies, $5,000; W. Nowarkowski, J. and C. Koterba, 2,110 Starling Av.

Brooklyn Overall Co., Brooklyn, overalls, shirts, dry goods, $5,000; A. Horn, S. and N. Berlinger, 7,513 13th Av., Brooklyn.

Mohawk Valley Register Fort Plain, newspapers, job printing, $5,000; C. R. Waters, E. Weiskotten, D. H. Hackney, Fort Plain.

World Specialty Co., Buffalo, commission, raw materials, machinery, appliances, realty, $5,000; A. R. Currie, W. E. and L. F. Houpt, Buffalo.

Kay Importing Co., millinery supplies, dress trimmings, $5,000; C. R. Meyer, S. M. Nadell, H. Katzman, 416 Fort Washington Av.

J. Bloch Co., Brooklyn, roofing, metal cornices, lights, gutters, $5,000; A. Singer, J. Bloch, A. Husid, 211 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Authorizations.—The Anchor Packing Co., Camden, N. J., engines, boilers, machinery, fixtures, implements, hardware, $150,000; repres., Horace S. Gould, 37 Wall St., New York.

Consumers Linter Co., Wilmington, Del., fabrics, $5,000; repres., H. A. Vanderford, 42 Broadway, New York.

Minnesota Co-Operative Dairies Assn., St. Paul, Minn., $12,000; repres., G. H. Nellis, 320 Greenwich St., Manhattan.

Capital Increase.—The Policeman's Monthly, Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

Capital Reductions.—Federal Fabric Co., $5,000 to $1,500; Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen System Co., Manhattan, $300,000 to $200,000.

New Jersey Charter.

TRENTON, N. J., July 29.—Charter filed: Prince Albert Mining and Milling Company, Newark, to deal in mine products, $50,000; John F. Pell, W. S. Lefavour, John M. Boyle, all of Newark.

BANK MAY CHANGE CHARTER

Report That Chatham & Phenix Is Likely to Become State Institution.

A report that the Chatham & Phenix National Bank would leave the rank of national banks and apply for a charter as a State bank received some credence in the financial district yesterday. The report had reached the State Banking Department, but no official negotiations are under way there to effect a change.

Louis G. Kaufman, President of the Chatham & Phenix National, said yesterday that there was no authority for stating that his bank would enter the field of State banks. Mr. Kaufman said that the matter was under discussion and involved questions of policy which had not yet been thrashed out. In any event, he said, the change, if one were agreed upon, would not be made in the immediate future.

Mr. Kaufman is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Century Bank, which has just taken over the Security Bank. Under the national bank laws a national bank cannot have domestic branches, and the Chatham & Phenix National, therefore, could not own or control the Century Bank with its eleven branches. Such ownership and control could, of course, lie with the Chatham & Phenix Bank if it had a State charter.

The new stock of the Century Bank recently offered, it was explained yesterday, was purchased by Mr. Kaufman and several associates at $180 a share, and was then offered to stockholders of the Century at the same price. There were no underwriters, it was explained, and no profits.

NO INJUNCTION FOR ENOS.

Court Refuses to Restrain Minneapolis & St. Louis Directors.

Judge Hand of the Federal Court denied yesterday the application of Amos F. Enos for an injunction restraining the transfer of securities and the cancellation of an indebtedness of $442,000 of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company to the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad Company, pending trial of his suit against them. In his opinion Judge Hand said:

"The acts attacked merit scrutiny and will receive it upon trial, but I am not convinced from the pleadings and affidavits that there has been unconscionable or fraudulent conduct, and for that reason the injunction is denied."

In 1905 the Minneapolis & St. Louis Company leased the property of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Company. It held out of the total outstanding common stock of the latter company $4,283,100 at par and it acquired an additional $2,530,000 at the same time. The lease provided that, after the payment of all costs the remainder of the earnings should be paid to the lessor. Enos holds 900 shares of the stock of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Company. Although the surplus earnings since 1910 have averaged $442,000, the Minneapolis & St. Louis Company, which controlled the Board of Directors and owned a majority of the stock of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Company from 1910 to 1915, paid no dividends.

RESORTS. CANADA.

CANADIAN CAMP—15 Square Miles in Area—FOR RENT

SITUATED in the wonderful wild lands of Canada—forty miles beyond Murray Bay, in the Province of Quebec. Fine moose and caribou shooting, and plenty of trout fishing. Good water. Big, roomy log house and tents. Accommodations for guides. One of the most desirable camps in America.

For Terms Apply to William M. Benjamin, 55 Liberty Street. Telephone Cortland 2418.

NEW JERSEY.

Spend the Summer or Week End at
NEW HOTEL BRESLIN
On Lake Hopatcong, P. O. Mt. Arlington, N. J.
Elevation 1,400 ft. No malaria or mosquitos. One hour from New York via D., L. & W. enables you to commute at $12 a month. 300 rooms with hot and cold running water; 100 bath suites. Boating, canoeing, bathing, fishing, tennis, saddle horses. Orchestra, dances, cafe, grill. Booklet, auto maps. Special family rates. 'Phone 1-Hopatcong. G. FRANK GOPE.

The New
ESSEX & SUSSEX
Hotel and Cottages.
Directly on the ocean.
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
The De Luxe Hotel of the Atlantic Coast. Hot and cold sea water in bathrooms.
David B. Plumer, Manager.

STADLER'S
MONMOUTH BEACH INN
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.
Muriel Spencer Stadler, Prop.
French Cuisine of Highest Order.
Famous Swimming Baths.
American Plan Thes Dansants
Rates $4 per day and up.
Booklet and full particulars upon request.

THE SHELBURNE OCEAN GROVE.
A new modern hotel; hot and cold running water in every room; private baths; Ocean Pathway, facing park and ocean.
V. C. HAYNES.

HOTEL THEDFORD SIXTH AVENUE ASBURY PARK.
overlooking ocean; suites with bath; booklet.
HARRY DUFFIELD, Owner and Proprietor.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"A RESORT IN ITSELF"
SWIMMING POOL TENNIS SURF BATHING
"ARBOR DANSANT"
FINEST CAFE AND DANCE FLOOR IN RESORT.
S. BANSTEIN, Prop.

HOTEL DENNIS
Thoroughly Modern. A recognized standard of excellence. Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Leeds Company

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City; Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing, garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. BUKEYSER, Mgr.

ISLESWORTH
ATLANTIC CITY.
CLARENDON HOTEL Virginia Avenue. Favorite House. For Spring and Summer guests. Free Booklet.
New Clarion Kentucky Ave., 2d House from ocean; elevator to street; open all year. Garage. S. K. BONIFACE.

NEW ENGLAND.

Tour New England
VIEW THE SCENERY OF THE MOUNTAINS, FOLLOW THE ROCK-BOUND SHORE, LINGER BY THE WATERS OF SOME DARK BLUE LAKE, TRAVEL THROUGH A PICTURESQUE VALLEY, OR ROLLING FARMING COUNTRY AS YOU WILL.
All forms of scenic beauty await you in this Vacation Land, with good roads everywhere, and attractive Wayside Inns, Palatial Resorts or magnificent City Hotels to provide for your comfort.
Send for free illustrated road map in colors, "NEW ENGLAND TOURS," published by the NEW ENGLAND HOTEL ASSOCIATION, comprising over two hundred of the best hotels and resorts.
WM. M. KIMBALL, Secretary, Draper Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

Mt. Madison House
GORHAM, N. H.
"At the Gateway to the White Mts."
Rooms en suite, with private baths. Electric Lights, etc. Eight miles from base Mt. Washington. Capacity 200. Garage and Repair Shop. Booklet and rates on request.
C. A. CHANDLER, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.
The Finest Resort Hotel In Northeastern Pennsylvania.
Mount Pleasant House
Mount Pocono, Penna.
Rebuilt—enlarged—modernized. 105 rooms, 24 en suite with private bath and running water in rooms. Bell service, gas, orchestra, golfing, and all outdoor sports.
REFER GARAGE—accommodations for 40 cars. Charming walks, good roads, magnificent views. Unique in quality of food, cooking and service. OPEN ALL YEAR. For illustrated literature, room plan, auto map and rates address
W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

FOREST PARK HOTEL
FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
ON FOREST LAKE
Three hours from N. Y. on D., L. & W. Finest bathing, boating, fishing, tennis and baseball. Dancing and concerts daily. Cafe. Rooms with or without private bath. Bachelor's rates. Altitude 1,600 feet. Capacity 300.
Arthur Lederer, Owner, Forest Park, Pa. Or 170 Fifth Av., Tuesday Eleven to One. Phone Gramercy 4147.

KITTATINNY
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Capacity 500. Superior in its appointments, cuisine and service. Special Summer and family rates. Write for booklet and auto map. Motorists accorded same terms as other guests.
CHARLES H. WHITE, Prop.

THE MOUNTAIN PARADISE
WATER GAP HOUSE
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Only two hours from New York, a superior modern hotel with finest and coolest location. Capacity 500. American and a la carte service. Cafe and Grill. Orchestra; golf and all outdoor sports. Special summer rates. Booklet and auto maps mailed.
JOHN PURDY COPE.

BUCKWOOD INN, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.
Home of Shawnee Country Club Golf Course.

MISCELLANEOUS.
To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California. Southern Railway, 264 5th Av.
Adirondack Mountain booklet free. Address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, New York.
LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.
Resort Tourist Bureau, 1183 Broadway, New York

RESORTS. NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

HOTEL TRAYMORE
ATLANTIC CITY
The Spirit of America at Play : Magnitude and Cheerfulness
Daniel S. White, President Joseph W. Mott, Manager
TRAYMORE FRIDAY CHATS
ALTITUDE AT THE EDGE OF THE SEA
In 1775 a party of Britishers went to Bunker Hill. The Monument records that they were unwelcome visitors. The pinnacle of the Traymore is one foot higher than Bunker Hill Monument, but English guests are welcome. * * * Indeed they will find something to recall their "right little, tight little island." The upper promenades of the Traymore have an altitude above sea level, with a sheer drop into the water, like those famous cliffs of Tintagel in Cornwall, or Land's End. God made the Cornish rocks with volcanic fire, and man made the Traymore with brains and machinery; but from the summits of both one can hear the eternal voice of the wind singing to the orchestration of the waves—"Lo! Freedom on her starry heights." * * * Of course you must have a big soul to take it all in. But the Traymore was built to express the soul of man's bigness amid the boundlessness of sea, sky and sunshine. You can't dwell with these things without feeling big and free.

Speaking of the concrete construction of the Blenheim, Thomas A. Edison said, "It is the coming construction for all great buildings. It won't bend, it won't break, and you couldn't burn it if you tried."

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
Capacity 1100 American and European Plans
The great essential of a resort hotel, as distinguished from a city hotel, is ample public space devoted to the use of its guests, in the form of bright and airy Exchanges, Lobbies, Parlors, Galleries and Solariums, affording pleasing vistas and beautiful promenades, the whole combining into a harmonious vision of grandeur and beauty, while replete with the cozy group seclusions of home, and yet affording full view of the pleasing panorama of the resort life. In this essential the Marlborough-Blenheim stands without an equal in Atlantic City or elsewhere.
Its "Ownership Management," while accounting for its unique reputation, is a guaranty of the high character of its patronage and the unexcelled quality of its service and cuisine. It employs only white service in both its American and a la carte dining rooms.
It makes a specialty of its high-class music every evening throughout the year, with special Sunday night solo features. Romani, the world's highest Tenor, of Venice, is engaged to sing at frequent intervals during July, August and September.
Atlantic City, with its original competitor (Europe) this year impossible, is offering unusual attractions and entertainments. Two fine bands are daily features of interest. Two golf courses, the Yacht Club, the fishing fleet and the wonderful bathing beach attract their respective devotees, while the pier amusements, the Boardwalk, the fine motor parks and the splendid hotels and restaurants, afford enjoyment to all. There is only one Atlantic City, and this summer it is particularly attractive. Write for illustrated booklet and rates.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

HOTEL GRAMATAN
LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Special Rates During July and August

LAKE MOHEGAN INN.
Spend your vacation in the Mountains. New double Tennis Courts, Dancing, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Commuting distance. Special cut rates. FRANK J. WELTON, Prop.

POINT O' WOODS
SEVEN MILES AT SEA.
IS ALWAYS COOL.
Address THE INN, Point o' Woods, N. Y.

HOTEL FERNCLIFF
GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.
IN THE MOUNTAINS. ALL AMUSEMENTS. Booklet. W. B. Chauncey, Mgr.
Large rooms; excellent table board; private beach, tennis court; at Bay View Villa; easy access from city; reasonable. Apply Charles F. Littlejohn, 1,270 Broadway. Tel. Mad. Sq. 5180.

STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS.
Folder & infor. at 1180 B'way. N.Y. F. H. Duffy, Rep.
Ulster & Delaware R. R. Send for Summer Resort Book, 6c.

FOREST HILLS INN
FOREST HILLS, L. I.
New Fireproof Hotel, nine miles from Herald Square, 15 minutes via L. I. electric trains (74 per day) or 25 minutes from Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn.
Charming environment, attractive, convenient, superb tennis courts, tea garden and Country Club.
References absolutely required. Request management for Booklet T. Room 716, 47 West 34th Street, New York.

Hotel Marion
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
ATTRACTIONS:
The Summer playground of the cultured and refined. Fine motoring roads; delightful air; the regatta and water sports; golf; ninety per cent young people. Trip by automobile or train is easy enjoyable and inexpensive; illustrated booklet; itinerary of trip, giving approximate cost, sent free.
JOSEPH H. MARVEL.

FINEST LOCATION IN ORANGE COUNTY.
HILLCREST HALL
HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.
HOTEL, COTTAGES, AND BUNGALOWS. Altitude 1,200 feet; 40 miles from city; seven lakes near by; hotel rooms, single, en suite, with bath; cottages, housekeeping, or hotel service, season or month; music, dancing, picturesque nine-hole golf course, 2,700 yards; tennis, boating, fishing, automobile service; long-distance phone. Booklet. Harry A. Goff.

GREEN KILL PARK INN,
Near Kingston, N. Y.
Charming scenery; an ideal place for rest and recreation; dancing, fine tennis court, boating, bathing, and fishing. Table service special attraction. Apply to
J. GRAHAM ROSE, Manager,
22 Ferry Street, Kingston, N. Y.

O-TE-SA-GA
On Otsego Lake, Cooperstown, N. Y.
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER.
6½ Hours by Rail from New York City.
GOLF BOATING MOTORING
TENNIS BATHING RESTING

THE THOMPSON HOTEL
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
Finest location. Select. Excellent accommodations. Superior Cuisine. Unsurpassed Boating, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, etc. State Road. Booklet. EMERSON CLARK, Prop.

HOTEL BERKSHIRE
Litchfield, Conn.
Under new management. Only 2 hours from New York. 1,200 elevation. Excellent cuisine. Bathing, Golf, Tennis. Dancing. White for Booklet. H. PFLANZ, Prop.

The Ideal Tour
1000 miles through New England's Scenic Wonderland. Route book and map on application. 1180 B'way, N. Y., or Hotel Elton, Waterbury, Ct.

Maplewood Hotel WHITE MTS.
Maplewood, N. H. Open June to Oct.
Booklet & Inf., address L. H. CILLEY, Mgr.

THE COLONIAL
WATCH HILL, R. I. NOW OPEN.
Moderate rates. For information address
A. E. DICK.

"LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE" and "LAKE SUNAPEE." For booklets write 171 B'way.

The Spruces, Whitefield, N. H.
Pleasant summer hotel located in a beautiful White Mountain resort village, five minutes' walk from R. R. stations, churches, stores, etc.; ideal place to spend summer. Booklet. GEO. L. CROCKETT, Prop.

Passaconaway Inn
York Cliffs Maine
Directly on the ocean. Every charm of a cool, picturesque summer resort. Bathing, Tennis, Boating, Fishing, Tea Garden, Orchestra. Modern Social Dancing. Wonderful Ocean and Sunset Views. Miles of Fragrant Pines. Country and Sea-shore Combined. Cottages for Rent.
W. H. TORREY, Mgr.

The Spruces, Whitefield, N. H.
Pleasant summer hotel located in a beautiful White Mountain resort village, five minutes' walk from R. R. stations, churches, stores, etc.; ideal place to spend summer. Booklet. GEO. L. CROCKETT, Prop.

HOTEL BERKSHIRE
Litchfield, Conn.
Under new management. Only 2 hours from New York. 1,200 elevation. Excellent cuisine. Bathing, Golf, Tennis. Dancing. White for Booklet. H. PFLANZ, Prop.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 21780.—JOSEPH KRAUS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Kraus, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 22, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Friday, the 30th day of July, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 5 E. 35th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a stock of silverware, furniture, etc., said property consisting of spoons, knives, forks, dishes, trays, loving cups, candlesticks, bowls, clocks, vanity cases, jewel boxes, card trays, pencil holders, silver service, cigarette cases, picture frames, and also a large assortment of brass articles and cut glass.

The Trustee will not assume the right, title and interest in and to the good will of said business.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Trustee, 64 William Street, New York City. N. Y.
WILLIAM HENKEL, JR., Attorney for Trustee, 64 William Street, New York City.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy, 67 Wall St., New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY BURRELL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Aug. 9, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 339 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of neckwear, ties, silks, desks, chairs, typewriters, office paraphernalia, etc.

First and Refunding
Mortgage Bonds
To Yield 6%
Net Earnings 2¼ Times Interest

Both gross and net earnings have increased largely every year for a long period of years.

Corporation serves prosperous portion of a State, whose population increased from 1900 to 1910 about three times the ratio of the entire United States.

Further particulars and chart of earnings upon request for our Circular AG-60.

N.W.Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

Sensible Investors

regard present prices of sound securities as an opportunity. They are investing in bonds which are selling below their real value and therefore most likely to advance in price.

May we send you List T of Municipal Bonds and Public Utility Bonds and Notes now selling at prices to yield

4¼ to 7%

A.H.Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

This Question
Confronts Many Investors

Shall we buy well secured long-term bonds
or
Shall we buy good short-term notes?

The alternative reasons are briefly discussed in our letter numbered 172. Send for it.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Detroit
London: Paris:
William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

are exempt from the Federal Income Tax, do not have to be included in returns, and no certificate of ownership is necessary to collect coupons.

They are payable from taxes levied on the land and other property in the municipality, and are therefore the safest form of investment.

We are offering an attractive issue of Municipal Bonds to yield 6%.

Write for Circular L

Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

A Safe Investment

We offer and recommend the bonds of a thriving steel company.

Yield about 5½%

A booklet describing them, may be had upon request for Booklet A-10.

Knauth-Nachod & Kuhne
15 William St., New York

UNITED STATES BONDS
and other
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

HARVEY FISK & SONS
62 Cedar Street New York

E. & C. Randolph
Members New York Stock Exchange.
111 Broadway, New York.
Bond and Open Market Securities Department
T. F. SHIELDS, Mgr.
Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Close Higher Despite Violent Reaction in War Stocks—St. Paul Dividend Reduced.

Yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange illustrated two facts very clearly; one was that conditions favoring speculation have attracted wide public interest to the stock market and the other was that there is great danger in following blindly the violent advances in the stocks upon which the existing speculative fever has exerted the most influence.

At the close of the session it was the violent fall in a few stocks during the afternoon which was being discussed with the most interest, but taken as a whole the day contributed a further substantial rise in the general level of prices, and dealings were on a broader scale than at any earlier period of the present movement. Even the stock which broke most violently, Crucible Steel, ended the day with a net gain of nearly 3 points, for it was only after the stock had risen about 18 points that it dropped 17 points. The advance took four hours and the decline took about ten minutes. Those who were caught neither long nor short of the stock can comfort themselves with the thought that the company's property was worth as much and its prospects were as good when the stock was selling at 66 as when it was selling at 83. Values are not created on the Stock Exchange, even though lucky traders may think they are.

Several explanations were offered for the violent break in Crucible and for the equally rapid, but less extensive, breaks in many other stocks, but the real explanation lay in the fact that gambling had run wild in these stocks, and almost anything would have furnished an excuse for a break. The suggestion that it was due to discrimination by the banks against such stocks in loans no doubt had this much foundation—that conservative lenders in putting out money on stocks always take account of the market position of the stocks they lend on, and experience teaches that stocks which rise as Crucible Steel and some other stocks did yesterday, and had been rising for many days, are exposed to violent reactions. Lenders guard against these by requiring a larger margin or by refusing to accept more than a small proportion of such stocks in loans. When too large an amount of such stocks become lodged in any one quarter it is inevitable that brokers and customers should be made aware of this attitude of the money market even in a time of very great money ease, such as the present. If the money market acted otherwise it would be giving gambling even greater encouragement than it is given as things are.

Crucible Steel, however, and all the more spectacular of the war stocks together represent but a fraction of the market, and yesterday's experience in the list as a whole supplied fresh evidence of the confidence which is felt regarding expansion in business and ease in money, and consequent expansion in values. Moreover, the fact that the net result of the day was favorable notwithstanding the temporary upset went far toward counteracting the unfavorable effect of the sudden and violent reaction upon market sentiment. The railroads in the main held their ground well, but for the most part they were very inactive compared with the industrials. St. Paul was the most irregular of the railroad shares owing to the uncertainty over its dividend. It was only after the close of trading that action was taken on the dividend. The declaration of 2 per cent. makes a total of 4½ per cent. paid for the full year. The amount earned was equal to about 2 7-10 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4	5	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	1¾	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2½	5 mos	3 @3½
90 days	2¾@3	6 mos	3¼@3½
4 mos	3 @3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3¼@3¾
60 to 90 days	3 @3¼		

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3¾	6 months	3¾@4.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand Sterling	$4.76⅝	$4.76¼	$4.76¼
Cables	4.77	4.76⅞	4.76⅞

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.76¼	4.76⅞
Paris	5.68⅝	5.68
Berlin	81⅛	81⅜
Austria	15.08	15.13
Russia	..	35.12
Switzerland	5.37½	5.36¼
Scandinavia	25.80	26.00
China—		
Hongkong	42.55	42.70
Shanghai	54.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.22½	5.21½
Holland	40⅛	40¼
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.34	6.33½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.50	41.60
Rio	25.37	25.50
Spain	19.25	19.37

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

	Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
	$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $329,952,304; balance, $21,124,744. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $44,748.

The local banks have lost $1,206,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, 3.75.

Bar Silver.

London, 22 15-16d, off 1-16d. New York, 46⅞c, off ⅛c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 28.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$588,928	$12,827,456	$12,827,456
Int. rev., ord.	697,384	25,685,183	25,685,183
Corp. and income tax	..	871,000	..
..	315,281	8,169,308	8,169,308
Misc.	137,895	4,160,696	4,160,696
Total rec'ts.	$1,739,490	$50,842,644	$50,842,644
Expenditures	2,350,915	69,183,995	69,183,995
Deficit	611,424	18,341,350	18,341,350

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,392,872
Same day last year	1,298,808
Year to date	75,554,740
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	73.94 + .32
Same day last year	57.77 —4.65

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	75.34	July 29	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	34	34½	600	Alaska Gold Mines	34½	34½	33½	34	+1
	27¾	28¼	86,475	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	27¼	32⅝	27¼	28	+1⅛
	68⅝	69¼	13,900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	68¼	71⅞	67½	68⅝	+1½
	72½	73	8,500	Amalgamated Cop.	71⅝	78¾	71⅝	73	+1½
	51	52	600	Am. Agricul. Chem.	51⅝	52	51½	52	+2¾
	55½	56	16,900	Am. Beet Sugar	56	57⅞	55½	56	+ ¼
	59½	59¾	47,675	Am. Can	60	61¾	58⅝	59½	...
	106	106⅛	800	Am. Can pf	106¼	106⅞	106	106⅛	— ⅛
	57⅛	57⅝	12,300	Am. Car & Fdry	57⅝	59½	56½	57⅝	+ ⅜
	145¼	148	2,750	Am. Coal Products	147½	149⅝	145¼	146	...
	117	119	200	Am. Coal Prod. pf	118	118	118	118	+1
	47¾	48½	3,900	Am. Cotton Oil	47	49¼	46¾	48¼	+ ⅝
	92	97	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	94	94	94	94	+1
	7½	7¾	3,100	Am. H. & Leather	7⅜	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
	35½	35¾	2,600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	35⅜	36¾	35	35	— ½
	24	25	900	Am. Ice Securities	25⅛	25⅛	25	25	+ ⅛
	12	12⅜	5,100	Am. Linseed	10⅝	12¾	10⅜	12¼	+2
	30	31	800	Am. Linseed pf	30	31	29	30½	+3½
	51½	51¾	49,800	Am. Locomotive	52½	60	52½	55½	+3
	5½	6	200	Am. Malt	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅜
	78⅝	79	4,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79	79½	78½	79	+ ⅝
	107	108	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	— ⅝
	44⅞	44¾	250	Am Smelt. S. pf. B	80	80	80	80	— ½
	108	108⅜	5,900	Am. Steel Fdries	42¼	45	42¼	44⅞	+2½
	113	114	700	Am. Sugar Ref	106	109	106⅜	106⅝	— ½
	121⅞	122¼	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	113⅜	113¾	113¾	113¾	+3½
	220	226	400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121⅞	122	121⅞	122	+ ¼
	25	25½	100	Am. Tobacco	223	223	223	223	—2
	83	85	400	Am. Woolen	24	25	24	25	+2½
	5¼	6	200	Am. Woolen pf	84¼	84¼	83½	85½	— ½
	67¾	68¼	7,250	Am. Writing P. pf	6	6	6	5½	— ½
	101⅞	102⅛	3,900	Anaconda Cop. Co	67¾	70	67½	68	+ ⅜
	99	100	100	Atch., Top. & S. F	101⅞	102½	101½	102	+ ⅜
	99	100	20	Atlantic Coast Line	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
	80⅝	80¾	27,300	do., odd lot	100	100	100	100	...
	103½	105	200	Baldwin Loco	83½	84½	80¼	80½	—3
	81¾	82¼	10,500	Baldwin Loco. pf	104	104½	104	104½	— ½
	71⅞	73	268	Baltimore & Ohio	82	82¼	81¼	82¼	...
	1⅛	1¼	200	Baltimore & O. pf	72	72½	72	72½	...
	262	264	10,025	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
	130	135	700	Bethlehem Steel	270	275	260	263	—1
	84½	85	7,900	Bethlehem Steel pf	134	135	133	134	—4½
	65½	69¼	2,400	Brklyn Rapid Tran	84	86¾	84	84¾	—1½
	10¾	10⅞	400	Butte & Superior	70⅜	70⅜	68	69	— ½
	29	32	200	California Petrol	10⅞	10⅞	10¼	10¼	+ ½
	144½	144⅝	7,800	California Pet. pf	30	30	30	30	...
	42½	42⅝	11,100	Canadian Pacific	143½	145½	142¼	144⅝	— ¼
	104	104½	100	Central Leather	42	43⅛	41½	42⅝	+ ⅛
	40¼	40⅝	400	Central Leather pf	104	104	104	104	...
	11⅞	11¾	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	40⅞	40⅞	39¾	40¼	— ⅛
	29	29¼	300	Chi. Great Western	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
	82	84	10,800	Chi. Gt. West. pf	29¼	29¼	29½	29½	...
	125	126	400	Chi., Mil. & St.P	82¾	83¾	80	83	...
	122	123½	300	Chi., Mil. & St.P. pf	124½	125	124⅝	125	...
	11⅞	12¼	400	Chi. & Northwest	123½	123½	123	123	—⅞
	130	150	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	12⅞	12⅞	11⅝	11⅝	—¾
	45¾	46¼	6,450	Chi., St.P.,M.& O.pf	131	131	131	131	+1
	40¼	41	37,000	Chino Copper	45	46¾	44½	46	+1
	8	9	600	Col. Fuel & Iron	41½	45⅜	40	40⅞	+ ⅛
	126¼	127	400	Comstock Tunnel	•10	10	9	9	...
	75½	76	7,200	Consolidated Gas	127	127	127	126¾	—1¼
	100¾	101	110	Continental Can	77½	78¾	74⅞	76	...
	15½	15¾	25,300	Continental Can pf	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
	79½	80½	700	Corn Products Ref	14⅞	15⅞	14½	15⅜	+ ⅝
	..	..	300	Corn Pro. Ref. pf	80	80½	79¾	79¾	+ ⅝
	67½	68	177,050	do., s. f.	77½	77½	77½	77½	...
	..	..	5,800	Crucible Steel	68	83	66	66	—2⅞
	113	116	300	Crucible Steel pf	105¼	105¾	104	105	+ ¼
	143	146	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	115¼	113⅞	115¼	115¾	+ ¾
	7	7¾	100	Delaware & Hud	146	146	146	146	...
	114	115	20	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
	..	60	100	Detroit Edison Co	114	114	114	114	...
	27	28	8,200	Detroit United Ry	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	+ ¼
	23¼	23½	3,700	Distillers' Secur	28⅝	28⅝	26½	27½	—1½
	25¾	26½	4,000	Dome Mines	22¾	23¼	21½	23¼	+ ⅜
	40⅜	41	2,100	Erie	26⅜	26⅜	23⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
	31½	33⅛	100	Erie 1st pf	40¾	41⅜	40	40½	+ ⅛
	28½	30	100	Erie 2d pf	32	32	32	32	...
	46	50	100	Federal M. & S	25¾	28⅝	25¾	28⅝	+ ⅞
	285	290	100	Federal M. & S. pf	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+1⅝
	285	290	140	General Chemical	290	290	290	290	+25
	173	174½	3,575	do., odd lots	280	280	280	288	...
	181	183	1,200	General Electric	175¼	176	173¼	173¼	—2
	104	105¼	200	General Motors	180	182¼	180	181	—1⅞
	51¼	51⅝	9,300	General Motors pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104½	— ½
	117¼	118	1,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	51¼	52⅜	50¼	51	— ⅞
	41¼	41¾	104,215	Great Northern pf	117⅝	118	117¼	117⅝	— ⅛
	61⅞	62¼	1,300	G. N. certs.ore prop	39½	43⅜	39¼	41⅜	+2½
	117	118½	100	Guggenheim Explor	61½	62⅜	61½	62	+ ½
	101	103	300	Homestake Mining	118	118	118	118	—1
	30⅜	30½	4,600	Illinois Central	103⅞	103⅞	102½	102½	— ½
	..	..	2,300	Inspiration Copper	30	30⅜	30	30¼	+ ⅜
	..	..	1,500	Inter.-Met	21¼	21¾	19¾	20⅜	+ ⅝
	..	..	700	Interboro Consol	20¼	20⅞	20	20¼	+ ⅝
	24	28	200	Interboro Consol pf	73	73½	73	73½	+ ⅝
	10¼	10½	2,300	Int. Agricultural pf	25	28	25	28	—6½
	38	38½	1,600	Int. Paper	9½	10¼	9	10¼	+ ⅝
	23¾	24	500	Int. Paper pf	37	38½	37	38½	+1½
	136	145	100	Kansas City South	24	24	24	23⅞	+ ⅛
	50¼	51	4,500	Kresge (S. S.) Co	137	137	137	137	+ ⅛
	6	6	100	Lackawanna Steel	50	52¾	50	50¾	+ ¼
	142	142½	800	Lehigh Valley	6	6	6	6	—1
	111	113½	800	Louisville & Nash	142¾	143	142	142	...
	65	66	200	Mackay Cos. pf	110	112	110	112	+1½
	65	66	25	do., odd lot	65½	65¾	65½	65¼	...
	32½	33	2,400	Maxwell Motors	65½	65½	65½	65½	...
	82½	83½	1,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	31	33¾	31	33½	+3½
	28½	29	1,200	Max. Motors 2d pf	81⅛	83¼	81⅛	83¼	+2¼
	35	36	200	May Dept. Stores	29	29	28	29	+1
	74¾	75	11,910	Mexican Petrol	35	35	35	35	...
	27	27¼	1,800	Miami Copper	76⅜	77⅝	74¾	75	— ⅛
	¾	5½	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	27	27⅞	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅛
	1⅞	2	1,100	Missouri Pacific	¾	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
	102	102⅜	100	Montana Power	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	74	74½	900	Nat. Cloak & Suit	102½	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
	74	74¼	70	do., odd lot	73	75	73	74¼	+3¼
	25½	26	6,300	Nat. Enam. & St	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¼	...
	62	64	1,000	Nat. Lead Co	26⅝	27	25½	25½	—1½
	100	110	200	Nat. Lead Co. pf	63¼	64	63½	63½	+ ½
	14½	14½	1,100	Nevada Con. Cop	100½	100½	100	100	— ⅜
	101	102	2,700	N. Y. Air Brake	14	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	...
	88½	88⅝	1,550	N. Y. Central	103¼	104	101½	102	—1
	60½	62	1,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	88½	88¾	87½	88¼	+ ¼
	27	27½	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	62¾	62¾	60⅜	60⅜	—1¾
	106½	107	2,900	Northern Pacific	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
	..	..	100	Pacific Mail	106⅞	107⅜	105⅞	106¼	— ⅜
	108	108½	2,200	Pennsylvania R. R	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
	75	77	100	Philadelphia Co	107⅜	108	107⅜	108	+ ⅝
	27¼	26	14,425	Pittsburgh Coal	77	77	77	77	+1
	94	94½	6,000	Pittsburgh Coal pf	26	26⅞	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
	89¾	90	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	95	96⅞	94½	94⅞	+ ⅜
	51	51¼	16,200	Pressed Steel Car	89	89	89	89	+2
	99¾	101	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	50	53	50	51	+1½
	160	161	200	Pullman Co	100	100	100	100	...
	2¾	3	400	Quicksilver	161	161	161	161	— ⅛
	4	4¾	500	Quicksilver pf	3	3	3	3	...
	34¼	36	6,100	R'way Steel Spring	4	4¾	4	4¾	+ ⅜
	22¾	23	2,400	Ray Consol. Copper	35⅝	37½	35½	35½	...
	146¾	146¾	5,500	Reading	23	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
	41¼	41⅝	96,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	147¼	147⅝	146¼	146⅝	+ ⅛
	96	96½	3,800	Rep. Iron & S. pf	40	46½	40	42	+2½
	3	3½	200	Rumely (M.) Co	95½	97½	95	96	+1½
	5	5¼	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	3	3¾	3	3½	— ⅛
	12¾	13	100	Seaboard Air Line	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
	32	33½	300	Seaboard Air L. pf	13	13	13	13	...
	146¼	148½	700	Sears, Roebuck Co	32½	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
	40½	43	11,000	Sloss-Shef. S. & I	147⅞	148¾	147¾	148¾	+1⅝
	80	90	100	Sloss-Shef. S.& I.pf	42	44½	41⅝	42⅝	+1½
	86	90	100	do., odd lot	85¼	85¼	85	85	—⅞
	87¼	87½	14,080	Southern Pacific	85	85	85	85	...
	13½	13⅞	2,400	Southern Railway	87	87⅝	86	87⅜	+ ¾
	45	46¼	100	South. Railway pf	14	14	13½	13½	...
	82¼	82¾	17,600	Studebaker Co	45	45	45	45	...
	37½	37½	2,000	Tennessee Copper	81⅜	84⅜	81½	82⅝	+1⅛
	131¼	132¼	700	Texas Co	37½	38	37¾	37¾	+ ⅜
	10	10½	100	Texas & Pacific	132	133½	131½	133½	+1½
	50½	51	500	Third Avenue	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
	70	76	400	Underwood Typewr	51¼	51¼	50¼	50½	— ⅛
	5⅞	6¼	300	Union Bag & Paper	73¼	78	75	75	— ¼
	12⅜	12⅝	12,400	Union Pacific	6	6	6	6¼	...
	17½	18¾	100	United Rys. Invest	129	129⅝	128	128⅝	+ ⅛
	56	58	500	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
	56	40	100	U. S. Realty & Imp	59¼	59¼	57	57	—1½
	..	..	200	U. S. Red. & Ref	33½	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
	45¼	46½	4,700	U. S. Rubber	2⅛	2¼	2	2	+ ⅛
	102¼	103	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	45	47⅜	45	45⅜	+ ½
	101	102	1,040	U. S. Steel	102	102⅜	102	102¼	+ ⅛
	112⅞	113	1,000	U. S. Steel pf	67⅛	68¼	66⅛	67	+ ½
	65⅝	66¼	4,600	Utah Copper	112⅞	112⅞	112	112⅝	— ⅛
	33	33¼	7,500	Va.-Carolina Chem	65⅝	67¾	65⅝	66½	+1
	48¼	49	1,500	Va. Iron Coal & C	22	54⅝	22	33¼	+1⅝
	23½	25	100	Western Maryland	48¾	49¾	48¾	49¼	+ ⅜
	69	69¾	100	Western Union Tel	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅜
	110¼	110⅝	147,320	West'house E. & M	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	...
	127	130	100	West'house 1st pf	112	112½	109¼	110⅜	+4
	⅞	⅞	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
	136	137	800	Willys-Overland	137½	137¼	136½	136½	—1¼
	103¼	104½	100	Willys-Overland pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅝
	29½	30¼	100	Wisconsin Central	30	30	30	30	+ ½
	104⅜	104⅞	300	Woolworth (F. W.)	104	104⅞	104	104⅞	— ⅛

•Cents per share.

LONDON MARKET FIRM.

American Stocks a Feature—War Loan Sells Off.

LONDON, July 29.—The money market continues to borrow from the Bank of England. Discount rates were firm and Treasury bills were in demand today. The decline in the Bank of England's proportion of reserve from 18.09 to 16.77 per cent. was due to the large transfers in connection with the new war loan.

Considerable interest was displayed on the Stock Exchange in the dealings in the new war loan, fully paid, which began at 99 to 99¼, advanced to 99½ and then eased off to 98½. The tone of the market otherwise was generally good, although the activity was confined to Marconi shares and the American section at rising prices. Canadian Pacific and United States Steel were the firmest shares in the latter. The closing was firm.

Bank of England's Statement.

LONDON, July 29.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£1,723,000
Circulation decreased	248,000
Bullion increased	1,480,274
Other securities increased	27,628,000
Other deposits decreased	39,079,000
Public deposits increased	68,406,000
Notes reserve increased	1,724,000
Government securities	Unchanged

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 16.77 per cent. Last week it was 18.09 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

Prices Steady on the Bourse.

PARIS, July 29.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 68 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 10 centimes.

French Bank Gains Gold.

PARIS, July 29.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	78,038,000
Silver in hand increased	871,000
Notes in circulation increased	79,745,000
Treasury deposits increased	28,124,000
General deposits increased	4,425,000
Bills discounted increased	1,749,000
Advances decreased	19,028,000

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Nautical Brokers.

"There must be some good sailors on the Stock Exchange," said a banker yesterday, "if they can follow the violent swings of the war stocks up and down without getting seasick."

***

Trying Days for Specialists.

The specialists in war stocks are the ones who come nearest to being affected by seasickness in a market such as yesterday's, to continue the figure further. These are the men who handle orders for colleagues on the floor and the keeping of a "book," which shows no errors at the end of a big day is a triumph, indeed. The remark was made yesterday that the specialists in the issues displaying the greatest activity have had to make good on many mistakes since the war market began to boom. Not only does the broker who handles a $2 business in Bethlehem, or Crucible, or Union Pacific have to keep his buying and selling orders working in and out smoothly, but further attention must be devoted to many "stop" orders. When prices crumble rapidly, it requires only a few minutes trading for many stop orders to be reached, and then the specialist's troubles pile up. If customers fail to get as good execution as they expected, the complaint comes to the specialist, and frequently he has to refund out of his own pocket the unlooked-for loss a customer suffers.

***

Factors of the Steel Trade.

The steel companies are in position to congratulate themselves over their export trade. Not only have sales abroad increased during the last few weeks until, according to careful estimates, they amount to one-fourth of total business done, but prices have been excellent. In fact, a great deal of the steel sold to Europe, Asia, and South America since foreign competition dropped to the minimum has been at better prices than were ever realized before by American manufacturers. Exports have grown and are still growing, and selling is reported on the increase of steel, which ultimately will go abroad in the shape of arms and munitions. An officer of a large independent company was asked the other day whether he had any war orders. "None to speak of," he replied. "But," the questioner suggested, "it is said that your concern is doing a great war business." The steel man answered quickly: "That is another matter. We are doing a good war business, although we have no orders for war supplies. Our steel is going into munitions and arms, but we are not making any finished product for the European armies."

***

An Estimate on Bethlehem.

As the days pass and the war machines of Europe keep grinding steadily, estimates of the business done by manufacturers of the United States in furnishing more grist for the mills keep growing.

"Profits to the Bethlehem (Steel Company) should not be less than 30 per cent.," said Dow, Jones & Co. in a news "slip" yesterday, "and may mean earnings, if all goes well, of $500 per share for Bethlehem Steel's $15,000,000 common stock."

Is it strange that the imagination of traders in the stock market is deeply stirred by such a possibility?

***

A Welcome Report.

The bears on South

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

INTERNATIONAL
STEAM PUMP

ESTABLISHED 1873
TOBEY & KIRK

AMERICAN BRASS
BORDEN'S COND. MILK
CAN. CAR & F'D'Y
MacANDREWS & FORBES
NEW JERSEY ZINC
NEW STOCK & FRACTIONS
OTIS ELEVATOR
PORTO RICAN AM. TOB.
SAFETY CAR H. & L.
STEEL CO. OF CAN.
PRIVATE WIRE TO MONTREAL

JENKS, GWYNNE & Co.
15 BROADST.
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Canadian Car and Foundry
Common & Preferred
Bought or Sold
Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector 14 Wall St.

WESTINGHOUSE
"RIGHTS"
Pouch & Co. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 14 Wall St., N. Y.

Henry Clews & Co.
11, 13, 15, 17, and 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Also carried on conservative terms. Deposit Accounts received subject to check at sight. Interest paid on daily balances.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT
DRAFTS ON LONDON AND PARIS
BRANCH OFFICES
500 Fifth Ave. 953 Third Ave.
1122 Broadway 96 Warren St.
50 Union Square 16 Court St., Bklyn.

Carbon Steel
Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
Josephthal, Louchheim & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Phone 9300 Rector. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

Listed Securities
Bought and sold for investment or conservative margin account.
Correspondence invited.
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Phone 4037 Broad 12 Broadway, N. Y.

Ginn., Ind. & West. 4s
Ind., Decatur & West. 5s
MEGARGEL & Co.
35 Pine Street New York

For Permanent Investment
Let us tell you about the bonds and preferred stocks of
Bread Baking Companies
Max Oscher Company, Inc.
60 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 8580 Rector

W. N. Coler & Co.
INVESTMENTS
43 Cedar Street, N. Y.
New York City and Other Municipal Bonds.

CANADIAN SECURITIES
Private Wires to
MONTREAL TORONTO
HALIFAX QUEBEC
WINNIPEG CALGARY
VANCOUVER
E. & C. RANDOLPH
Members New York Stock Exchange.
111 B'way, New York. Tel. Rector 420.

W.C.Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Very Heavy Trading in the Curb Market, Accompanied by Sharp Recession in Prices.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 262,867 shares of stock and $30,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 93,255; oils, 1,142, and mining, 168,470. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	Am. Zinc.....	57½	57½	55½	55½
900	*Canada Steel.	24	25½	24	25
1,000	*Can Car & F. pf.	99	99	98	98
1,000	*Can Car. & F. pf.	115	118	110	110
15,000	*Car. L. & P..	10½	10½	8¾	9⅝
600	*Central Fdy.	14	14	12½	13
20	*Cent. F., pf.	25	25	25	25
3,500	*Cramp Ship..	68	70	68	69½
1,900	*Elec. Boat...	370	375	330	330
800	*El. Boat, pf.	340	350	315	320
4,210	*E. Bt.new,w.i.	40	40	34½	35
600	Emer. Phono.	14⅜	15	14⅜	14⅜
100	Hall Signal...	13	13	13	13
250	*Hendee Mfg..	36	37	36	36
680	*Int. Mer. Ma.	2	2	1⅞	2
15,000	*Int. Steam P.	9¼	15	9½	14
1,200	*Int. St. P., pf.	17	21	17	20
60	Kelly Sp. Tire.	160	160	160	160
40	Kelly Sp. Tire new 1st pf..	86	86	85	85
250	* Lake Tor. R.	29	29	15	17
24,300	Marc. of Am.	5¼	5¼	4½	4⅝
1,000	*Nat Steel Car of Canada..	38¼	43	28½	42
895	*Py. Mfg. Co..	12½	113¼	12½	13¼
500	Cor. of R.& H.	6¼	6¼	6	6
150	Savoy Oil.....	6	6	6	6
8,000	* Stand. Mo...	14½	14½	13⅝	13⅝
1,900	*St. Jo. Lead.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12½
1,500	U. Cig. Sts.new	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
3,500	U. Prcf. Shar.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½
1,600	*Ven. Cons O.	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅝
600	*World Film..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
36	Crescent P. L.	40½	39	39	— 3
85	Illinois P. L..	139	137	138	+ 2
50	Indiana P. L..	96	95	96	..
15	Ohio Oil	136½	135	135	+ 1
700	Inter. Pet....	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
100	Pierce Oil	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
50	Prair. O. & G.	315	312	315	+ 5
25	Prairie P. L..	157½	157½	157½	+ ½
60	South. P. L..	212	211	212	+ 2
16	St. O., N. Y.	185	183	185	+ 2½
5	Vacuum Oil..	201	201	201	..

MINING STOCKS.

8,750	*Ar. Duquesne	27	29	27	28
2,600	*Alaska. Jun..	11¼	11¼	11	11
100	*Al. Con. M. C.	80	80	80	80
12,500	*†Atlanta	30½	30½	29	29
1,000	*†Big Cot'w'd.	6	6	6	6
1,250	Big. Ledge D.	2¼	2½	2	2
12,000	*†Booth	48	48	44	44
570	Braden Cop....	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
400	Butte C. & Z..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
600	Caledonia....	88	89	87	88
1,200	*Canada Cop..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	†Cashboy	4½	4½	4	4½
100	†Caribou Cob..	30	30	30	30
2,600	*Chile Copper..	18⅝	18⅝	18	18⅜
2,500	Con. Nev. Ut..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Di. Blk. Butte	3	3	3	3
5,000	*†Emma Cop..	39	39	38	39
600	†Florence	48	48	47	48
500	†Gen. Val. C..	42	42	42	42
700	Goldf. Con....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	*†Gold. Merger	22	22	20	21
90	Greene-Can....	40	40	40	40
1,000	*Iron Blossom.	72	72	72	72
17,200	Jumbo Ext....	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
6,300	Ken. Cop.....	32⅛	32⅜	31¼	31½
1,200	Kerr Lake.....	4	4	3⅝	3⅝
2,500	*†Kewanas	12	12	10	10⅜
100	L. Sup. Corp..	10	10	10	10
225	La Rose Cons.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	†Lone Star....	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	Magma Copper	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
600	†McKin.-Dar'h	21	21	21	21
500	†M'jestic Mines	70	71	70	70
500	*Mont. Consol.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
19,100	*†Mother Lode	25	25	23	23½
300	†Nevada Hills.	17	17	17	17
500	New Utah B..	3⅜	3½	3	3
100	Nipiss'g Mines	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,000	†San Toy	17	17	17	17
3,700	*†Oro	8	8	7	7⅛
2,000	†San Toy	17	17	17	17
200	*†Sells	26	26	26	26
5,000	*†Silver Pick..	10	10	9	9
300	St'd Silv.-L'd..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7,000	Stewart	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
17,000	*†Success Min.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	†Superst. Min.	23	24	23	23½
100	Ton. Belmont.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
875	Ton. Extension	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
700	†Ton. Merger.	35	36	35	36
240	Ton. Mining...	5⅛	5⅜	5	5⅛
300	United Verdi..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
6,500	Tri-Bullion ..	¼	¼	¼	¼
6,700	Tuolumne Cop.	½	½	½	½
2,000	*Wasatch	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
2,600	†W. End Cons.	64	65	162	64

BONDS.

$30,000	Kennec.C. 6s.	115½	116	115½	116

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. ‡Odd lot.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day.

INDUSTRIALS.

	July 29 Bid.	July 29 Asked.	July 28 Bid.	July 28 Asked.
B.-Am. T. Co., ord.	14¾	15½	14¾	15½
B.-Am. T. Co., ord. b.	15	15½	15	15½
K. Sp. T., new, 2d pf.	155	165	155	165
Manhattan Transit	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mut. Profit Shar.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
N. Y. Transp.	15½	16	15½	16
Wayland O. & Gas.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Cons. Ar. Sm.	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Howe Sound	2⅞	3⅛	3	3⅛
Nipissing Mines Co.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s.	73	75	73	75

NEW ISSUE
$75,000
Solvay, New York
Refunding Water 5s
Due August 1, 1940
Price To Net 4.35%
Population, 1915 State Census, 5,800.
Tax exempt in New York State.
Legal for Savings Banks in New York State.
Eligible for Postal Savings Bank Deposits.
Description of above and complete list of all other municipal bonds legal for investment in New York State sent upon request.
Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

Invest *While* You Save
You will save more and get more return on your savings if you start buying stocks and bonds now *at prevailing prices.*
Send for Booklet 15, "Partial Payment Plan."
John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
Members New York Stock Exchange
MAIN OFFICE, 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.
42d St. and Broadway. | 125th St. & Lenox Av.
105 West 82d Street. | 26 Court St., Brooklyn.
810 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Municipal Bonds
Send for list "T" of current offerings
Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

The Tillotson & Wolcott Co.
CLEVELAND
Investment Bonds
R. H. FULLERTON, Eastern Representative,
115 Broadway, New York.
Phone Rector 5221.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Com. Credit...	37¼	37¼	37¼	37½
10	Cons. Coal....	93½	93½	93½	93½
20	Cons. Pow. pf.	112	112	112	112
7	Fidel. & Dep.	135	135	135	135
220	North. Cen....	83	83	83	83
200	Sapulpa Oil...	2	2	2	2
104	Un. Rys. & El.	22	22	21¾	22
20	U. S. Fid.....	190	192	190	192
5	W'l'd Oil & G..	2½	2½	2½	2½

BONDS.

$500	City Balt. 4s, '58, W. L....	95½	95½	95½	95½
5,100	City Balt. 4s, '61	95½	95½	95½	95½
5,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, J. F....	95½	95½	95½	95½
14,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L....	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1,000	Cons. Gas 4½s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000	Fair & Clark Trac. 5s.....	98½	98½	98½	98½
5,000	Norf. & Ports. Trac. 5s.....	76	76	76	76
1,000	Nor. St. Ry. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
5,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s.....	80	80	80	80
100	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s....	81½	81½	81½	81½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
65	Ahmeek	97½	97½	97	97
1,390	Alaska	34	34¼	33½	34
170	Allouez	54	54	53	53½
9,186	Amer. Zinc....	57½	57½	55½	55⅝
145	Arlz. Com....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Bonanza	40c	40c	40c	40c
300	Butte & Balt..	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
2,315	Butte & Sup...	70¼	70¼	68	69
245	Calumet & Ar.	64	64	63⅜	64
7	Calumet & H..	570	575	570	575
20	Centennial	18½	18½	18½	18½
40	Chino	45½	46	44⅝	45⅞
490	Cop. Range...	55½	55⅝	54½	55⅝
100	Daly West....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
260	East Butte....	13½	13⅝	13	13⅜
220	Franklin	9⅜	9⅝	9½	9½
500	Granby	83	84⅝	82¾	84⅝
321	Greene Can....	40½	40⅝	40	40⅝
50	Hancock	18	18	18	18
3	Island Creek..	47½	47½	47½	47½
60	Isle Royale...	28	28	27⅝	27⅞
75	Kerr Lake.....	4	4	4	4
100	Keweenaw	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Lake	15	15	15	15
50	La Salle.....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
185	Mass. Con.....	12½	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
5	Miami	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
208	Mohawk	73	73	72	72
30	Nevada Cons..	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1,030	New Arcadian.	11	11¼	10⅝	11
150	New Idria.....	5	6	5	6
180	Nipissing	5½	5½	5½	5½
1,235	North Butte...	30½	30½	29⅞	29⅞
95	North Lake...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
55	Old Colony...	3½	3½	3½	3½
35	Old Dominion.	54	54	54	54
195	Pond Creek...	16¾	16⅞	16½	16½
40	Quincy	86	86	86	86
15	Ray Cons.....	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
100	Santa Fe.....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
95	Shannon	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
80	Shattuck	26½	27	26½	27
108	St. Mary's....	56	56	55½	55½
200	Sup. & Bos....	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
105	Sup. Copper...	27½	27¾	27½	27⅝
2,688	Tamarack	47½	50	47	47½
1,600	Tuolumne	50c	52c	50c	50c
1,125	U. S. Smelt....	42	42	41	41¼
37	U. S. Sm. pf..	46½	46½	46	46
550	Utah Apex....	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
85	Utah Cons.....	12⅝	13	12⅝	13
115	Utah Copper..	67⅝	67⅝	65⅝	67⅝
185	Wolverine	62	62	61	61½

RAILROADS.

16	Boston & Alb.	179	179	179	179
188	Boston Elev...	76¾	77⅛	76⅝	76⅝
30	Boston & Me..	21½	22	21½	21½
23	do pf	38	39	38	38
17	C. Jt.& S.Y.pf.	104	104	104	104
2	Conn. River...	155	155	155	155
6	Fitchburg pf..	65	65	65	65
65	Mass. Elec. pf.	33¾	33½	33½	33½
99	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	61½	62¾	61½	62
11	Old Colony....	142½	142½	142½	142½
5	West End St..	63	63	63	63

MISCELLANEOUS.

65	Am. Ag. Chem.	52	52	52	52
11	do pf.	93¾	94	93	93
15	Amoskeag	64½	64½	64½	64½
250	Am. Sugar....	108½	109	108½	108½
10	do pf.	113⅝	113¾	113⅜	113⅝
556	Am. T. & T...	121¾	122¼	121½	122
52	Am. Woolen..	25¾	25¾	25½	25½
150	do pf.	84	84	83	83
450	A. G. & W. I..	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
287	do pf.	25½	25⅝	25¼	25⅜
150	Edison	235⅞	236	231	231
50	Ga. Ry & E. pf	85	85	85	85
102	Gen. Electric..	175	175¾	175	175
405	Mass. Gas....	91	91	91	91
6	do pf.	88	88½	88	88½
30	Reece But'hole	16	16¼	16	16¼
124	Swift & Co....	114	114	113¾	114
293	United Fruit..	133½	134	133½	133½
338	Un. Shoe Mach.	50½	50½	50	50
2,631	U. S. Steel....	67	68¼	66¾	67½

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	88½	88½	88	88
1,000	A. T. & T. 4½s.	101	101	101	101
17,000	A.G.& D. I. 5s.	69¼	69¼	69	69
8,000	Mass. Gas 4½s.	96½	96½	96½	96½
1,000	W. T. & T. 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, July 29.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado ..	.70	.80	La Rose....	.45	.50
B. St. Gas.	.10	.10	McK.-D. ...	.18	.22
Bingham ..	8½	9	M. of Am..	2¼	2½
Begole	.75	1.00	Majestic ..	.70	.74
Butte & J..	.26	.28	Mex. Met...	.22	.24
Boston E..	.25	.35	Nev. Doug..	.70	.75
Chief Con..	.90	.95	N. Baltic..	3	3½
Con. Cop..	1⅞	2⅛	N. Cornelia	7	7¼
Crown Res.	.45	.50	Ohio. Cop..	.20	.23
Calaveras .	1⅝	1⅞	O.Dom.rcts	7½	8
Con. Ariz..	.75	.88	Oneco	1	1¼
Cortez	.30	.50	Riker H....	6	6¼
Champ C..	.06	.08	Raven Cop.	.10	.14
Cal. Corb..	.04	.06	Sd. Miami.	1	1⅛
Davis-D. ..	1⅝	1⅞	Stew't M..	1¼	1⅜
E. & E. B.	1⅞	1½	Ton. Min..	5	5⅜
First N. C.	2¼	2⅜	Utah Meta.	3⅜	3⅝
Gold. Con..	1¾	1⅞	U. V. Ext.	5⅝	5⅝
Houghton ..	.33	.34	Ventura ..	12½	12¾
Iron Bloss.	.70	.75	Yukon G..	2¼	2½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3	Am. Shipbuild.	32	32	32	32
200	Am. Ship. pf..	73	73	73	73
3,018	Chi. Pn. Tool..	71	72	71	72
15	Chi. Rys., Se.	2 20	20	20	20
115	Chi. Title & T.	207	207	206	206
10	Com. Edison..	135	135	135	135
5	Dia. Match....	96½	96½	96½	96½
20	Hart-S.-M. pf..	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
30	Illinois Brick..	64	64	64	64
200	Nat. Carbon...	136½	139	136½	139
480	Sears-Roebuck.	147½	149	147½	149
583	Stewart Warn'r	63½	63¾	62¾	62½
107	Swift & Co....	114	114¾	113¾	114½
120	Union Carbide.	152½	152½	151¼	151½
357	Un. Carb. rts..	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
150	U. S. Steel....	67¼	67¼	67¼	67½

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. Ry. B. 5s.	72	72	72	72
3,000	Com. Ed. 5s..	100¾	100¾	100¼	100½
1,000	Peo. Gas 5s...	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
10,000	So. Side L 5s..	88	88	88	88

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Allis-Chalm'rs.	28	32	28	32
30	Amer. Locom.	58	58	58	58
930	Baldwin	83⅜	83⅜	81	81¼
15	Baldwin pf....	104½	104½	104½	104½
150	Buff. & Susq. T. C. pf....	36	36	36	36
2,320	Cambria Steel.	52	52½	51⅜	52
130	Crucible Steel.	76	76	70½	76
300	Col. F. & I..	42¼	42¼	41½	42½
1,000	C. & O.....	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
100	Cent. Leather.	41½	41½	41½	41½
37	Elec. Storage..	52⅜	52⅜	52	52½
10	Erie	26½	26½	26½	26½
20	Gen. Asphalt..	33	33	33	33
110	Gen. Asph't pf.	69	69	69	60
3,800	L. Sup. Corp.	10½	10⅜	10	10½
14	Lehigh Nav...	74¼	74¼	74	74¼
90	Lehigh Valley.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71½
100	Leh. Val. Tran	14	14	14	14
60	L. Val. Tr. pf.	29⅞	30	29⅞	30
100	Miami Copper.	27	27	27	27
100	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
593	Pennsylvania..	54	54⅛	53⅞	54⅛
500	P. R. S.....	52⅝	52⅝	52½	52½
46	Penn. Salt Mfg	88½	88½	88¼	88¼
344	Penn. Steel pf.	85	85	84⅞	85
225	Phila. Co.....	38½	38½	38	38
605	Phila. Elec....	23⅜	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
790	P. R. T. tr cfs	8	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
15	Phila. Trac...	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¼
20	Pitts. Coal....	26	26	26	26
225	Reading	73⅜	73⅜	73½	73½
80	South. Pacific.	86⅞	87	86⅜	87
40	Tono. Belmont	3½	3½	3½	3½
435	Tono. Mining..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Union Pacific..	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝
220	Union Traction	32	32¼	32	32
116	Un. Gas Imp..	83½	83¼	83½	83½
10,975	U. S. Steel....	67	68	66¾	67¼
1	W. Jer. & Sea.	48½	48½	48½	48½
625	Wm. Cramp & Sons	68	69½	68	69⅜

BONDS.

$1,000	Harw'd El. 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½
3,000	L. Sup. inc..	30	30	30	30
4,000	L.N. cons. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
50,000	L. V. gen. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
25,000	N. Pass. 3-30s reg.....	80	80	80	80
1,000	Pa. cons. 4½s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
12,000	Pa. gen. 4½s.	97½	97½	97½	97½
3,000	Phila.Co. cons. 5s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
1,000	Read'g gen. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,193	Col. Gas & El.	13¼	13½	13	13¼
138	Crucible Steel..	70	80	70	80
280	Crucible St. pf.	105	105	104	104½
20	Elk Co. N. Gas.	115	115	115	115
50	Ind. Brewing...	2½	2½	2½	2½
30	La Belle Iron...	35	35	35	35
87	Mfrs. L. & H..	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
185	Nat. Fireproof.	5	5	5	5
235	Nat. F'proof.pf.	18½	18½	17¾	17¾
50	Ohio Fuel Oil..	12½	12½	12¼	12¼
10	Ohio Fuel Sup.	40	40	40	40
20	Okla. Nat. Gas.	63	63	63	63
60	Pitts. Brew. pf.	12	12	12	12
210	Pitts. Coal....	25	26¼	25	26¼
10	Pitts. Coal pf..	95	95	95	95
95	Pitts. P. Glass.	110	110	110	110
630	Pure Oil	14½	14½	14½	14½
30	Un. Sw. & Sig.	104½	104½	104½	104½
70	U. S. Steel....	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
975	W'house A. B..	135	137	135	136
290	W'house Elec..	56	56	54½	54½
10	W'house El. pf.	66	66	66	66
1,477	W'house El. rts.	1⅜	1½	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$1,000	P. Coal deb. 5s	95½	95½	95¼	95½

Canada Steel
(*Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd.*)
Hoit & McWilliam
Phone 4744 Broad 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Bought—Sold—Quoted
Du Pont Powder
Atlas Powder
Hercules Powder
GWYNNE BROTHERS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

INTERNATIONAL
STEAM PUMP
Common & Preferred
EHRICH & COMPANY
Members New York Stock Exchange
435 RECTOR. 67 EXCHANGE PLACE.

We Buy—Sell—Quote
Lima Locomotive
Corp. Common.
Slattery & Co.
Specialists
40 Exchange Place New York
Telephone 4361 Broad.

Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
Aetna Explosives
C.C.Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

Aetna Explosives Com.
Atlas Powder Com.
Du Pont Powder Com.
E. W. Bliss Com.
Hercules Powder Com.
Inter. Steam Pump Com. & Pfd.
Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
Worthington Pump Pfd.
Bought & Sold. Inquiries Invited.
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

7% & Safety.
The approval of a careful utility commission like that of California is a strong indication of merit.
The Pacific Gas & Electric Company's first preferred stock has that approval. The stock yields 7%.
Send for Description "T."
JOHN NICKERSON, JR.
60 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 300 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

STANDARD OIL
WE WILL BUY
10 Atlantic Refining
25 Indiana Pipe L.
25 Prairie Oil & Gas
25 S. O. of Cal.
25 S. O. of N. Y.
500 Internat. Petrol.
WE WILL SELL
25 Buckeye Pipe L.
25 Continental Oil
25 Illinois Pipe L.
25 Ohio Oil
25 Prairie Pipe L.
25 Union Tank Line
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil

FINANCIAL.

BOROUGH OF CARLSTADT.
$27,000 FUNDING BONDS.

Sealed bids will be received by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Carlstadt, in the County of Bergen, until eight o'clock P. M., on August 12th, 1915, at the Borough Hall, on Third Street, in said Borough, for the purchase of $27,000 Funding Bonds of said Borough, bearing interest at 4½% payable semi-annually, January and July first. Bonds to be coupon bonds, with privilege of registration, with principal and interest payable at the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, in New York City, bear date of July 1st, 1915, and mature July 1st, 1945.

The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of, and certified to as to genuineness by the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., and will be delivered to the purchaser on September 1st, 1915, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of said company, in the City of New York.

A certified check for Five Hundred Dollars, payable to the Borough of Carlstadt, N. J., must accompany each bid. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposal blanks will be sent on application, or can be had at this office.

Dated, Carlstadt, N. J., July 22nd, 1915.
ERNEST WALMACH,
Borough Clerk.

103% of Par and Interest
THE KNOXVILLE GAS COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS

To the holders of the bonds secured by the First Mortgage of The Knoxville Gas Company dated October 1st, 1903:

You are hereby notified that this corporation intends to pay off and redeem the following numbered outstanding First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, of the face value of $1,000 each, issued pursuant to the terms of the First Mortgage of The Knoxville Gas Company to United States Mortgage and Trust Company, dated October 1st, 1903, to wit:

144	183	411	468

The above numbered bonds will be redeemed and paid at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, New York, on October 1st, 1915, at the rate of 103% of par, plus accrued interest to that date, and upon such date all future interest upon such bonds will cease and the coupons thereof more will be void. Of all of which you will please take notice.

THE KNOXVILLE GAS COMPANY,
By HENRY L. DOHERTY, President.

DIVIDENDS.

UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS COMPANY OF LONDON, LIMITED.

6 PER CENT. INCOME BONDS OF 1948.

Notice is hereby given that interest on the Income Bonds for the Half-Year ended June 30th, 1915, at the rate of 6% per annum (free of British Income Tax) will be paid against presentation and surrender of Coupon No. 15 on and after the 1st day of September, 1915, in London, at the London County and Westminster Bank, Limited, 41 Lothbury, E. C.; in NEW YORK, at the NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY; in Amsterdam, at Associatie Cassa.

Coupons must be left for examination three clear days before payment.

By order of the Board.
W. E. MANDELICK, Secretary.
London, 22d July, 1915.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Baltimore, Md., July 8, 1915.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1915, a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 31, 1915.

The Transfer books will not close.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

THE ESMOND MILLS,
Esmond, R. I.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-fourths (1¾) per cent. on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable August 2, 1915, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 27, 1915.

HAROLD C. WHITMAN, Treasurer.

121ST SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND
Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of two and one-half (2½%) per cent. in cash, payable September 1, 1915, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, August 9, 1915.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, June 30, 1915.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates,
111 Devonshire Street,
BOSTON, MASS.
DIVIDEND NO. 67.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared, payable on August 2, 1915, to shareholders of record July 14, 1915.

MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.
New York, July 28, 1915.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 66.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) will be paid August 25, 1915, to Preferred Stockholders of record at closing of transfer books August 4, 1915. Preferred Transfer Books will reopen August 26, 1915.

H. E. SWARTZ, Assistant Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY.
New York, N. Y., July 27th, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable September 1st, 1915, to Stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., August 14th, 1915.

D. P. BENNETT, Treasurer.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY

42 Broadway, New York, July 15, 1915.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) was declared, payable August 30th, 1915, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company as of 12 o'clock noon, July 31st, 1915.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.

470 Broadway, New York, July 14, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent., to be paid on Aug. 2d next, to stockholders of record of July 13, 1915. The transfer books will be closed to August 1, 1915.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.

New York, July 29, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of one per cent., payable August 20th next, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on August 12th, 1915.

F. C. ROWLEY, Secretary.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, Inc.,
43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (49th quarter) of 1¼% has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable September 1, 1915, to stockholders of record August 20, 1915.

A. N. CONNETT, JR., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

JONAS & NAUMBURG.

Whereas, The copartnership heretofore existing between Louis A. Jonas and Aaron Naumburg, which conducted the business of dealing in hatters' furs, and which had business relations with foreign countries, and which has transacted business in this State for more than three years, has been dissolved by the death of Louis A. Jonas, and

Whereas, The business of the said copartnership continues to be conducted by the survivor, Aaron Naumburg, under the said firm name.

Now, therefore, the undersigned, in pursuance of Article III. of the Partnership Law of the State of New York, does make and sign this certificate and declares that the person using the said name JONAS & NAUMBURG, and who intends to deal under such name, is Aaron Naumburg, and his place of residence is Sherry's, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and 44th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and the principal place of business where the said business is and will be transacted is 7 Washington Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

Dated New York, July 28, 1915.
AARON NAUMBURG, [L. S.]

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: On this 28th day of July, 1915, before me personally came AARON NAUMBURG, to me known and known to me to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

JACOB GOLDBERG,
Notary Public, Kings Co., 38, reg. 6037, certif. filed in New York Co., 34, reg. 6100.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C., until August 25, 1915, and then opened, and also on the same date at the Office of the Inspector, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Room 310, Custom House, San Francisco, Cal., for construction and equipment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey Steamer "Surveyor," of about 1,000 tons displacement. Particulars may be had by addressing the Superintendent, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing forage and straw required in Eastern Department during nine months commencing Oct. 1, 1915, will be received here until 11 A. M., Aug. 2, 1915. Information furnished on application to Department Quartermaster.

EUROPEAN WAR.

The first volume of The New York Times Current History, containing story of the European War from the beginning to March, 1915, obtainable in book form. 1,238 pages. Bound in handsome seal brown cloth, with gold lettering. Price, $2.60—delivery charges extra. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	100	100⅛	5.75
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	5.75
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98⅝	98⅞	6.55
City of Mont.	6	Dec., 1916	99½	99⅞	5.65
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98⅜	99⅜	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅛	4.85
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100	100⅛	4.95
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	98	98⅛	7.40
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	96⅝	97	12.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99⅝	100	6.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99¾	100	6.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1918	96½	97¼	5.95
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96¼	97	5.75

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	3.40
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101	3.50
Ana. Copper.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.50
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99⅜	99⅝	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	98⅜	98⅝	4.95
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	100⅛	4.95
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101¾	102⅛	5.70
C. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	90¾	91⅛	7.45
Chi. & W.	5	Sept., 1918	100	100¼	2.00
Chi. Ei. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94¾	95⅝	9.55
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	98	99	6.60
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1916	98	99	6.30
East. P. & L.	5	Mar., 1918	93	96½	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100	100¼	4.70
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.25
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99½	99⅝	5.60
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	98½	98⅝	5.65
Grand R. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.30
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100⅜	100⅞	4.51
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98½	100	6.00
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅜	100⅜	2.75
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	100	100⅛	4.90
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	98¾	98⅞	7.15
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97½	98½	6.50
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.00
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	99	100	6.00
Min. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100¼	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	93	98½	6.95
N. Eng. Tel.	5	May, 1917	94½	98⅜	8.25
North. St. Ry.	6	June, 1917	98½	100	6.00
N. Y. Central.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100¼	100⅛	1.00
N. Y. Central.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.40
N. Y. N. H.	5	Dec., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.00
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.90
Sea. Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅜	100⅜	4.80
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	4.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97⅜	98⅜	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.70
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98½	99	5.15
Union Type.	5	Jan.15,'16	94⅜	95⅜	14.80
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅜	102¼	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	98⅞	99⅛	5.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅜	5.40
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97½	98⅜	6.85
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7.10

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	16¼	16	16¼
Atlantic Refining	545	555	540	550
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	98	100	98	100
Chesebrough Mfg.	705	715	700	715
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil	225	229	225	229
Crescent P. L.	40	42	40	42
Cumberland P. L.	46	49	46	49
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	225
Galena S. Oil	147	150	147	150
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	135	137	135	140
Indiana Pipe Line	93	96	93	96
Internat. Pet. Co., Ltd.	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼
National Transit	29	30	28	30
N. Y. Transit	205	207	203	207
Northern P. L.	91	94	91	94
Ohio Oil	135	137	136	138
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	50	55	50	55
Pierce Oil	9	9¼	9	9¼
Pierce O. cv. 6s, '24	73	76	73	76
Prairie Oil & Gas	315	320	310	314
Prairie Pipe Line	156	158	155	158
Solar Refining	215	222	215	222
Southern Pipe Line	210	215	208	212
Southern Penn. Line	270	275	270	275
S. W. Penn	108	112	108	112
Stand. Oil of Cal.	285	290	285	290
Stand. Oil of Ind.	398	402	396	401
Standard Oil of Kan.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of Ky.	253	257	253	257
Standard Oil of Neb.	305	315	305	315
Stand. Oil of N. J.	401	403	399	401
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	183	186	184	185
Standard Oil of Ohio.	420	430	420	430
Swan & Finch	110	115	110	115
Union Tank	79	81	79	81
Vacuum Oil	200	204	200	202
Washington Oil	32	35	32	35

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.06	Mexican	.40
Belcher	.20	Occidental Con	.79
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.16
Caledonia	.21	Potosi	.01
Challenge Con.	.07	Savage	.03
Chollar	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.10	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Union Con.	.15
Crown Point	.20	Utah Con.	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Yellow Jacket	.30
Hale & Norcross	.03	Silver Bars	.46⅞
Kentucky Con.	.01		

TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	.03
Belmont	3.25	Comb. Fraction	.07
Jim Butler	.80	D'field Daisy	.03
McNamara	.01	D'field B.	.02
Midway	.10	Florence	.45
Mizpah Exten.	.20	G'field C. M.	1.27½
Montana	.33	G'field Merger.	.20
North Star	.11	Jumbo Exten.	1.42½
Rescue Eula	.06	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Exten.	2.42½	Silver Pick	.09
Tonopah Merger.	.04	Nevada Hills	.18
Victor	.28	Rochester M.	.28
West End	.65	Round Mountain	.40
GOLDFIELD.		MANHATTAN.	
Atlanta	.29	Man. Big Four	.05
Booth	.44		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.			
Dr. J'pot.	10	10⅜	Gold Sov.	3¼	4
Elkton	32¾	33	Isabella	15⅞	16½
El Paso	75	93	Jackpot	6½	8
Findlay	3	5	McKinney	38⅝	39
Golden C.	178	180	Portland	143	147
Gold Dol.	1	4	Vindicator	174	176

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4	@4½	4.60
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½		4.62
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½	@5	4.65
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½		4.95
Caro., C. & Ohio	1915-'24	5		5.20
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½		4.95
Chi. & N. W.	1914-'21	4½		4.50
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½		5.15
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½	@5	7.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5		4.80
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5		5.15
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.55
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½	@5	5.10
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4	@5	4.95
Ill. Central	1914-'23	4½	@5	4.60
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5		4.45
Mo., K. & Texas	1914-'23	5		6.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5		6.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½	@5	5.05
Norf. & West	1915-'24	4½		4.55
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6		5.00
Penn. Gen. Freight	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.38
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5		5.80
Seab'd Air Line	1914-'23	5		5.10
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½	@5	5.05
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½		4.60
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5		5.05

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	35.50	36.00	35.50	36.00
Lead	.....	5.50	.....	5.50
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	14.50	15.00	14.00	14.50
Spelter	*18.25	.....	*18.25	.....
Antimony	34.75	35.25	35.00	36.00
Quicksilver	$92.00	$94.00	$92.00	$94.00
Aluminum	†31.00	33.00	†31.00	33.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 19@19½c per pound, unchanged, in the open market. London quotations were:

	Thursday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	71	5	0	72	0	0
Copper, futures	72	10	0	73	5	0
Tin, spot	158	15	0	160	5	0
Tin, futures	158	15	0	160	0	0
Lead	23	17	6	24	7	6
Spelter	92	10	0	92	10	0

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	105	110	105	110
American Cigar pf.	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf.	108	109	108	109
MacAndrews & F.	165	173	165	170
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99½	101	99½	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	185	195	185	195
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	345	355	345	355
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	118½	120½	118½	120½

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BERNHEIMER BROS. of Baltimore, Md., are open for jobs of wash skirts and wash dresses. Call, with samples, Friday morning, S. Solomon, 470 4th Av.

CAN USE, for spot cash, 1,000 ladies' and misses' China silk dresses. Ferdinand Ehrlich, 100 5th Av.

OPEN FOR JOBS Palm Beach suits. L. Rosenberg & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio.

OPEN FOR JOBS on taffeta and crepe de chine dresses. 303 5th Av., Room 909.

OPEN to buy tender chiffons or silks. W., 36 Times.

JOBBER IS LOOKING AT BETTER GRADE of Fall coats, cloth and velour, novelties only, 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M., 1,133 Broadway, Room 1,421.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SUITS, 9 to 12 A. M., third floor, 40-46 West 25th St. Ask for Mr. Bykowsky.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL COATS. Third floor, 18 West 27th St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT suits, coats, and dresses, 1,161 Broadway, Room 404.

JOBBER LOOKING at cloth, pile fabric coats. Cohen & Edelman, 12 West 31st.

JOB OF LADIES' plush and cloth coats; close out at a price. Spring Cloak Co., 145 Spring St.

WE HAVE JERSEY SPORT COATS, also other coats in fancy materials, to close out. Daily Waist Co., 8-10 West 19th St.

300 WHITE and Colored Voile Dresses to close out; desirable styles. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

BUYERS, ATTENTION. — SPECIAL LEADER: POPLIN SUIT; YARN-DYE LINING, WELL TAILORED, FULL SKIRT, $6.50; OTHER BOX-COAT MODELS, $6.75 UP; ALL MATERIALS. BENJAMIN MARTIN, 8 WEST 19TH ST.

LINES OF RELIABLE MAKERS' SUITS, coats, dresses wanted, to sell on commission; no salesman; only manufacturers interviewed; big business certain for new styles. Samples looked at every morning, 8:30-10, 137 West 26th, third floor.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Fr. 4343.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

I WILL PAY CASH for any surplus stock you have. W 31 Times.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. 2950 Franklin.

Help and Situations Wanted.

WANTED, responsible party to take entire output of manufacturer of HIGH-GRADE SPRING NEEDLE KNIT BATHING SUITS, JERSEY SWEATER COATS, AND JERSEY CLOTH. Box E 211 Times Downtown.

SUCCESSFUL BUYER, salesman, cloaks, suits, largest house, wants change immediately. W 41 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday. 3¼@3¾ per cent. for six months' best names
Wednesday 3¼@3½ " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Lining In Overcoats.

There is a marked tendency toward the use of lining in overcoats for the coming Fall. While the movement may not gain great headway during that season, it is regarded as fairly certain by well-posted men in the clothing trade that linings will return to favor as far as overcoats are concerned. The balmacaan first started the elimination of linings, but now the better class trade is demanding the return of the satin lining. The use of lining prevents a good deal of the wear that would ordinarily be given the suit underneath through the rubbing of one cloth against the other.

Price Slashing and Uniformity.

Complaints have been received from several retail clothiers in the South regarding the so-called Summer fabrics. The complaint is made chiefly on the score that it is impossible to make any profit in the Summer suit business while so much price slashing continues. The second fault named is that the Summer fabrics are so much alike in texture and color that the men in the South are becoming tired of the "uniform idea." The white or sand-colored cloth predominates to such an extent, it is said, that no selection is afforded the customer who would buy such goods if one could see something a little different from what every man of his acquaintance was wearing.

Variety of Neckwear for Fall.

Along with manufacturers in other lines, local makers of neckwear for women have turned out a wide variety of styles for the Fall season, in many of which quite a little color is seen. While style indications point generally to a successful season for high collars, there is no dearth of the low ones being shown here. One of the features of the season promises to be the return of the jabot to favor, it being used to quite some extent in connection with stock effects and other high, close-fitting collars. A number of the new collars show the use of such garnitures as side pleats, bows of ribbon, and frills of various kinds. Pleated, stand-up neckwear is popular, and prospects appear good for the many creations that are being offered in the shape of vestees. Laces, nets and Georgette crepe are high up among the season's favored materials.

Getting a Durable Fabric.

A clothing house that makes a specialty of style in its products has been after an overcoat fabric that would have a soft rich appearance and at the same time be able to stand up under wear. A knitted overcoat that was introduced some time ago gave every satisfaction from a style standpoint and had many other good qualities. The object was, however, to get a cloth that would give the service of a hard finished kersey and at the same time have an attractive soft finish. By employing an all-worsted yarn, and knitting the fabric closer, it is now believed that the desired result has been achieved. The goods are dyed in the yarn, and, while the weight is thirty ounces to the yard, the overcoat made out of this material does not seem as heavy as it really is owing to the texture of the goods. Besides its durability the cloth is waterproof, and if shaken out will lose any of the wrinkles it may have acquired through being tightly packed in a trunk.

The Linen Demand Is Mixed.

Not a great deal of business is being done by the local linen trade at the moment, so far as merchandise wanted for immediate delivery is concerned. Buyers still seem unable to recognize the fact, it is said, that they are "passing up" opportunities to get goods here now at prices less than those for which the merchandise can be duplicated abroad. Some complaint is heard in the market of the way certain retailers are selling union goods as pure linen and at prices which make it out of the question for a more scrupulous competitor to dispose of the genuine goods. The bad effect of this, it is said, promises to be far-reaching if it is continued. More interest is reported in linens for Spring delivery, especially household goods. Orders for that season are being taken at prices which do not show a great deal of change either way from those which prevail on Fall goods. As yet, however, few if any complete price lists for the new season have come from the other side.

Raw Silk Prices Go Up.

There was a marked upturn to raw silk prices in the week just closed. The Yokohama market advanced 10 to 20 yen per picul, and, with supplies small, holders are none too anxious to sell. Sales for the past two weeks there amounted to 6,000 bales, with stocks at 5,500 bales. Reports from Canton say that the floods are receding, but that business is still handicapped and that shipments are difficult to make. Cable service remains irregular. Shanghai reports extensive business of steam filatures, and prices have advanced sharply on them during the week. There was also a better demand for tsatlees from this country, being done here at the moment, reports from the jobbing contingent indicating that the bulk of it is made up of small repeat orders from the local and nearby trade. Some duplicate business is coming in from the outside, so to speak, but the season got started too late to make this business as heavy as it might have been. A nice trade is being done on white goods for next Spring in the primary end of the market, however, both on staple and novelty stuffs. Skirtings are said to be especially good, particularly such goods as gabardines and piques. The general offerings of novelties are way ahead of those of recent years, and the profusion of them is not making the work of the buyers easy. Special attention seems to be given to striped, embroidered, and clipped figure effects on voile and other sheer grounds. Plain, splash, and seed voiles are all "in order." They seem to top the list, with marquisettes running well up. Silk and cotton mixtures are popular in this branch of the trade, also.

GEM VALUES RAISED.

Advances Made on Diamonds Recently Imported from Holland.

With precious stones' imports down to a weekly average of about $190,000 on account of the war, customs controversies over values have been rare of late. The spell was broken yesterday, however, when an appeal was decided by Judge Fischer, sitting as a reappraisement official of the Board of General Appraisers. The case before the General Appraisers involved the prices at which diamonds valued at several thousands of dollars were entered by a representative of Leopold Braude, of Scheveningen, Holland.

While the customs officials declined to say who the American importer was, or give out any information regarding the case, it is understood that the demoralization in gem prices due to the war's upset of the trade was the reason for the incorrect valuation placed on the goods. The diamonds concerned in the importation were exported from Scheveningen June 24 last, and upon arrival here were sent to the Appraiser's stores, where they were inspected by Examiner Treadwell, the Government gem expert.

Mr. Treadwell decided that the diamonds were more valuable than the invoice or entered prices, and made substantial advances to make what was deemed correct foreign market value at the time of shipment. Appraiser Sague indorsed the action of the examiner, and Collector Malone proceeded to exact the additional duties and penalties. An appeal followed to Judge Fischer.

After hearing testimony the General Appraiser announced his decision yesterday. While not sustaining the full advances imposed by the local Appraiser, Judge Fischer held the gems to be undervalued. He decided that 402 stones, of 10.85 carats each, entered at 47, should stand at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem on a basis of 50 florins per carat. Another lot of 396 stones of 11.20 carats each, entered at 53, were advanced to 56 florins per carat, while 382 stones, of 40.60 carats, entered at 54, were held dutiable at 90 florins per carat. The General Appraiser, however, reached the conclusion that twenty stones of 12.25 carats each were properly entered as having a value of 118 florins per carat. The action of the Appraiser's Office in raising the values on the latter lot was reversed.

About the Wash Goods Situation.

Retail buyers who are now in this city are beginning to nibble at the offerings of wash goods for Fall, but it is not thought that anything big will be done on them before the middle of next week, when more buyers will be in the market and those who are here will have finished their "shopping." Unusually novel and attractive lines of these goods are being shown for Fall, and buying will not be an easy matter because of the variety. In the primary end of the market there is some complaint heard of the extent of the "shopping" by jobbers who are here after goods for the next Spring, though in the last few days they have begun to place more sizable orders for novelty goods. The trouble seems to be that the offerings for the next wholesale season are all so good that it is difficult to chose between them. The wide range of prices on the new goods is said to be making larger assortments possible, but it is also said to be resulting in divided orders. Silk and cotton novelties are being bought freely.

Gray Goods More Active.

Things took a turn for the better in the local gray goods market yesterday, and buying of printcloths was more active than for some time. There was a little business done on drills and some on sheetings, but printcloths were the day's star performers. Quite liberal sales for spot and nearby delivery were made on 39-inch 80 squares and 68-72s and on 38½-inch 64-60s, 64-56s, 60-52s and 60-48s at the prices listed below. The buying tightened up the market, and this firmness was reflected in the refusal of sellers to take further late delivery business at prevailing quotations. The day's improved trading was considered partly due to the better position of cotton and partly to the fact that users of gray cloths were in a position where they had to get merchandise to keep them going. Fancy cloths continued active. Prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....5½c 38½-inch, 64-56s...3½c
39-inch, 72-76s....5½c 38½-inch, 60-52s...3½c
39-inch, 68-72s....4½c 38½-inch, 60-48s...3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s...*4c 27-inch, 64-60s....2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s..3⅝c 27-inch, 56-52s....2⅜c
*Asked.

New White Goods Favored.

There is not a great deal of buying of white goods for the current season and stocks are going down fast. Tusahs are active and firm. Cables received from Milan by H. L. Gwalter & Co. say that prices in the Italian market are firm, with an upward tendency. No concessions are being granted on silks for forward shipments. The local market is active for spot silk, with prices fully maintained. Stocks are light here.

An Evening Dress Style Hint.

In the evening dress and dinner coat styles brought out by a leading clothing manufacturer of Chicago, the distinguishing feature is the high waist line. To accentuate this effect on the dress coat the three buttons used on both sides as decorations are ranged higher than usual. Another novelty introduced in this model is the outside pocket, cut aslant. There is no padding used in the shoulders, and the lapels are cut narrower than has been the custom. The cuffs and collar are trimmed with braided galloon. In the dinner coat, besides the high waistline feature, the most attractive note is the absence of lining of any kind, the object being to give the wearer a garment that will keep him as cool as possible. The one button used in this model is placed very high, and gives the lapel more or less of the soft roll effect. The pockets are cut aslant with flaps trimmed with braided galloon. The dress coat is thirty-nine inches, and the dinner coat thirty inches in length.

About the Wash Goods Situation.

Retail buyers who are now in this city are beginning to nibble at the offerings of wash goods for Fall, but it is not thought that anything big will be done on them before the middle of next week, when more buyers will be in the market and those who are here will have finished their "shopping." Unusually novel and attractive lines of these goods are being shown for Fall, and buying will not be an easy matter because of the variety. In the primary end of the market there is some complaint heard of the extent of the "shopping" by jobbers who are here after goods for the next Spring, though in the last few days they have begun to place more sizable orders for novelty goods. The trouble seems to be that the offerings for the next wholesale season are all so good that it is difficult to chose between them. The wide range of pr

DECLINE IN COTTON FOLLOWS EARLY RISE

Unfavorable Crop Reports Had Little Influence in the List.

HIGH TEMPERATURES IN BELT

Market May Be Influenced Today by Private Reports—50,000 Bales Lost In Torpedoed Ships.

Notwithstanding rather unfavorable crop news yesterday, the market experienced a small net decline for the day. During the forenoon session the undertone was quite strong and prices advaced about 8 points over Wednesday's closing. Short covering, however, was so liberal on Wednesday's upturn of 30 points that ring professionals had little difficulty in bringing about a reaction of 10 points as a result of liberal offerings.

Crop accounts are beginning to be less favorable and the trade is prepared for considerable August deterioration unless rain comes soon over practically the entire belt. There was scarcely a district in the Eastern belt yesterday which did not have from one to five stations showing very high temperatures, and thirty points altogether throughout the Carolinas. Georgia and Alabama reported 100 to 102 degrees. In Oklahoma three stations reported 100 to 101 degrees, and in Texas thirteen stations reported 100 to 107 degrees.

Today and tomorrow the market may be influenced more or less by several private reports. The Norden condition report will be made public today and that of Miss Giles is scheduled for publication at noon. The Government report on condition will be issued at noon on Monday.

The Journal of Commerce in its special detailed reports says that deterioration in Texas is 1 to 3 points for the month, but is better than a year ago. Dry weather is now causing shedding and fruitage is rather poor. In Oklahoma the deterioration is placed at 4 to 5 points in the percentage condition, but the weather has improved recently. In Texas the condition of the crop is about as it was one month ago.

English mail advices state that in round numbers about 50,000 bales of cotton have been lost through the sinking of vessels by mines or torpedoes since the beginning of the war.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 9.35 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows (closed barely steady):

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	9.45	9.32	9.33@ 9.34	9.38@ 9.39
Dec.	9.75	9.60	9.62@ 9.63	9.67@ 9.68
Jan.	9.86	9.71	9.72@ 9.73	9.78@ 9.79
March....	10.10	10.98	9.96@ 9.97	10.04@10.05
May	10.31	10.27	10.16@10.18	10.25@10.27

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	805	2,253	37,558
New Orleans	587	173	57,398
Mobile	....	19	2,070
Savannah	353	1,065	13,412
Charleston	9	64	1,439
Wilmington	99	27	9,017
Norfolk	176	137	16,139
Total port receipts, same day last year.	5,000, against		1,212

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	....	56	11,202
Memphis	373	334	17,318
St. Louis	17	1,005	15,317
Houston	402	1,095	26,026

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	—Today.—	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	800 to 1,500	1,474	1,121
New Orleans..	....	693	875

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price. Middling.	1915.	Stocks. 1914.
1,460 New Orleans..	8.69	53,535	57,598
.... Mobile	8.18	14,669	2,070
1,011 Galveston	8.12	65,701	13,412
629 Galveston	8.75	110,941	37,558
.... Wilmington	....	30,228	9,017
.... Norfolk	8.50	43,319	16,139
.... Augusta	8.38	.....	11,202
375 Memphis	8.75	803,738	17,318
.... St. Louis	8.75	17,844	15,317
.... Houston	8.80	.....	26,026

The Liverpool market closed quiet, but steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling ten points advance, 5,300. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 5,000 bales.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Business on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was on the heaviest scale since May 7 last—the day of the Lusitania disaster. Price fluctations of the "war stocks" and other industrials were of the wildest character. Great activity attended an early upward swing on which many of these stocks made sensational advances. That the market had become top heavy was, however, disclosed in the late afternoon, when there was a sudden and general decline. The uncovering of stop loss orders played a part in this reaction. The closing was nervous and feverish.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last
50	Alaska Gold...	34	34	33¾	33¾
3,020	Allis Chalmers.	28⅝	32⅜	27⅞	29
150	Amalgamated .	73⅝	74	72¼	72¾
1,020	Am. B. Sugar.	56	57⅝	53¼	56¼
7,850	Amer. Can ...	64¼	64¾	58⅝	59½
70	Am. C. & Fdy.	58⅝	59	58⅝	59
90	Am. Cot. Oil..	48½	49¼	48½	49¼
10	American Ice..	25½	25½	25½	25½
250	Am. Linseed Oil.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼
2,270	Amer. Loco ..	53	53⅝	52¼	53¼
930	Am. Smelting..	79	80¼	78⅝	79
40	Anaconda ($50)	67⅜	68	67½	67½
20	Anaconda ($25)	34¼	34¼	34	34
20	Atchison	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1,430	Baldwin Loco..	83	84⅜	81⅜	82
240	Balt. & Ohio..	82	82⅜	81⅜	82
230	Brklyn R. T..	85¾	85¾	83⅜	84¾
240	Canadian Pac..	144½	145	143½	144½
870	Cent. Leather.	42¼	43¼	41⅝	42¼
650	C. M. & St. P.	83	83¼	80¾	82¾
60	C. R. I. & P..	12¼	12¼	11	11⅝
20	Chino Copper..	46	46	45¼	45¾
6,650	Col. Fuel & I..	41	43⅜	40½	40⅝
30	Cont. Can.....	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
470	Corn Products.	14⅞	16¼	14⅜	15½
14,660	Crucible Steel.	70	83	68½	70
160	Distillers' Sec..	28⅝	28⅝	26½	27⅜
230	Erie	26⅜	26⅜	26¼	26¼
280	Goodrich Co...	51¼	52¼	51	51¾
1,270	Gt. Nor. Ore..	39¾	39¾	37½	37½
20	Inspirat'n Cop.	30⅝	31	30⅝	31
90	Interborough ..	19⅞	20⅜	19⅞	20¼
30	Max Motors ..	31¼	31¼	31¼	33½
90	Mex. Petrol'm.	77¾	77¾	74¾	75
20	Miami Copper..	27⅞	27⅞	27¼	27⅜
20	Mo. Pacific..	2	2	2	2
20	Nat. Enamel..	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
30	Nat. Lead....	64¼	64¼	64	64
70	N. Y. Central.	88¼	88½	88	88¼
30	N. Y. N. H. & H.	61⅜	62	61⅜	61⅜
10	North. Pacific.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
20	Pacific Mail...	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
170	Pitts. Coal ..	26	26½	25¾	26
160	Press. Steel C.	53	53	52¾	52¾
3,000	Reading	147	147¾	146¾	147¼
7,140	Rep. I. & S..	40¼	41	40¼	42¼
200	South. Pacific.	88⅜	87⅝	86½	87¾
10	South. Railway	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
250	Studebaker ..	81¼	84¼	81¼	82
200	Tenn. Copper..	37⅜	37⅝	37¼	37⅜
50	Third Ave.	51¼	51¼	51	51
2,710	Union Pacific..	128⅞	129⅞	128	128⅝
470	U. S. Rubber..	45¼	47½	44¾	47½
22,690	U. S. Steel....	67	68¼	66½	67
60	Utah Copper....	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
20	Va.-Car. Chem.	33¼	33	33	33½
3,920	W'house Elec..	112¾	112¾	110	110½
125	W'house Rts..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
66,245					

MINING STOCKS.

300	Atlanta	.30	.30	.30	.30
400	Booth	.45	.45	.45	.45
15,200	C. O. D.....	04¼	04¼	04¼	04¼
600	Jumbo Ext...	1.50	1.50	1.42½	1.42½
1,000	Kewanas	.11	.11	.11	.11
120	Ontario	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
500	Tonopah Ext.	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45
300	Tono. Merger .	.35	.35	.34	.34
400	Union Cons..	.20	.20	.20	.20
300	West End....	.65	.65	.65	.65
4,900					

PROFITS OF COAL PRODUCTS.

President's Report Forecasts an Extra Dividend from Earnings.

W. H. Childs, President of the American Coal Products Company, has sent a statement to stockholders which says that earnings for the first six months of the year were $952,479, a gain of $407,401 over the same period last year. The second half of the year, the statement continues, is expected to show a still larger increase of income.

"Inasmuch as since 1903, the date of the formation of the American Coal Products Company, the enlargement of its plants has been made largely from earnings," says Mr. Childs, "and as only from 50 to 60 per cent. of the earnings have been declared to the stockholders, the Directors have felt that the time has arrived when the stockholders were entitled to a larger percentage of the earnings applicable to the common stock, and that with the continuance of the 7 per cent. dividend an extra dividend, probably in common stock, should be made when warranted by the earnings at the end of each year, besides carrying every year a substantial amount to surplus in addition. This plan would keep the company very strong in cash and at the same time would give to the stockholders what many of them have felt was their due.

"In view of the present extraordinary situation and the rapid rise and many fluctuations in the value of American Coal Products Company common stock as quoted on the Exchange, it seems to the Directors of this company that the stockholders are entitled to a frank statement of the present financial condition of the company.

"The cause of the rapid advance in the quoted value of this stock in the last sixty days has been fundamentally due to the prosperity of the company, but the management has not in any way aided this movement."

COMMODITIES MARKET.

WHEAT.

The wheat market felt the pressure of increased offerings of new Winter wheat from the farms, and while exporters were credited with taking about 400,000 bushels, the demand was not of sufficient volume to absorb the offerings, and prices developed weakness, closing with net losses of 2⅞ to 3¼c. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.18 and No. 2 hard $1.19¾, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.11¾, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September..	....	....	1.15	1.15	96⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

July	1.14	1.10⅝	1.10⅝	1.14	88
September..	1.06⅛	1.05	1.05	1.07⅞	88
December...	1.09⅝	1.06⅞	1.06⅞	1.10⅛	91

CORN.

Small stocks of old corn are looked upon as a strong sustaining factor in the corn market, but prices yesterday gave way sharply under liquidation prompted by the break in wheat and closed at ⅞ to 1⅛c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 91¼c, prompt shipment.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	80½	79	79	80½	74
September...	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝	74⅝	71
December...	64⅝	63¼	63¼	64¼	61

OATS.

The oats market developed weakness in sympathy with wheat and corn and closed at ½@¾c net decline. Receipts were small and there was some apprehension of bullish developments in the July position during the next two days. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 64½c; No. 2 White, 65c; No. 3 White, 64c; No. 4 White, 63½c; fancy clipped white, 67@68c; ordinary clipped white, 65½@66½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	56	54	54¾	55¾	35¾
September ..	38¾	37¾	37¾	38½	36¼
December ...	40	39¼	39⅝	39⅞	37¾

PROVISIONS.

Packers took the buying side of the provision market during yesterday's session, and as a result prices rallied sharply, although receipts of hogs were liberal and hog markets were generally lower. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 24,000; estimated for Friday, 15,000; Kansas City received 4,500 and Omaha 12,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September ..	8.10	7.75	8.07	7.75	10.12
October	8.17	7.85	8.15	7.85	10.20
Ribs—					
September ..	9.50	9.15	9.47	9.32	11.92
October	9.45	9.12	9.45	9.30	11.47
Pork—					
September ..	13.65	13.17	13.65	13.30	20.60
October	13.80	13.35	13.80	13.45	....

COTTONSEED OIL.

The rally in lard, which was said to be due to buying by packers, resulted in a local covering movement in the cottonseed oil market and prices rallied and closed with net gains of 2@4 points.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.00@6.05	5.95
July	..	..	.. @	5.96
August	6.05	6.01	6.03@6.05	5.99
September	6.02	5.98	6.00@6.02	5.98
October	..	..	6.00@6.02	5.98
November	..	..	5.99@6.00	5.94
December	6.03	5.99	6.02@6.04	6.00
January	6.10	6.08	6.08@6.09	6.05
February	6.13	6.10	6.12@6.16	6.13

COFFEE.

The recent liquidating movement in the coffee market appears to have strengthened the technical position, and while the demand yesterday was small and total sales amounted to only 9,750 bags, prices were steady to firm, closing at net unchanged to 6 points advance. The local spot market was inactive but steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	6.70@6.75	6.70
August	..	..	6.65@6.67	6.60
September	6.62	6.60	6.60@6.61	6.54
October	..	..	6.61@6.62	6.56
November	..	..	6.62@6.63	6.58
December	6.65	6.59	6.63@6.65	6.60
January	..	..	6.69@6.70	6.65
February	..	..	6.74@6.75	6.70
March	6.80	6.76	6.80@6.81	6.75
April	..	..	6.85@6.86	6.80
May	..	..	6.90@6.91	6.85
June	..	..	6.95@6.96	6.90

SUGAR.

After opening unchanged to a decline of 5 points, futures firmed up toward the middle session on reports of a fairly good-sized sale of Cuban raws having been made to Europe. Trade interests supported the market, with the selling rather scattered. The market ceased off a little at the close and prices were net 3 points higher to 3 points lower, with sales for the day 4,800 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	....	....	3.52@3.54	3.50
August	3.50	3.50	3.52@3.54	3.50
September	3.61	3.55	3.57@3.58	3.55
October	3.66	3.62	3.61@3.62	3.59
November	....	....	3.57@3.58	3.55
December	3.44	3.44	3.43@3.44	3.40
January	3.15	3.15	3.12@3.15	3.15
February	....	....	3.12@3.15	3.15
March	....	....	3.18@3.20	3.20
April	3.20	3.20	3.19@3.20	3.22
May	....	....	3.22@3.24	3.25
June	....	....	3.24@3.26	3.27

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,302 packages. Supplies continue heavy, trade very sluggish, and under strong pressure to sell prices declined fully ½c on all grades of creamery. Ladles and packing stock also weaker. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 26c; higher scoring, 26½@27c; firsts, 24@25½c; seconds, 22@23½c; thirds, 21@21½c; State dairy, finest, 25½c; good to prime, 23½@25c; common to fair, 20@23c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22@23c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 19½c; lower grades, 18@19c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19c; lower grades, 17@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 17,364 cases. Arrivals continue liberal, and there is a large surplus of average prime and lower grades for which there is no adequate outlet at prices which appear proportionate to quality. For all such the market is in a demoralized condition, with a disposition to accept any reasonable bids. Very high stock is scarce and prices for such rarely well sustained. Near-by eggs steady in the fanciest grades. The proportion of such is small; defective qualities are of very irregular value and favor the buyer. Fresh-gathered, extras, per dozen, 23½@25c; extra firsts, 21@23½c; firsts, 18½@20c; seconds, 16½@18c; thirds and poorer, 14@16c; dirties, No. 1, 15½@16c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@13c; checks, good to choice, dry, 14½@15c; fair to good, 13½@14c; culls and inferior, 8@13c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 28@29c; ordinary to good, 25@27c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 24@27c; Western gathered whites, 22@24c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 24@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@23c; duck eggs, State and near-by Indian Runner, 24@26c.

ST. PAUL DIVIDEND CUT 1-2 OF 1 PER CENT.

Operating Income Decreases and $2,124,000 Is Drawn from Surplus.

PANAMA CANAL COMPETES

Rates Now Being Adjusted to Meet Water Competition—Taxes Increased $640,000 in Year.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock for the six months ended June 30, this being a reduction of ½ of 1 per cent. from the rate prevailing since 1912. The dividend on the common stock for the full year was 4½ per cent., instead of 5 per cent. The Board declared the usual 3½ per cent. semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock. The dividends are payable Sept. 1. to stockholders of record Aug. 12.

A. J. Earling, President of the St. Paul, explained that the action of the Board was expedient in view of the decrease in operating income for the fiscal year. A statement of earnings which was made public showed that the common stock for the year had earned only 2.7 per cent. The 2 per cent. for the last half of the year was taken from the earnings in that period. The amount drawn from surplus to meet the full 4½ per cent. dividend is about $2,124,000.

The gross operating revenues for the year were $91,435,374, a decrease of $2,178,825. The net income, above taxes, was $24,716,952, a decrease of $1,899,889 from 1914. The month of June showed a decrease of $43,773 in gross earnings but showed increased net earnings, above taxes, of $566,331. The net earnings were $2,822,737.

Three reasons were assigned by President Earling for the slump in earnings in a statement which he issued after the meeting. It said:

"1. General business stagnation and the competition of the Panama Canal, both of which affected particularly the long-haul traffic yielding the maximum revenue.

"2. A radical increase in the taxes paid, amounting to $640,000, together with a large increase in the charge for depreciation of equipment, and unusual expenditures in connection with the preparation of the Western advanced rate cases, freight and passenger.

"3. The long established policy of the company to maintain the property at its customary high standard in preference to sacrificing its physical condition.

"Confronted with this situation as the result of causes entirely beyond the control of the management no other dividend action seemed justifiable."

When asked as to the definite loss which the St. Paul had to suffer as the result of water line traffic deflected to the Panama Canal, Mr. Earling said he estimated the loss in gross business at $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. He did not mean to imply that this loss could never be overcome. The rates were now being adjusted to meet the water competition. Nor must the lowering of the dividend rate be accepted as the establishing of a new fixed rate. Conditions next year, he said, might be very much better.

"As to crops," said Mr. Earling, "they were never so good in all the history of the district through which the St. Paul passes. This indicates increased earnings for the months ahead of us, but I cannot predict beyond that. There has been no betterment in the lumber business. I should not like to make any predictions for any of the other commodities in our district."

The lowering of the St. Paul's dividend had been anticipated in Wall Street for several weeks, and the stock suffered a gradual decline. It rose again during the last few days and closed yesterday at 53.

Fertilizer Profits Increase.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company and its subsidiary companies for the year ended May 31 had net earnings from operation of $4,979,944, an increase of $905,193 over the previous year. The profits, after deducting interest charges, were $3,714,208. The usual 8 per cent. dividend on the $20,000,000 outstanding preferred stock was paid. The companys' surplus, as of May 31, was $10,689,101.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of July show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eight roads.....	$2,028,664	$128,385
Seventeen roads.....	6,722,904	750,107
Total (25 roads).....	8,751,288	623,722

CANADIAN PACIFIC for June—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$7,512,064	$10,054,421	$11,674,430
Expenses	4,834,008	6,715,796	8,046,975
Net	2,678,031	3,335,625	3,627,755
12 mo. gross.	98,855,089	129,814,824	139,395,096
Expenses	65,280,463	87,388,898	93,149,822
Net	33,574,626	42,425,926	46,245,874

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN for June—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$6,809,610	$7,361,356	$55,746
Net after taxes	1,858,875	1,530,238	300,653
12 mos. gross.	80,779,675	84,559,334	3,779,659
Net aft. taxes.	19,883,904	20,004,969	121,064

*Increase.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for June—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$1,008,212	$986,108	$1,074,945
Net after taxes	150,327	274,366	163,635
12 mos. gross.	14,090,445	13,222,737	15,077,667
Net after taxes	3,463,351	2,838,285	3,934,159

CUBA RAILROAD for June—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$457,571	$432,184	$399,100
Net	257,748	176,951	219,327
Sur. aft. chgs.	185,440	106,576	152,535
12 mos. gross.	5,206,714	5,159,873	4,832,040
Net	2,727,540	2,470,922	2,215,502
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,573,684	1,651,505	1,414,280

ERIE for June—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$5,437,512	$5,317,861	$4,998,894
Net aft. taxes	1,544,860	1,517,895	1,631,234
6 mos. gross.	20,614,040	28,448,517	*57,804,813
Net aft. taxes	6,331,800	5,744,612	*12,759,568

*Earnings for twelve months.

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN—(Including Wilkes-Barre & Eastern.) for June—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$330,956	$320,766	$10,190
Net aft taxes.	107,065	90,493	16,572
Six mos. gross.	2,003,080	7,986,065	16,964
Net aft taxes.	630,953	603,764	27,189

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for June—

Total op. rev.	11,963,614	11,544,275	419,339
Oper. income..	5,068,382	3,030,616	567,746
Total op. rev.	129,865,675	138,520,258	*8,654,583
Total op. exp.	87,753,842	93,662,267	*5,908,425
Oper. income.	35,689,614	37,695,367	*2,005,753

*Decrease.

WESTERN MARYLAND for June—

	1915	1914.	1913.
Gross	844,482	711,148	656,489
Net aft. taxes..	269,196	*42,655	75,376
12 mos. gross..	8,683,459	8,297,736	7,012,487
Net aft. taxes.	2,120,047	155,901	1,559,674

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

SOUTHERN UTILITIES COMPANY—

	3 Mos. to June 30,'15.	3 Mos. to June 30,'14.	Inc. Am't.
Gross earnings	$294,251	$292,695	$1,556
Net earnings..	91,749	85,249	6,500
Sur. aft. divs. & chgs.....	27,900	37,488	*9,498
	12 Mos. to June 30,'15.	12 Mos. to June 30,'14.	Inc. Am't.
Gross earnings.	1,070,338	1,015,765	54,572
Net earnings..	298,158	249,709	48,449
Sur. aft. chgs. & divs.....	75,197	64,785	10,411

*Decrease.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO. for the year ended May 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
‡Net earnings.	4,979,949	4,078,756	2,991,102
Int. & disc.....	1,265,741	1,523,379	1,244,006
Surplus	3,714,208	2,550,377	1,747,097
Pfd. divs.....	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000
Balance	2,114,209	950,377	147,097
Com. divs.....	.....	.....	889,582
Surplus	2,114,209	950,377	†892,485
Prev. sur.....	9,050,135	8,883,941	9,451,915
P. & L. adj....	475,242	234,183	.....
Dis. & exp....	.....	.....	425,538
P. & L. sur....	10,689,102	9,053,135	8,833,941

†Deficit.

‡After deducting $1,476,126 for repairs and maintenance and setting aside $678,821 to reserve for doubtful debts and cash discount on accounts not yet settled.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:54|Sun sets..7:18|Moon rises..9:22

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook.....	10:32	10:47	4:25	4:45
Governors Island..	11:13	11:25	5:05	5:28
Hell Gate.....	1:05	1:15	6:45	7:08

Arrived—Thursday, July 29.

SS Adriatic, Liverpool, July 19.
SS Noordam, Rotterdam, July 19.
SS Wagama, St. Lucia, July 13.
SS Falk, Cienfuegos, July 21.
SS Portuguese Prince, Brest, July 17.
SS San Juan, San Juan, July 23.
SS Mormus, New Orleans, July 24.
SS Olinda, Obara, July 19.
SS Santa Marta, Jamaica, July 24.
SS Mundale, Matanzas, July 21.
SS Glenesk, Huelva, July 9.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Chicago.....	Bordeaux	July 19
Gascogne.....	Bordeaux	July 16
Pioneer.....	Copenhagen ..	July 15
Wells City.....	Bristol	July 15
Petroleine.....	La Rochelle..	July 15
Belford.....	Naples	July 10
Toyohashi Maru.....	London	July 16
Flatanger.....	Copenhagen...	July 14
Europa.....	Genoa	July 15
St. Cecilia.....	Rotterdam ...	July 15
Rovic.....	Manchester ...	July 18
Westminster.....	Bordeaux	July 16
Lincolnshire.....	London	July 17
Maracaibo.....	Porto Rico...	July 24
City of Savannah.....	Savannah	July 21
San Jacinto.....	Galveston	July 24
El Cid.....	Galveston	July 24

DUE TOMORROW.

Saxonia.....	Liverpool	July 21
Kursk.....	Archangel	July 18
Strathtay.....	Marseilles	July 16
Bayonne.....	St. Louis-du-Rhone..	July 14
Le Coq.....	Bilbao	July 16
Rio de Janeiro.....	Para	July 19
Advance.....	Cristobal	July 24

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Louis.....	Liverpool	July 24
Caserta.....	Genoa	July 15
Djibouti.....	Barcelona	July 20
Netherlee.....	Havre	July 19
Polymnia.....	London	July 18
Rio Colorado.....	Rio Janeiro..	July 19
Morro Castle.....	Havana	July 23
El Sol.....	Galveston	July 26
El Paso.....	Galveston	July 26
City of Montgomery...	Savannah	July 21

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Matanzas, Vera Cruz..	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Hova, Rio Janeiro....	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Tapajos, Santos.....	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Manzanillo, Santiago..	.....	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

America, Naples.....	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Baltoa.....	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's..	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana.....	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan.....	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica..	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Francisco, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chippewa, Turks Island.	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville..	.....	1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana..	.....	12:00 M.
Samland, London.....	.....	12:00 M.
Den of Airlie, London..	.....	12:00 M.
Bovic, Manchester.....	.....	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans..	.....	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	.....	3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa.....	.....	1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston..	.....	1:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston..	.....	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Alaskan, San Francisco	.....	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Hattie Luckenbach, Balboa to New York, was 875 miles from Ambrose Lightship at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 5 miles S. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 21 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Mexico, Caibarien to New York, was 110 miles S. at noon.
SS Olinda, Antilla to New York, was 126 miles S. at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 207 miles S. at noon.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 198 miles S. at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 150 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Olinda, Montgomery, Savannah to New York, passed Tybee at 5:45 P. M.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam to New York, passed Key West at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lancastrian, at La Pallice, July 26.
SS Toronto, at London, July 29.
SS Lord Erne, at Havre, July 27.
SS Minas Geraes, at Pernambuco, July 26.
SS Turnbridge, at Manchester, July 28.
SS Huronian, at London, July 29.
SS Kentucky, at Kirkwall, July 28.

Sailed.

SS San Giorgio, from Naples, July 22.

Passed.

SS Cadiz, New York for Barcelona, passed Sagres.
SS Surum, New York for Banow, passed Tow Head.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... July 30
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.... July 31
Japan, Korea, and China (especially addressed) (via Seattle)—Canada Maru ..... Aug. 1
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Builder Buys Washington Heights Plot for Nine-Story Apartment—Dyckman Street Purchase—Coward Shoe Firm Coming to Forty-second Street Centre—$250,000 Brooklyn Lease.

A large deal in the Washington Heights section for a new apartment house operation furnished the chief transaction of note in Manhattan yesterday. The property included a plot 150 feet front by 99.11 on the north side of 150th Street, between Broadway and Riverside Drive. It is the only remaining unimproved portion of the block bounded by Broadway, the Drive, 150th and 151st Streets, which was purchased a few years ago by the Surety Realty Company from the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society when the asylum moved to its new home in Westchester County. The Broadway front has been improved with two ten-story apartments. There is an eleven-story house on one of the Riverside Drive corners and the other plots are occupied by six-story houses.

The 150th Street portion just sold is 150 feet west of Broadway and has been purchased by a builder who is preparing to erect a nine-story house. The members of the selling syndicate include Benjamin Mordecai, Samuel H. Stone, Daniel B. Freedman and Heilner & Wolf.

Henry L. Joyce Buys Dyckman Plot.

Henry L. Joyce, who is connected with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, has purchased from Ida B. McTurck a plot 103.7 by 100 and irregular on the north side of Dyckman Street, just east of the tracks of the New York Central Railroad.

Mr. Joyce, who is also interested in the new ferry which runs from the foot of Dyckman Street to Englewood, N. J., will probably improve the plot. The plot just sold was recently taken over in foreclosure proceedings by Mrs. McTurck on a bid of $14,500. The Cruikshank Company negotiated the sale.

A Recent Buyer.

William L. Loew is the buyer of the five-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Intervale Avenue and 163d Street.

J S. Coward to Move to Forty-second Street Centre.

James S. Coward, a shoe dealer for years located at the southwest corner of Greenwich and Warren Streets, has decided to join the uptown movement of trade and has leased a five-story building, 75 by 125 in the Fifth Avenue section, just south of Forty-second Street.

Mr. Coward refused to divulge the exact location of his new building yesterday. It is understood that the lease is for twenty-one years.

Bronx Sales.

A Bronx builder has purchased from the Kane Consiruction Company, a vacant plot of land located on the easterly side of Sedgwick Avenue, 348 feet south of Washington Bridge, 50 by 100. Kurz and Uren negotiated the sale.

The Ezra Construction Company, I. Rosenfeld, President, has purchased from the Realty Operating Company, a plot 75 by 100, on the west side of Nelson Avenue, 230 feet south of Macombs Road. The buyer, who was represented by Gettner, Simon & Asher as attorneys, will improve the site with a five-story apartment house.

Brooklyn.

The Samuel Galitzka Company has sold for the Seventy-seventh Street Corporation Company, Incorporated, to James Harrison, the two-story and cellar brick one-family house, known as 522 Seventy-seventh Street, on a plot 20 by 100, for occupancy.

$250,000 Brooklyn Lease.

I. Blyn & Sons, Incorporated, have leased through George H. Chivvis, 444 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, including the three-story building at 12 Hoyt Street, to Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $250,000.

Within the last few months, leases have been closed within sixty feet of the Hoyt Street corner amounting to nearly a million dollars to the Liggett Drug Company, Acker, Merrall & Condit and I. Blyn & Sons. The Acker, Merrall lease establishes a record rental for Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Long Island.

Arthur J. Penn has bought, through the agency of Leonard Onderdonk a residence on Ninth Street, Bayside, from George Harnden, for about $5,000.

In the fourth ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 20 by 100, on the Boulevard to C. J. McCarthy, and a plot 100 by 100 on Oxford Place, to M. E. Olcott.

New Jersey.

At Garwood, New Jersey, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot 60 by 100, on Hickory Avenue, to Chas. Holland, and a plot 20 by 100, on Third Avenue, to M. P. Tuthill.

Westchester County.

H. C. and C. L. Perrin have sold for the Howell Realty Company a plot 100 by 100 on Chestnut Street, Howell Park, Larchmont, to Mrs. Hazel B. Merritt, and for the same owners, plots 15, 16, 17, about 150 by 250 feet, on Caerleon Avenue, to a party who expects to build within a year.

Business and Dwelling Leases.

Rice & Hill have leased for George H. Storm & Co. the ground floor, 50 by 204, in the building at 517-19 East Seventy-second Street. The lessee, A. T. Demarest & Co. will use the premises as their repair department in connection with their store at Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street.

Chris. Schierioh has leased the store in the Mullen Building at 837 Eleventh Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-seventh Street, to the S. & S. Lunch Co.

Louis Becker Company has leased for the Hudson Trust Company the three-story dwelling at 558 West 161st Street, to Charles A. Todtman.

Resume Edgemere Crest Sale To-night.

After selling 234 lots at Edgemere Saturday afternoon, Monday night and Tuesday night, the auctioneers and agents, M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company convinced the owners that it was to their best interest to adjourn the sale for two nights in order to give the inquirers time to investigate the opportunity which is offered by this absolute wind-up sale.

The average per lot so far realized is $455, which is less than one-half of the appraised value of the property. The selling will be resumed in the auction tent, by electric light, tonight and the sale will be concluded on Saturday night.

Brooklyn Buildings to Cost $105,000.

Shampan & Shampan have completed plans for a high-class apartment house to be erected on the northeast corner of East Twenty-first Street and Dorchester Road, on a plot 122 feet on Dorchester Road and 88 feet on East Twenty-first Street, for the Lancastershire Realty Company, to cost $65,000.

Plans have also been filed for four three-story and store buildings to be erected on the south side of Flatbush Avenue, 65 feet west of Eighth Avenue, for the 350 Flatbush Avenue Company, Inc.

This property was sold about a month ago for Louis F. Seitz to a Park Slope builder for about $45,000.

$1,883,925 for Queens Buildings.

The aggregate cost of building operations as shown by permits granted in the Borough of Queens during the present month will be larger than for any similar month for a number of years, according to estimates made at the Queens Building Bureau.

There was but one week when there was a falling off, but the other two weeks showed considerable gain. According to the figures of Superintendent Moore, the totals for new building permits for the first three weeks were:

First week, 160 applications, at an estimated cost of $865,580.

Second week, 177 applications, at an estimated cost of $714,905.

Third week, seventy-seven applications, at an estimated cost of $203,440.

Abandon Freight Yard Project.

As a result of the opposition of property owners and real estate men the Long Island Railroad Company has abandoned its plan to establish a freight yard at Elmhurst, Long Island.

Real Estate Notes.

Clifford Van Schurman negotiated the sale of the vacant plot, 50 by 100 feet, at the north corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, for Bernard M. Baruch to Morton F. Plant.

Title was recorded yesterday to August Heckscher of the Havemeyer home, southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, 98.9 by 95 feet, subject to a mortgage of $300,000.

A total or $121,800 was realized for the holdings of the late John Bradley, sold at executors' sale in the Vesey Street Auction Room yesterday by Joseph P. Day.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bleecker St, 402 to 416; Bank St, 84 and 86; Hudson St, 582 to 588, and West 11th St, 289, 191.8x87.8x irregular, four five-story loft buildings, executor's sale; to Thomas M. Corcoran for $111,000; also

Harrison Av, s e corner of 181st St, 91.3x62.9x90x79.2, vacant; withdrawn; also

181st St, 73 West, n s, 149.8 ft e of Aqueduct Av, 50x100, two-story dwelling; executor's sale; estate of John Bradley, deceased; to Elizabeth Moran for $10,800.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

47th St, 258 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5, five-story flat and stores; Samuel Wacht against Dora Nadel et al.; Samuel Wacht, Jr., attorney; A. G. Meyer, referee; due, $3,287.73; taxes, &c., $689.05; subject to mortgages of $29,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Audubon Av, w s, 50 ft s of 180th St, 50x100, vacant; Philip Kramer et al. against A. C. Bachman et al.; Gollmar, S. & F., attorneys; Max Perlman, referee; due, $14,301.72; taxes, &c., $243.10.

Cooper St, n s, 200 ft w of 207th St, 100x100, vacant; Tillie Young, executrix, against Utopia Realty Co., Inc., et al.; Walsh, W., B. & E., attorneys; Bainbridge Colby, referee; due, $2,335.21; taxes, &c., $340.90.

7th Av, 2,333-2,535, e s, 40 ft s of 147th St, 40x100, six-story flat and stores; Central Trust Co. against Fleischman Realty Co. et al.; Action 1; Joline, L. & R., attorneys; F. C. Leubuscher, referee; due, $39,158.06; taxes, &c., $2,490.70.

7th Av, 2,525 and 2,527, e s, 50 ft n of 146th St, 40x100, six-story flat and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $39,162.43; taxes, &c., $2,400.70.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Boston Road, s w corner Charlotte St, for two five-story brick tenements, 54.3x101.9 and 70.2x91.3; Avenue St. John and Fox Street Corporation, Charles Lapin, 661 Tinton Av, Treasurer, owner; Andrew J. Thomas, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $125,000

Bronxdale Road, n s, 53.66 ft e of Barnes Av, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 21x52; Albert Oleng, 1,067 Tremont Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; cost $5,500

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway 1,517 to 1,529, to a ten-story department store; R. H. Macy & Co., premises, owner; R. H. Kohn, 56 West 45th St, architect; cost $10,000

115th St, 119 West, to a five-story apartment house; R. Feuerstein, premises, owner; S. Levingson, 101 West 42d St, architect; cost $5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JULY 29.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, w s, 51 ft n of 12t St, 25x70, (mtg $11,500;) Avenue C, e s, 51.9 ft n of 12th St, 25.9x62.6, (mtg $11,000;) Sarah R. Mann to S. & H. Realties, Inc., 368 Broome St, July 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

BROADHURST, n e corner of 153d St, 39.11x100; Aldus Construction Co. to Josephine L. B. Murphy, Lynbrook, L. I., all liens, July 21 .....$1

BROADWAY, n e corner of 163d St, 99.11x100; Medford Realty Co. to M. Bayard Brown, 32 Old Broad St, London, (mtg. $172,000;) all liens, July 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 164th St, 99.11x100; Gerald J. Barry and another, executors, Eliz. M. Barry, to same, (mtg. $169,000;) all liens, July 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 7, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100; Nicholas Alexnikoff, referee, to Louis Danzig et al., 1,588 Stebbins Av, (mtg $16,000;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway $5,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 417, s w corner 108th St, 40.11x100; Arnold Kohn to Walter T. Kohn, 245 West 101st St, (mtg. $55,000,) June 8; address 42 Broadway $1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 48.2 ft n of 82d St, 20.8x100; Palmer Realty Co. to Commonwealth Security and Mortgage Corp., Croton, N. Y., (mtg $31,000,) Sept. 1, 1913; attorney, Leslie R. Palmer, 68 William St $100

CHERRY ST, n s, 122.3 ft e of Pike St, 37.7 x—; Anna L. Dunn to Joseph Solomon, 1,884 7th Av, July 19; attorney, Isidore Hershfield, 99 Nassau St $1

LEWIS ST, n w corner of 5th St, 48.9x— Directors Realty Holding Co. to Rande Realty Corp., 30 East 42d St, July 29; attorney, Sidney Nordlinger, 160 Broadway, $1

MADISON AV, s e corner 119th St, 25.11x100; Arnold Kohn to Walter T. Kohn, 245 West 101st St, all liens, June 8; address 42 Broadway $1

MADISON AV, 1,644-1,646, w s, 43.11 ft s of 110th St, 38x100, (foreclosure June 17;) Lewis S. Burchard, referee, to Marcus Rosenthal, 61 East 73d St, June 26; attorney, John C. Gulick, 132 Nassau St $38,000

MADISON AV, s w corner of 88th St, 98.9x 95; Theodore A. Havemeyer and another, ex'rs., Emilie de L. Havemeyer, to August Heckscher, Huntington, L. I., (mtg $300,000,) July 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

NORFOLK ST, w s, 250 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; J. C. Thompson, referee, to Rachel L. Pasinsky, 109 West 118th St, July 28; attorneys, Pressinger & N., 60 Wall St $31,125

PEARL ST, 294, s e s, 76.9 ft n e of Beekman St, 45.8x35.4x28x34.6; Gilbert Hirsch, 238 Tenafly Road, Englewood, N. J., to Frederick W. Kahn, Cedarhurst, L. I., 1-3 part, (mtg $15,000 on whole,) July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 600.2 ft s of 127th St, 75x86; St. Cloud Realty Corporation to the Marcy Realty Co., 100 Broadway, July 29, (mtg $125,000;) attorney, C. L. Westcott, 100 Broadway $100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s s, 100 ft north of 186th St, 30.10x100; Alex. D. Duff to S. B. Building Corporation, 503 Fifth Av, (mtg. $10,000;) July 27; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway $100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,364-74 e s s, 50 ft north of 178th St, 100x100, (foreclosure, July 27;) Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Aspinwall Apartments, Inc., 30 East 42d St, (mtg. $150,000;) July 23; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway $20,000

3D AV, s w corner of 70th St, 100.5x75; Directors' Realty Holding Co. to Rande Realty Corp'n, 30 East 42d St, July 29; attorney, Sidney Nordlinger, 160 Broadway $1

7TH AV, n w corner 118th St, 26x100; Arnold Kohn to Walter T. Kohn, 245 West 101st St, (mtg $35,000,) June 8 .....$1

7TH AV, n w corner 111th St, (201 West,) 33.11x100; same to same, (mtg $50,000,) June 8 .....$1

7TH AV, 2,332, s w corner 137th St, 32.4x100; same to same, (mtg $40,000,) June 8 .....$1

7TH AV, 2,021, n e corner 121st St, (103 West,) 25.1x92; Edward B. Corey to Emil Goldberg, 300 East 79th St, all liens, July 22; attorney, Emil Goldberg, 300 East 79th St $1

7TH AV, 328-32, w s, 49.2 ft s of 29th St, 74.7x99.3x74.7x100.7, (foreclosure July 22;) Horace E. Deming, referee, to Felix M. Warburg, 1,109 5th Av; Paul M. Warburg, 17 East 80th St; Mortimer L. Schiff, Oyster Bay, L. I., and Isaac N. Seligman, 36 West 54th St, trustees Alfred M. Heinsheimer, July 28; attorneys, Strook & S., 30 Broad St $120,000

8TH AV, s w corner of 112th St, 25.8x100; Jacob Willey to Mary A. Willey, March 17, 1902; attorney, Thomas McKnight, 167 East 121st St $1

13TH ST, 444 East, s s, 100 ft w of Av A, 24.3x100.3, (foreclosure June 4;) Henry W. Showers, referee, to Frederick L. De Grauw, 872 Carroll St, Brooklyn, exr., &c., Walter L. De Grauw, July 17; attorney, H. M. Havland, 99 Water St $5,000

35TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.10; 35th St, 516-28 West, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 175x98.9; 35th St, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98.9; mtg on this, $13,000; Aaron Naumburg and the N. Corporation, 7 Washington Place, ½ part, July 27; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 111 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY, Louise B. Jonas, widow, individually and extrx.; Samuel N. Jacob, exr., &c., Louis A. Jonas, to same, (mtg $13,000,) ½ part, all title, July 28; attorneys, same $138,500

38TH ST, n s, 67 ft w of 7th Av, 20x99; Edmund Coffin to Eliphalet L. Davis, 240 West 22d St, July 17; attorneys, Goodale, P. & D., 1,133 Broadway $1

51ST ST, n s, 236.5 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.5; George P. J. Allen to Mabel K. Allen et al., 325 East 51st St, July 27; (mtg $9,000;) attorney, Friend Hoar, 24 Broad St $1

60TH ST, 137 West, n s, 320 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Leona Holding Corporation to Theodore J. Ludwig, 1,332 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $19,500,) July 28; attorney, O. Richter, 302 Broadway $1

62D ST, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Walter A. Hirsch, referee, to Trustees of the Leake & Watts Orphan House, 61 Broadway, July 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $12,000

70TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 166.8x100.5; Directors' Realty Holding Co. to Rande Realty Corp'n, 30 East 42d St, all liens, July 29; attorney, Sidney Nordlinger, 160 Broadway $1

70TH ST, 305-311 West, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 80x100.5; same to same, all liens, July 29; attorney, same $1

85TH ST, 20 West, s s, 181 ft w of Central Park West, 19x102.2; Bettie Hoffstadt to Josephine H. Wehn, Hotel Endicott, 81st St and Columbus Av, (mtg $23,000,) July 26; attorney, Max Goldberg, 302 Broadway.$1

107TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11; Sallie Shuster to Fred Goldberg, 314 Angelique St, West Hoboken, N. J., (mtg $6,000,) all liens, July 20 .....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Fred Goldberg to Harris Goldberg, 314 Angelique St, West Hoboken, N. J., all liens, July 28 .....$1

108TH ST, s s, 195 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Fannie Hirsch, (Killian,) Huntington, L. I., to Zachary and Samuel Hirsch, 108 East 112th St, a, t, b, and s, July 28; attorney, A. H. Schwarz, 320 Fulton St $1,950

110TH ST, 170 East, s s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Joseph Sananes to Loretta M. Higgins, 117 East 4th St, Brooklyn, all liens, June 17; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $1

115TH ST, n s, 242.8 ft east of Park Av, 43.7x100.11; Wenare Holding Co. to Volunteer Holding Corporation, 320 Broadway, all liens, July 21; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway $100

115TH ST, 525 East, n s 334.6 ft east of Avenue A, 20.5x100.11; Foreclosure July 9; Chas. A. Towne, referee, to Annie E. Brady, at Oceanic, N. J., July 27; attorneys, Ellison & E., 165 Broadway $4,250

115TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Joseph Liebling to Herman Schneittacher, 105 East 123d St, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

132D ST, s s, 99 ft e of 5th Av, 26x99.11; the Class Realty Co. to Henriette Bachrach, Long Branch, N. J., July 29 .....$100

Bronx.

ARNOW AV, s w corner of Eastern Boulevard, 101.1x91.9x201x15.9; Samuel Cohen to Benno Cohen, 2,058 West 58th St, (mtg $2,500;) attorney, Warranty Realty Co., 1,451 Broadway $100

CEDAR AV, w s, 442.7 ft s of 177th St, 18.9x 82.4x18.9x82.4; F. Hamilton Reeve to William R. Sanders, 2,053 Anthony Av, July 28; attorney, William R. Sanders, 2,053 Anthony Av $1

CROTONA PARKWAY, 1,880, 110.9x95.3x 100x44.5; S. & H. Building Corporation to James L. Van Sant, 2 Valley Road, White Plains, N. Y., July 28, (mtg $65,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust So., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY, Louise B. Jonas, widow, individually and extrx.; Samuel N. Jacob, exr., &c., Louis A. Jonas, to same, (mtg $13,000,) ½ part, all title, July 28; attorneys, same $138,500

38TH ST, n s, 67 ft w of 7th Av, 20x99; Edmund Coffin to Eliphalet L. Davis, 240 West 22d St, July 17; attorneys, Goodale, P. & D., 1,133 Broadway $1

51ST ST, n s, 236.5 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.5; George P. J. Allen to Mabel K. Allen et al., 325 East 51st St, July 27; (mtg $9,000;) attorney, Friend Hoar, 24 Broad St $1

60TH ST, 137 West, n s, 320 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Leona Holding Corporation to Theodore J. Ludwig, 1,332 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $19,500,) July 28; attorney, O. Richter, 302 Broadway $1

62D ST, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 29.—General pressure distribution has undergone no perceptible change in the last twenty-four hours, readings being lowall over interior districts and high elsewhere. These conditions have caused moderately warm weather over southern districts east of the Rocky Mountains and normal temperatures in other places.

There have been scattered showers and thunderstorms within the same period in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, the Ohio Valley, Florida, and the Rocky Mountain region.

Indications are that the weather will be overcast with probably local showers Friday and Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States, Southern New England, the Ohio Valley, and Florida. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River generally fair weather will prevail during the next forty-eight hours.

Temperatures will not change materially over the east half of the country during Friday and Saturday.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate south; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate, variable.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair north, thunder showers south, portion Friday; Saturday, fair.

Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pensylvania—Partly cloudy, probably showers, Friday and Saturday.

Western New York—Generally fair Friday and Saturday.

Northern New England—Cloudy Friday, showers in Maine; Saturday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M....	61	69	4 P. M....	60	84
6 A. M....	60	69	6 P. M....	65	83
9 A. M....	67	73	9 P. M....	63	77
12 M.....	68	81	11 P. M....	61	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 77; for the corresponding date last year it was 65; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 77. Maximum temperature, 86 degrees, at 3 P. M.; minimum, 68 degrees, at 5 A. M. Humidity, 95 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 58 per cent at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.95 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.89 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
1.20—628 5 St.; Harry Gunther.....Slight
4:55—3,338 B'way; Claremont Restaurant .....Slight
5:50—7 W. 124 St.; C. Weisbecker....Slight
6:50—117 E. 129 St.; Andrew Kolos..Slight
6:50—340 W. 85 St.; Marie Seaborn..Slight
9:50—573 Columbus Av.; A. Kalten...Slight
10:50—84 Clinton St.; Minnie Glober..Slight
11:48—1,020 Av. St. John; Morris Harrisburg .....Slight

P. M.
2:10—536 E. 83 St.; Martha Belish....Slight
2:50—150 E. 98 St.; Pat'k O'Beirne..Slight
3:40—116 Cypress Av.; Lawrence Blake..Slight
7:00—4,014 Park Av.; Rogen Bros.....Slight
7:25—103 4 Av.; Charles Fasone.....Slight
8:10—561-563 B'way; H. W. Newmark..$5,000
9:15—1 Arden St.; S. Willard.....Slight
9:30—33 W. 138 St.; not given.....Slight

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BREWSTER, MARY E., of Chicago, Ill., (April 6, 1910;) value of entire estate not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York: Stocks, $1,578; net $978. Relatives beneficiaries.

COCKLE, HENRY, (Jan. 11, 1906;) total estate, $6,892; no deductions; minor daughter beneficiary. Assets: Interest in realty at King's Highway, Brooklyn, $700; insurance, $3,000; retail dry goods business, $3,108.

COTTER, Mrs. MARY, (Oct. 10, 1913;) net estate, $846; eighteen beneficiaries; bulk of estate passed to relatives. Assets: Half interest, $293, in 58 East 115th St., appraised at $19,000; deposits, $2,006; personalty, $808.

DARBY, Mrs. REBECCA, of Adcoob, England, (March 2, 1909;) value of estate, $40,581, at £40,581. Assets taxable in New York: Stocks, $11,200; net, $10,898. Relatives received bulk of estate.

DILLON, SARAH P., (Oct. 31, 1891;) supplemental report.

SUSSWEIN, Mrs. ROSA HORRMAN, wife of Henry M. Susswein, (Jan. 16, 1914,) net estate, $505,651. Henry M. Sussweln, husband of decedent, was given $104,788; Oscar Herrmann, son, received $400,863. Assets: Equity $9,336, in 220 E. 15 St., appraised at $29,500; equity, $9,376, in 213 E. 56 St., appraised at $25,000; two-thirds interest, $16,372, in equity in 368-370 Broome St., appraised at $110,000; two-thirds interest, $8,976, in equity in 180 Mott St. appraised at $58,000; two-thirds interest, $22,859, in 184 Mott St., appraised at $90,600; two-thirds interest, $56,059, in 104 Mott St., appraised at $85,000; two-thirds interest, $13,472, in 197-199 Mott St., appraised at $50,000; two-thirds interest, $30,268, equity in 196-204 Mulberry St., appraised at $120,000; two-thirds interest, $19,254, in 24 E. 22 St. appraised at $110,000; two-thirds interest, $2,859, in vacant plot northeast corner Kenmare and Mulberry Sts., appraised at $5,800; deposits, $8,051; rents due, notes, personalty, loans, and amounts due from the City of New York on awards in condemnation proceedings, $205,575; stocks and bonds, $125,585. Largest holding of stock was 1,681 shares H. Horrmann Lumber Co., appraised at $110,959. In 1908 Florence Horrmann commenced an action against the decedent and others seeking "inter alia" an accounting by the decedent and that certain property in her possession be decreed to be subject to a trust in favor of the claimant noted in the report, but no estimate or appraisal of its value is given.

GREENE, EMILIA J. B., (Jan. 20, 1915;) net estate, $24,910; Mercod D. M. Greene, sister, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $1,935; notes and mortgages, $6,184, and stocks and bonds, $18,385.

PHILLIPS, Mrs. ELLEN FRANCES, (June 20, 1895;) total assets, wearing apparel and jewelry, $1,800; net, $1,800; no deductions. Names of beneficiaries not given.

ROTHSCHILD SAMUEL, (Jan. 27, 1914;) net estate, $6,427; Mrs. Hattie Rothschild, now known as Hattie R. Considine, widow of decedent, received $4,334, and rest of estate passed to Ethel R. Prager, daughter. Assets: Deposits, $6,515; notes and jewelry, $1,372.

RAISBOCK, THOMAS A., of Bloomfield, N. J., (Dec. 14, 1914;) assets taxable in New York, half interest, $11,500 in 263 West 40th St., appraised at $30,000; four lots at Flushing, L. I., $1,400; no deductions; Mrs. Martha L. Raisbock, widow, and Adelaide Halsbock Smith, daughter, beneficiaries.

RAUCH, LOUIS, (Nov. 16, 1907;) net estate, $22,681; Mrs. Elizabeth K. Rauch, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Premises 326 E. 71st St., appraised at $17,600; 70 W. 107th St., appraised at $5,500; 9 W. 103d St., $6,000; all subject to deduction of $5,870 for dower; jewelry, $30; deposits, $296; lease of premises 172 E. 4th St., $2,500; lease of premises 53 Avenue A, $9,000.

VAN NOSTRAND, DANIEL, (July 8, 1914;) net estate, $80,236; Mrs. Josephine Van Nostrand, widow, given $29,078; Frank A. Van Nostrand, son, and Josie E. Robinson, daughter, each received $24,078; George E. Van Nostrand, brother, given $3,000. Assets: Deposits, $45,572; notes, personalty, and jewelry, $7,591; stocks, $5,346; poultry and game business conducted by decedent under the name of Knapp & Van Nostrand, 243 Washington St., net value, $68,741; will authorized continuance of business.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

AKERLY, CHARLOTTE M., (July 6;) personalty, over $5,000; Bessie Taylor Morrow and Josephine Taylor Gilreath, nieces, each gets $10,000; Mary D. and Lucy D. Akerly, each gets $20,000 and one-half residue; Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church gets $5,000; Grace Church gets oil paintings of decedent's father, the Rev. Thomas House Taylor, D. D.; Mrs. Anna M. Manigault, niece, and Thomas House Tayler, Arthur M. Taylor and Francis B. Taylor, nephews, each gets $2,500.

IVINS, WILLIAM M. (Details elsewhere.)

McEVOY, ELLEN M., (June 28;) personalty, about $1,700; Missionary Society of St. Paul the Apostle gets $500; Society for the Propogation of the Faith, $50; residue to Annie M. Shields.

SCHOONMAKER, JEANIE, (July 9;) personalty, $18,000; all to relatives.

STRIKER, GEORGE W., (July 21;) personalty, $5,000; realty, $19,500; widow, Annie L. receives life estate in entire property; then it goes to three children.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The employment during the current year of two persons as needed, as assistants to the Board of Examiners, has been approved.

Leave of absence, without pay for the restoration of health granted to Mrs. Minnie Rockmaker, an attendance officer, has been extended for six months from Sept. 1.

Calvin D. Smith and Edward K. Rick have been reassigned as structural steel draughtsmen in the Bureau of School Building.

The following additional teachers have been appointed in the vacation play grounds: Helen A. Brennan, John Weston, Sydney Shapinsky, Francis J. Wahle, Henry Gershenhorn, Robert A. Halpen, Jacob Feigert, Sylvester Maguire, Alfred M. Granich, Benjamin Gross, Samuel Kramer, George M. Donnilef, Israel Geodman, Charles Schupper, James Scully, Andrew J. Torre, Nathan A. Rauch, John O'Grady, Leo Redler, and Joseph Shedrowitts.

The recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that the school year shall consist of 200 days will be acted upon at the first meeting of the Board of Education in September.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Maj. W. I. Westervelt, Ordnance Dept., will proceed to Tobyhanna, Penn., and report on July 29 to Commanding Officer, 2d Battalion, 3d Field Art., for duty until Aug. 6. On completion of this duty he will return to his station.

Leaves: Capt. J. H. Bryson, Q. C., one month; Capt. J. Hansen, Q. C., one month; 1st Lt. R. McT. Pennell, 5th F. A., extended to Sept. 5, and Maj. R. G. Paxton, Q. C., four months.

Navy.

Lieuts. A. C. Wilheim, to the Georgia; T. Withers, Jr., to treatment, Naval Hospital, New York; N. Y., and G. E. Davis, the K-7, to Works of Seattle Construction Company, Washington.

Junior Grade Lieuts. C. H. Morrison, the Colorado, to Naval Academy practice squadron; H. J. Bode, the Cheyenne, to the K-7; J. S. Hulings, works of Seattle Construction Co., Washington, to the Cleveland; C. E. Battle, the Kansas, to the Mayflower, and P. M. Bates, commissioned.

Ensign E. G. Small, the New Orleans, to Naval Academy practice squadron.

Asst. Surgeons W. A. Stoops, Newport, R. I., Naval Hospital, to the South Carolina; S. D. Hart, to Newport, R. I., Naval Hospital, and N. M. McClelland, to Marine Recruiting Station, Los Angeles, Cal.

Pay Clerk J. G. Stanton, to the Columbia.

Chief Carpenter E. F. Pullen, retired, died at Norfolk, Va., July 25.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived — Prometheus, at Unalga; Kanawha, at Norfolk; Glacier, at San Francisco; Washington, at Port au Prince; Nanshan, Fortune, and Nereus, at Honolulu; Cheyenne, H-1, and H-2, at Mare Island; Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, at San Diego, and the Supply, at Hongkong.

Sailed — Paul Jones, Stewart, Perry, and Preble, Sitka for Kodiak; Nicholson, Newport for Gardiner's Bay; Proteus, Boston for Hampton Roads; Wahneta, Norfolk for Indian Head; Jason, Guantanamo for Port au Prince, and the Hopkins, San Diego for Ensenada, Mexico.

Coast Guard.

Third Lieuts. G. U. Stewart, from the Seneca, July 31, to the Thetis and granted 30 days' leave en route, and E. G. Rose, the Windom, relieved from duty at headquarters, July 31, to the Seneca.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Relieved on Pension: 12 P. M., July 28, Patrolman John Merz, 18th, on his own application, at $700 a year; appointed Sept. 11, 1888.

Temporary Assignments: Capt. W. F. Boetler, commanding 17 In. D., in command 12 In. D., in addition to his own, 1 day, fr. 12:01 A. M., July 30; Lieuts. H. Gardner, 2, to 31, 10 days, 4 P. M., July 28; L. J. Collins, 143, to Bu. of Teleg., 30 days, 8 A. M., July 31; Sergt. J. O'Sullivan, 174, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Bur. of Info., 8 days, 12 P. M., July 30. Patrol. E. A. Olive, operator motor patrol wagon, 4, to 80 as chauffeur, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 29; G. F. Seltenreich, 29, to 80, as chauffeur, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 29, temporary assignment to Comm.'s office discont.; W. H. Bushell, 29, to 4, as operator of motor patrol wagon, 10 days, 8 A. M., July 29; P. Schubert, 59, to Comm'er's office, as chauffeur, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 29; J. M. Culley, 42, and L. H. Grace, Marine Div., to C. O., duty in office of Chief Insp., 5 days, 8 A. M., July 28; F. Fasullo, 164, to 17 In. D., 10 days, 2 P. M., Aug. 1. To B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, from precincts indicated, 3 days, 8 A. M., July 31: D. E. Reilly, 12; T. W. Gray, 161; P. McDonough, 27th In. D., Etherington, 143; W. M. Lewis, 165; D. J. Maher, 290.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Insp. T. J. Kelly, 12 In. D., 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 30, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Lieut. G. E. Harrington, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 27. Patrol. J. H. Ferguson, 5, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 31; B. J. Conroy, 1 day, 2 P. M., Aug. 3; J. Cleary, 25, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 2; H. J. McCormack, 25, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 1; C. J. Henry, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M. July 31; R. P. Gray, 35, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 1; O. Kuenemund, 163, 1 days, 4 P. M., July 31; W. C. Lewis, 42, 2 days, 8 A. M., July 31; F. Loeffler, 277, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 1; J. Carney, 277, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 27. Probat. Patrol. F. C. Slocum, T. S., 4 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 5.

Death: E. Burns, 39, at 8:45 A. M. July 28. Appointed as special patrol, by direction of the Police Comm., with the National City Bank of New York, July 28: J. D. Bennett, A. Callander, D. D. Dillon, B. W. Gormly, M. Kusch, W. Moore, L. Stein.

Fire Department.

Members of the Fire Department placed on Roll of Merit under Classifications I., II., and III. will be directed to report at the office Chief of Department during office hours week beginning Monday, Aug. 2, for sleeve insignias.

Applications for examination for promotion to the position of engineer of steamer will be forwarded on Tuesday, Aug. 3. All members of this department who will have served for a period of three years or more on Nov. 1, 1915, will be eligible for this examination. Additional applications will be received when the final date of the practical test is set.

Penalties imposed: Fire. (1st gr.) J. Carmody, H. and L. 4, (disrespect to superior officer,) five leaves withheld.

Fire (1st grade) J. J. Falls, H. & L. 20, absence without leave, disobedience of orders, intoxicated; ten leaves withheld. Fire (2d grade) T. H. Martins, H. & L. 20, neglect of duty; five leaves withheld.

Charges dismissed: Fire. (1st grade) C. F. Frothingham, Eng. 11, reckless driving; Fire. (4th grade) J. P. Delahanty, Eng. 33, neglect of duty; Fire. (3d grade) F. L. Maixner, Eng. 33, same; Fire. (2d grade) C. Weber, Jr., Eng. 33, same; Fire. (3d grade) W. J. Lawler, H. & L. 13, (detailed to H. & L. 14,) reckless driving; Fire. (3d grade) T. F. X. O'Sullivan, H. & L. 18, reckless handling of tiller wheel; Lieut. James Carpenter, H. & L. 20, violation of provisions of Section 69, Rules and Regulations, 1912.

Dismissed: Fire. (2d grade) J. V. Cooney, Eng. 33, conduct prejudicial to the good reputation of the department. 8 A. M. July 30.

Special leaves without pay: Fire. (1st grade) F. J. Kranz, Eng. 72, 12 hours, 8 A. M. July 31; Fire. (2d grade) W. J. Costello, H. & L. 5, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Aug. 1.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for stenotypist, grades 2 and 3, will be received until Aug. 6. Men and women may apply. The age limits are seventeen years of age or over. The salary for the second grade position is from $600 to $1,200 a year; for third grade from $1,200 to $1,800. Candidates who receive a general average of 70 per cent. or more at the examination, will be placed on the eligible list for second grade; those receiving 55 per cent. or more will be placed on the third grade list.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 18 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for junior drainage engineer, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, Department of Agriculture, for service in the field, at a salary ranging from $900 to $1,620 a year. The duties will be to assist in making surveys, preparing plans and reports upon drainage projects, collecting technical data, and conducting original investigations. Ordinary traveling and subsistence expenses will be allowed when junior engineers are away from official or temporary headquarters. Competitors will be examined in mathematics and mechanics, pure and applied; surveying, engineering, and drainage; education and experience. Graduation from a full four years' course in civil engineering from a school or college of recognized standing, or at least four years of actual civil engineering experience, both technical and practical, is a prerequisite. Applicants must not have reached their thirtieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:
Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.
General motions on Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.
Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.
Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT — Chatfield, J. — Bankruptcy calendar, at 10:30 A. M.
Re H. H. Solmon, Max Barish, Edward J May, Chas A. Unseld, Kobre & Ginsberg.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re Met Rity Co (William St.)
Re Zerega.
Re Walter (Block-Mandel Cloak Co.)
Ward<Leonard (2.)
Goldstein<B & S Rity.
Medwin<same.
Re E 218th St (Oakly St.)
Re Deisler & Stevenson.
Lanza<So Pacific Co.
John Forsythe Co< Tribune Assn.
M S Stewart Co<same.
De Errazu<Seikovitz.
Channeau<Maxwell.
Re Grand Chair Mfg Co, &c.
McKnight<McKnight, Kenzo Ulrich.
Maloney<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Eisner<Christie.
Foley<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Towne<Durkin.
Cohen<Cohen.
Lane<Kops.
Gemso<Leopold Co.
Kronclch<Intl Motor.
Ryan<Lashure.
Henning<203 W 63d St Corp.
King<Dudley.
Wood<same.
Ventres<Zuelch.
Walker Co<Gude Co.
Re McCellan (West Av RR.)
Coyne<Coyne.
Bernstein<Bernstein.
Re Morton<Guzzetta.
Faden<Faden.
Forman<Finch.
Weitzel<Weitzel.
Waxman<Shapiro.
Kain<Weeks.
Ketchum<Ketchum.
Levi<Heiss.
Comodari<I R T.
Deehl<same.
Glickman<Bussell.
Goldman<I R T.
Minehan<same.
Nicosia<same.
Hechkopf<same.
O'Brien<same.
Ruprich<same.
Robertson<same.
Strain<same.
Tiffany<same.
Strain<same.
Kelly<same.
Bethel<same.
Adams<Finneran.
Blumberg<Corday.
Galloway<Galloway.
Atkinson<I R T.
Jackson<Moore.
Schlief<Century Dress Co, Inc.
Butler<Butler.
Sobel<Sobel.
McKenna<Toch.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates of:
Frederica Mallander, Anna Hosey.
Wills for probate:
Henry A Lindgena, Pauline A Boettcher,
TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Bates<Simon.
Fulford<Dirigo Mfg. Corp.
Current Literature Pub<Moody.
Burgheimer<Goldsmith.
Eisenberg<Sperber Printing.
Loewenberger<Sachs.
Bright<Middleton.
Kramer<Shelby.
NY Prod Ex Bank<Stirn.
Shoemaker<Dow.
Syrkin<Kusy.
Jaffa, Hoffman & Co<Greenland Fur.
Plaza Motor Renting Co<Willard.
Shoemaker<Dow.
Singer<Patix.
Adler<Armour.
Roselle<Jacoby.
Rivkin<Tamor.
Diamond<Fancer.
Rivkin<Tamor.
Feldman<Kloower.
Katz<Lefkowitz.
Lifshitz<Ferdinand.
Rosenbaum<Aetna Mtg Co.
Epstein<Richman.
Liebling Furriers' Sup<Cohn.
Gunns<Pillsbury.
Wolinsky<NY Rys.
Schenker<same.
Droutman<Hochron.
Cook<Duran.
Salomon<Friedman.
Harding<Teller.
Davidson<Sheehan.
Brown<same.
Rose<Kork.
NY Eva Post<Baldwin
Stair Bank<Wells.
Am Kalamein Wks< 38 W 59th St Co.
Condon, Jr<Rusk.
Keler-Drury Co<Medbury.
Heller<Hastings.
Claremont El Sup & H Co<Dreyer.
Stein & David<Asner.
Timolat<Hirshfield.
Wanderman Const<Elari.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Smyth<Adams—Joseph D Tuttle. Beals<Seybel—William Grant Brown. Buckley<Rosendorff—Irving Washburn.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Sands<Weinstein—John H Rogan. Brenner—Percival H Gregory.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Agnes W Evans<Maria Duggan—Robert J O'Donnell.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Union Trust Co<Walter J Sheridan—Percival Wilds. Lawyers Mtg Co<Herman Cohen—Percival Wilds. Edward D Webb<Mary A Thornton—Thomas F Garrity. William B Joyce<Lady Mackenzie Film Co—Royo A Rainey and John F Neary. Edward J Haney<William Tuhidy—Henry H Curran. Gustav E Walter<Helen Field—Adolph Stern.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—S. Granville Beals<Adelaide A Yeandle—Eugene Canini. Carl M Owen<Park Mtg Co—Edmund J Braendle.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to Aug. 8.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.

Estates of:
Hyman Auerbach,
Frederick J Stroh.
Will for probate:
Elizabeth Davies.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

The Committee on Character recommends the following applicants for admission to the bar:
Vincent J. Bensi,
Charles William Froessel,
Harold L. Turk,
David M. Wood,
Frederick William Boelsen,
Peter J. Mallon,
Herbert Clinton Gerlach,
Alfred Leigh Pitts.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Contested motions:
Re Juniper Av.
Horn<Wendel.
Dosedla<Dosedla.
Sharfink Elec Mfg Co<Metal Spec Mfg Co et al.
Abbott<Wilson et al.
Rasmussen<Kutsen.
Gatzki<Creighton.
Re Anderson.
Mollica<Doe.
Neuberger<Hilliard.
Humphrey<O'Reilly.
Rang<Rang.
Pines<Heaslip.
Allocca<N Y & H R R Co.
Domingo<same.
Snyder<Lamb.
Dana<Dana.
Mains, infant<Mains.
Empire Trust Co< Coleman.
Small<Hasbrouk.
Lombardy<N Y Style House Building Co.
Farrelly<B Un Gas Co
Cammizzano<Clark.
Hoffmann<Davis et al
Kasanoff<Crown et al
Horn<Wandler, (2.)
Macri<Macri.
Matteo, inf, &c<Finkledat et al.
Valentine<Point o' Woods Assn.
Gosch<United House Wrecking Co.
Beers<McDonald et al
Re Motor Repair Co< Huntington.
Ungemach<Seifert.
Oboatz<Berg.
Caulfield<Caulfield.
Cassidy<Cassidy.
Stevens<Stevens.
Canizzaro<Clark.
Farrelly<B'klyn Union Gas Co.
Powers, inf<Times Co.
Bachmann<Rodgers.
Johnson<Arbuckle.
Randazza<Clark et al.
Wechsler<Conklin.
Smith<Cooke et al.
Seacliff Bank<Somerville et al.
Small<Hasbrouk.
Smith<Cooke et al.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH. 10 EAST 33D ST.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

$80,000 WANTED—FIRST MORTGAGE ON real estate and buildings; fine location; security unquestionable. E 226 Times Downtown.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS. 187 B'way, N. Y. 196 Montague St., B'klyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

CORNER TRANSFER POINT: also new station of subway and "L" extensions; adjoining five-story triple apartment with large corner store; all rented at lowest rents in Bronx; an opportunity not to be overlooked; price $40,000.
E. OSBORNE SMITH,
Jerome and Burnside Avs.

A HOME
that cannot be duplicated for $9,500; two-story duplex 2-family brick dwelling; lot 20x100; steam heat; all improvements; Hunts Point section; mortgage $6,000, 5%, 2½ years; price $6,500; don't overlook this opportunity.
E. OSBORNE SMITH,
Jerome and Burnside Avs.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Building Material.

ROOFING, WATERPROOFING, pipe coverings; repairing work guaranteed. American Roofing Co., 79 Malden Lane.

City Houses Wanted.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.
Wanted from Oct. 1, on the east side, between Gramercy Park and 70th St., an unfurnished house in first-class condition, four master bedrooms, three servants' rooms, three baths; good laundry and pantry; or an apartment with same master accommodations, three maids' rooms included in apartment, and private laundry facilities; splendid opportunity for any one obliged to sublet; will pay $1,600 to $1,800. E 236 Times Downtown.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let.—35,000 square feet floor space in Passaic, N. J., with power; may be cut up to suit tenants; lowest insurance rates in municipality; Erie Railroad siding on premises; throwing plant of 6,500 spindles; capacity, 1,200 pounds per week; organ and tram; cheap power, water, and steam; also 20,000 square feet floor space with power. Apply to S. U. M., 158 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

524 HUDSON ST.
Parlor floor; extraordinarily large, light rooms; suitable for doctor, dentist, or any light business; rent $30. Janitor at 247 West 10th St., or Allegiance Realty Co., Aeolian Hall.

ROLLTOP DESK, $10; ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $20, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE; NO LEASE REQUIRED. 509 BROADWAY, suite 507.

Factory; seventeen small buildings; water power 1,000 h. p. power and rail transportation; 100 acres; convenient location. Stratford Oakum Co., Jersey City, N. J.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 30x88, 5 stories and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Part of office and loft to let; reliable person. Apply on 7th floor, 710 Broadway.

Factory, corner loft, 75x100, with power and live steam; rent reasonable. Apply Laundry, 38th St. and 1st Av.

A large light store to lease, Manhattan Av. and 114th St., size 14x35. Apply on premises.

Only one floor left, Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

One-half office to rent; all conveniences. R, 408, 39 Cortlandt St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—14 acres splendid development property, Putnam Division N. Y. C., Gray Oaks. Apply in person to Serena L. Truman, 283 Odell Av., Yonkers.

FOR RENT—Small farm with house, large barn, &c.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain, of owner direct. Westchester. N 40 Times.

Broadway, Yonkers, large brick house. All improvements, plot 80x250. Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Hudson River.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Semi-Bungalow, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

—OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN!—
Magnificent 125-acre farm, mile highway frontage; cleared, fertile; orchard; residence, 9 rooms; steam heat, improvements; beautiful bungalow; barns, outbuildings; excellent neighborhood; $12,500 acre.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

SUMMER BUNGALOW AT NORTHPORT.
Will rent for $150, balance of season, at trial offer; may apply rent to purchase price; 7 rooms, improvements; large plot; bathhouse; splendid location. L. B. Gildersleeve, East Northport, L. I.

GROCERIES and MEATS; fine corner store location; fast-growing suburban section in Queensboro; splendid opportunity. Write OWNER, Room 801, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

$25 cash, balance $3 per month, buys my 2 lots; full price $375; adjoining property sold for $350; located at Floral Park; 30 minutes out; this is a bargain of the year. Henry, 172 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Plainfield.—Lots 40 per cent. off.; central location; money to build or easy terms on lot. Owner, Box C 333 Times Downtown.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 855 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Large country house on most beautiful lake within 50 miles of New York; cost owner $13,000; will sell to close $6,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

An ideal Summer home for rent or lease in the Ramapo Hills, 20 minutes from Ramrey, N. J., or Suffern, N. Y. Located on Rockland Road and Ramapo River. Furnished with all new furniture, electric lights, hot and cold running water, and spacious garage. No agents. J. T. Holmes, 601 West 50th St., New York. Telephone 4640 Columbus.

Furnished, 7-room cottage; all modern improvements; directly on beach; entrance to Fisher's Island Sound. Address, Box 115, Stonington, Conn.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.
Furnished.

Young couple desire furnished apartment; short lease; neighborhood Washington Square or Staten Island; highest references. W. F., care of Allen, 116 West 32d.

Apartments to Let

Thirty cents an agate line.
Furnished.

East Side.

Very attractive new apartment, sublet $60 to $75, furnished or unfurnished, or will sell furniture; no agents. Superintendent, 146 East 49th. Apt. 62.

19 East 48th St.—Two room and bath furnished apartment. Apply Phipps.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Cen. Av. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.

Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week month during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. } 2, 3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitch'n'tte, $35-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway "L"; Sub. Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

159th and Broadway.—Four unusual rooms; all overlook river; piano, library; to Oct. 1; or unfurn

NEW STRIKE THREAT IN GARMENT TRADES

Unions to Vote on Action to be Taken if Manufacturers Delay Agreement.

COMPLAIN TO THE MAYOR

Declare Workers and Council of Conciliation Have Been Ignored by Employers.

Officials of the garment workers' unions wrote to Mayor Mitchel yesterday charging bad faith on the part of the manufacturers through what they called deliberate delay in accepting settlement of the trade controversy recommended by the Mayor's Council of Conciliation.

It was also announced that a vote would be taken immediately by the 60,000 members of the unions on the question of a strike on Aug. 3 if the agreement should not be accepted by the manufacturers by that time. In part, the letter to the Mayor, which was signed by Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, read:

We deem it our duty to inform you of the present situation of the negotiations between the parties. In addressing the members of the council appointed by you you said, among other things: "I am informed that quick action is required in order to adjust this matter, if possible, at once." The council announced their conclusions on July 23, and from the report made to you, you have no doubt been convinced that their findings are on the whole just and fair to both sides.

The union announced acceptance of the proposed agreement at once. The manufacturers, on the other hand, have not committed themselves on the subject in any way. Yesterday, five days after the announcement of the council's findings, they announced they had reached a decision and had communicated it to the members of the council. They have not seen fit to give any intimation of their decision to us, nor, so far as we know, have they thought it proper to place their conclusions before you, who have been primarily responsible for bringing the parties together in an effort to conciliate their differences.

In view of the fact that the busy season in the industry is fast approaching and the most important Hebrew holidays are coming on within a few weeks, the organized cloakmakers cannot but feel that the manufacturers are deliberately trying to prolong negotiations until such time as the situation will become most unfavorable for any decisive action on the part of the workers.

Under the circumstances the officers of the union feel that they would not be justified in protracting the negotiations any longer on their own responsibility, and that the course of action of the union must be determined by the membership. They have, therefore, submitted to the organized cloak workers of this city the question of the further policy and conduct of the union. We feel that the cloak workers have exhausted every honorable means to bring about an amicable understanding with their employers by peaceful methods, and if the effort should fail at the last moment the responsibility rests wholly with the employers.

The General Executive Board of the union met yesterday afternoon at 32 Union Square and adopted a statement of the situation for distribution among the members, with the request that a vote be taken on the question of a strike or further negotiations. Arrangements were made for taking the vote in ten places here and in New Jersey tomorrow, Sunday, and Monday. The votes are to be counted Monday night.

Should the vote be in favor of a strike it would effect these workers in the garment trade: Operators, 12,000; finishers, 14,000; skirtmakers, 10,000; pressers, 8,000; sample makers and piece makers, 8,000; cutters, 4,000; reefer makers, 4,000, and buttonhole makers, 1,000.

Julius Henry Cohen, attorney for the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, said last night that he was not permitted to announce the decision of the manufacturers pending the action of the council.

NEW PAPER MILL COMPACT.

Agreement Reached with Employes Other Than Machinists.

From the offices of the International Paper Company, 30 Broad Street, it was announced yesterday that John Lindragan, Industrial Superintendent of the company, had negotiated a new working agreement with the papermakers and pulpmakers, which embrace 95 per cent. of the 6,500 employes in the thirty-one mills operated by the International. This agreement supersedes the old agreement, which was considered a model of its kind, providing for arbitration of all disputes between the company and the employes.

Officials of the International Association of Machinists said the new agreement would have no effect on their demands for an eight-hour day. The men with whom the agreement was made yesterday and who are engaged strictly in the making of paper now have the eight-hour day. The machinists and allied trades have about 700 men in the thirty-one mills whose duties are either than making paper. The eight-hour day has been demanded by these with the alternative of a strike.

Mr. Lindragan yesterday repeated the statement he made to the machinists Wednesday that the financial condition of the company would not allow any additional operation expenses at this time. He estimated that it would cost $85,000 a year to give the machinists the eight-hour day.

BLISS MEN DELAY ACTION.

Machinists' Demands Await the Return of a Union Official.

The International Association of Machinists failed yesterday to present to the E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn, manufacturers of torpedoes, demands for a guarantee of a permanent eight-hour day and an increase in wages, with the alternative of a strike.

At the offices of the Bliss Company it was said late yesterday that the company had received no communication from the machinists, and did not expect a strike.

At the offices of the Machinists' Union, 116 Nassau Street, it was said the reason for the delay was that J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the Machinists' Union, had been suddenly called to Bridgeport. Business Agent Deering could not say when the demands would be presented to the Bliss Company.

7,000 GET WAGE INCREASE.

Smith Carpet Workers in Yonkers Raised 10 Per Cent.

The 7,000 employes in the mills of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company in Yonkers were surprised when they received their pay envelopes yesterday to find slips announcing a 10 per cent. increase in wages. The increase aggregates approximately $8,000 a week, and brings the company's weekly payroll up to about $90,000. The mills have been running only four days a week for some time, but it is expected that full time operation will soon be resumed.

The increase is said to have been ordered by Alexander Smith Cochran, the yachtsman, who is the controlling factor of the concern. He has been participating more actively in the affairs of the company lately. The increase restores a wage scale that existed up to two years ago, when it was announced that general business conditions necessitated a cut.

Part time operation of the mills has been due to inability to get enough dyestuffs after the foreign supply was shut off by the war. This situation has now been remedied largely.

President's Annoyer Sent to Asylum

Rudolf Malik, the Austrian, who was arrested for sending a threatening letter to President Wilson, was discharged yesterday by Judge Howe of the Federal Court. It was found that at the time he sent the letter he was not in his right mind. Malik was committed to Bellevue by a Magistrate, and later will be sent to the asylum at Central Islip, L. I.

FEAR STRAIN ON BRIDGE.

Property Owners Air Their Grievances Before Thompson Committee.

The Thompson Legislative Committee at its session in the Bar Association Building yesterday listened to Brooklyn men who are dissatisfied with the treatment accorded Fulton Street by the dual subway plans. The first was Robert Alfred Shaw of 843 Carlton Avenue, Chairman of a Committee of One Hundred. He said:

"We Brooklynites have been constantly told that, as Manhattan is paying for some of our improvements, we cannot expect to get Manhattan treatment. When you get a structure like that elevated structure in our main street it is easier to enlarge it than to tear it down."

"It is my opinion," said Mr. Shaw, "that the Public Service Commission showed an extreme inefficiency. When this third-tracking system is completed, the officials of New York will be guilty of gross dereliction of their duties, and my opinion is that the officials of New York consider Brooklyn of so little consequence that they can give it a black eye. The third-tracking was a detriment and incumbrance, and the traffic by the third-tracking system will greatly exceed the capacity of Brooklyn Bridge, which cannot be increased."

Mr. Shaw suggested a subway under Livingston Street and Ashland Place, which, he said, could connect with the Fourth Avenue Subway and also with the Manhattan Bridge, which has two subway tracks. He said a two-track subway could be built at Montague Street under the river to relieve traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge, which, he said, cannot stand the strain of the increased traffic from the Fulton Street third track. He said the Sea Beach line takes the burden from Fulton Street in the way of traffic. He said the opinion of Brooklyn is decidedly against the third-tracking.

"What would Manhattan do if an ugly elevated structure were put up on Fifth Avenue?" he asked.

"Well," said Senator Thompson, "Manhattan has no B. R. T."

Herbert L. Carpenter of the Fulton Street Taxpayers' Association said Brooklynites were not sufficiently notified when the contracts were being drawn. Only one man from Brooklyn, he said, was present, and this man was a stanch friend of the railroad company.

Edward W. Haviland, a Brooklyn real estate man, said the franchise calls for two tracks only. He said the new system employs heavier girders and brings the structure closer to the buildings, and that there would have been ample room on the tracks without spreading the structure.

He severely criticised George McAneny, then President of the Borough of Manhattan, for the plans which he presented to the Board of Estimate. He said there seemed to be a shifting of responsibility between the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate, and that he had come to the conclusion that the only recourse was in the courts.

Following a recess for luncheon, the committee heard the Rev. Father John L. Belford of the Church of the Nativity, Classon and Madison Avenues, Brooklyn. He did not approve of the elevated structure. Asked if he thought New York would be better under a full measure of home rule, Father Belford laughed outright and said conditions could not be any worse than they are.

The hearing was adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

ARTHUR McCLAVE ARRESTED

Rich Young Man Charged with Reckless Driving on Bridge Plaza.

Arthur McClave, 19 years old, Scranton, Penn., son of a wealthy resident of that place and a grandson of William McClave, head of the big stove foundry concern of McClave & Brooks, in Scranton, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Leach in Long Island City yesterday, on a charge of recklessly driving an automobile. He was arrested on Queensboro Bridge plaza by Patrolman Israel Neuman, who thought the big automobile answered the description of one that disappeared from the garage of William McClave in Scranton, last Thursday.

It is said that young McClave also left Scranton about the time the car was missed.

When arraigned, McClave telephoned to New York, and his brother, Robert McClave, and his sister and brother-in-law, Harvey T. Warren, Assistant Secretary to the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, hurried over and gave bail.

CHARGES FRAUD ON COUNTY.

Rockland Jury Indicts Official's Son for Excessive Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW CITY, July 29.—The Rockland County Grand Jury today handed down an indictment accusing Augustus Gross, son of the Superintendent of the Poor, A. J. Gross, of having presented fraudulent bills to the county for payment. Gross, it is alleged, presented bills calling for nearly twice the value of goods furnished the county.

An indictment was found against Peter Stauffacher, a Republican Assessor of the town of Orangetown, who has a saloon at Piermont. The indictment in Stauffacher's case accuses him of conducting a disorderly house.

Murder Charge for Death by Fire.

Following a hearing on the report of two alienists that Walter Stone, arrested for arson, was sane, Judge Hylan, in the County Court, Brooklyn, decided yesterday that Stone must stand trial on a charge of murder for the death of Herbert Gensen, which occurred on June 21 in a fire at Fourth and Atlantic Avenues. The parents of young Gensen were rescued, but Herbert, who was 14 years old, was suffocated under a bed, where he had crawled.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWTON.—Borough Assessor William E. Willson caused citations to be issued yesterday for Councilman Olin A. McPeek and School Commissioner Stephen H. Mars, ordering them to appear in court to make returns on their taxable personal property.

MORRISTOWN.—Theodore S. Emmons hanged himself yesterday in his barn near Hackleberry. He had been ill for two years and was despondent.

BAYONNE.—Edward Murray, 11 years old, of 42 Avenue B, was stung by a "darning needle" yesterday and fainted, later being revived at the City Hospital.

TRENTON.—The Economy and Efficiency Commission replied yesterday to Governor Fielder, who requested that the commission consider whether the State should pay the expenses of boards and commissions local to various municipalities. The commission reported that testimony had been taken at two meetings.

TRENTON.—Commissioner of Education Enright dismissed the appeal of C. W. Blue of Cliffside Park from the refusal of the Board of Education of Cliffside to pay the transportation expenses of his son, Robert R. Blue, who is a student of the Englewood High School.

ARROW *Soft* COLLARS

Of White Pique or Repp, or plain Mull. Very superior in fit and wear. It pays to ask for Arrows.

2 for 25c.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC. MAKERS

WOMAN IS KILLED BY A POLICE MOTOR

Sons of Mrs. Kayser Charge Policemen Suppressed Facts Regarding the Accident.

FOUND HER IN BELLEVUE

Family Say Department Concealed Report Favoring Suit Against City.

A brief announcement was made yesterday to the Coroner's Office that Mrs. Carrie Kayser of 80 East 116th Street, had died in Bellevue Hospital as the result of a fractured skull. Mrs. Kayser was knocked down and run over by a police patrol auto wagon on Tuesday morning on Fourth Avenue, in front of the Park Avenue Hotel, and her relatives charge that a deliberate attempt was made by the police to suppress facts regarding the accident. They say Mrs. Kayser was rushed to the hospital in a taxicab, where it was reported her injuries were slight and that her relatives were not notified.

The relatives of Mrs. Kayser heard of the affair through the efforts of a reporter who witnessed the accident, and they allege that a Police Headquarters information was refused because the accident was one in which the city was involved. Arthur Kayser made the charge after he learned of his mother's death.

"A reporter called up our house and told us mother had been hurt," said Charles Kayser. "This was the first information we had received. We went to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and were told there by the policeman behind the desk that no information could be given out there."

Mr. Kayser said the police would not admit that there had been an accident. He was referred to Police Headquarters, but he says when he got there he was sent to the office of the Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner.

"The man in the outer office said the record of the accident had been lost and he had to telegraph to the West Thirtieth Street police station for a duplicate," said Mr. Kayser. "No information was given to us and when I wanted an order to the hospital I was refused and was told that in any future suit brought against the city such an order might be construed as an acknowledgment of the city's fault. I was assured that my mother was receiving the best of treatment."

Mrs. Kayser, who was 50 years old, suffered her injuries in Fourth Avenue, just where the Fourth Avenue surface cars enter the Park Avenue tunnel. The police patrol auto, full of prisoners, was going north, driven by Patrolman John L. Wood. The bell was clanging, witnesses say, and when Mrs. Kayser saw the auto coming she started back to the sidewalk, but becoming confused, she stepped in front of it. She was knocked down and run over. Wood stopped his auto, and Mrs. Kayser was picked up and put in the patrol wagon, the intention being to take her to Bellevue Hospital. Policeman Manchine, who was at the Thirty-second Street crossing, came up and Wood told him he could not take the injured woman to Bellevue. "I am too nervous to make speed," he said.

The injured woman was taken out of the patrol wagon and a taxi chauffeur volunteered to take her to the hospital. The policeman from the crossing went with him.

The accident attracted much attention, but apparently no report of it was made public by the police at the time. There is now no concealment of the accident and last night after an inquiry had been received from the Coroners' office, the "slip" on the accident was available. It stated that "at 9:50 A. M., (Tuesday,) Carrie Kayser of 80 East 116th Street, 60 years old, German, a housewife, while crossing the street in front of 480 Fourth Avenue, was struck and knocked down by auto patrol No. 10, driven by Patrolman John Wood, of the Sixty-third Precinct, the Bronx."

"From the time the accident happened," said Arthur Kayser, "until mother died there seemed to be a conspiracy among police officials to suppress all information, so far as we were concerned, for fear we would sue the city. Just think of it! Information withheld from a citizen, because of a chance that the city might lose through the possible carelessness of one of its employes. We did not talk suit; we simply wanted to be in possession of the facts, so that we could do all possible for our mother. We feel that the hospital authorities were not given the facts, so that they might determine the cause of mother's onjuries, and so know just what to do for her."

Coroner Feinberg said last evening that up to the time he left the office there had been no report of Mrs. Kayser's death. He added that he would look into the matter today. With the report of death that came to the office later, it was apparent that it contained little information. The clerk said over the telephone that "for further particulars" one would have to go to the police.

Father's Blood Fails to Save Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 29.—Transfusion of blood from father to daughter failed to save the life of Miss Diana Helen Tweddle, 15 years old, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Francis Tweddle, of Norway Avenue, Summit. Miss Tweddle died last night in Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, after an illness of about a month. Twice in the last week the transfusion of blood from her father was resorted to in an effort to save the young girl's life.

Special—
Pure Silk Hose
35c

3 pairs for $1.00.

Friday and Saturday Only.

Pure thread silk hose, full-fashioned double sole, extra high spliced heel and re-enforced toe—in black, tan, navy, white, Palm Beach and gray.

Exceptional values at our regular price of 50c. Friday and Saturday only 35c.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
647 Eighth Ave.
} Open Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

WOMAN KILLED IN RUNAWAY.

Thrown Through Door as Horses Hit Barrier Near Calvary Cemetery.

Plunging out of the gates of Calvary Cemetery yesterday a runaway team attached to a funeral coach containing one man and three women dashed into the closed gates which guard the Penny Bridge crossing of the Long Island Railroad in Laurel Hill, and in the crash Mrs. Katharine Savarez, 37 years old, of 135 West 128th Street, Manhattan, was thrown head first through the open door of the coach and killed instantly.

The party in the coach was made up of Mrs. Savarez and her husband, Sylvester J. Savarez; Mrs. Millie Wilkinson, 35 years old, of 936 Hudson Street; Mrs. Sylvio Moretti, 44 years old, of 290 Hudson Street, Manhattan, and Abraham Gans of 988 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, the driver. They were returning from the burial of Mrs. Savarez's father, Anthony Fountina, 75 years old, who had lived with the Savarez family.

As they neared the exit of what is known as the Penny Bridge gate the driver stopped to give his team a drink at the watering trough. One of the horses got his bridle caught in the pipe that feeds the fountain, and before Gans could release it the animal had torn the bridle loose from its head. The team became unmanageable and started on a run. Savarez opened one of the side doors of the coach to go to Gans's assistance, when he was tossed out into the roadway by the sudden lurching of the coach. Next Gans was thrown from the box and was dragged along the roadway clinging to the reins.

The cemetery gates are near the railroad crossing, and the watchman, seeing the driverless team dashing toward the crossing, lowered the railroad gates, which brought the horses to a stop. They struck the barrier and fell. As they went down Mrs. Savarez was thrown out through the open door through which her husband had plunged. She was dead when she was picked up.

Gans was arrested, charged with homicide, and was held in $500 bail for examination.

FIRE ON SHIP IN HOBOKEN.

Lieutenant Sinclair Rescued from Hold with Broken Bones.

Fire was discovered early yesterday morning in the forehold of the British freighter Parima, belonging to the Canadian Steamship Line's West Indian Service, which was undergoing repairs at the Fletcher Iron Works in Hoboken. The blaze started in a rubbish heap from a spark off the forge late Wednesday night, and by the time the alarm was turned in at 4:30 A. M., several of the plates in the ship's side were red hot.

After the first engine arrived at the shipyard another alarm was sent in, and the entire fire force in Hoboken turned out, because it was thought the blaze might spread to the Clyde Line steamer Huron and other vessels in the dry dock.

The rubbish was damp and emitted a stifling smoke, which made it difficult for the firemen to get at the fire. While leading his men through the smoke in the hold Lieutenant James Sinclair of number 2 engine company, fell down an open hatchway to the lower hold. His men heard him hit the deck but did not know who it was until they had called the roll of their company. Frederick Lewis, a fireman, was lowered by a rope and found the Lieutenant lying with a fractured arm and collar bone. He was hoisted to the upper deck and sent in an ambulance to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken.

When the fire was got under control and the plates had cooled down sufficiently for examination it was found the Parima would have to have several of her plates renewed before sailing.

JAILED FOR CHASING RABBIT.

Linden Residents Criticise Recorder Who Sentenced Boy.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 29.—Residents of Linden are indignant over the punishment imposed on Alexander Fraglich, 19 years old, by Recorder James Over this morning. When Fraglich refused to pay a fine of $2 he was taken to the county jail this afternoon to serve a sentence of five days for chasing a rabbit across the Linden Cemetery. Fraglich's parents, relatives, and neighbors are so deeply incensed at the ruling of the Recorder that they declare they will take the case to Governor Fielder.

Fraglich, who was working near the cemetery, says that when he tried to capture the rabbit alive the chase led him across three of the graves. A patrolman, who was watching, started after Fraglich, who was also charged with resisting an officer.

Held for Robbing Jersey Camps.

Special to The New York Times.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 29.—Sylvester Williams, who says he lives in Trenton, is in the jail here charged with robbing campers along the Delaware River. Williams was arrested yesterday by Edward Dugan of Phillipsburg and turned over to the authorities, as it was alleged he was looting a camp near Buttonwood Grove on the Delaware.

ADAMSON TAKES UP REPORT ON ERASMUS

Confers with Hammitt on Swartwout's Findings on Wooden School Buildings.

PURPOSES TO GO CAREFULLY

Fire Commissioner Refuses to Make Any Public Comment Until He Is Ready for Action.

Fire Commissioner Adamson yesterday said he had nothing to say as to what action would be recommended by the department to the Board of Education in connection with the old frame buildings which form part of the plant of the Erasmus Hall High School. Deputy Chief William H. Swartwout of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, who visited the school on Tuesday, in order to form an opinion as to whether the improvements made at various times in the past year in the old buildings would be sufficient to guarantee their safety, handed in his report, and Commissioner Adamson had a conference with J. O. Hammitt, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, but a definite announcement of action was not made, as it was said that the Commissioner wished to make himself entirely familiar with all points in the report before taking any steps or making any comment.

An official of the American Society for Fire Prevention said yesterday:

"Fire Commissioner Adamson in his personal report on dangerous conditions in the public schools following an investigation of the charges made by the American Society for Fire Prevention, which was more than a vindication of the society's position in the matter, showed that the old buildings of the Erasmus Hall High School were a grave menace to the lives of the pupils who were accommodated in them.

"The experts of the society, who in addition to Charles G. Armstrong, its President, include James P. Whiskeman, expert of the State Factory Commission, and other distinguished engineers, and also architects, agreed with Fire Chief Kenlon that these dangerous wooden structures should be pulled down, and they expressed the utmost astonishment on reading in THE NEW YORK TIMES that it appeared to be the intention to continue their use for classroom purposes.

"The American Society for Fire Prevention has done all that it could do in the matter of calling attention to this and other fire perils in our schools through its official magazine, Fire Prevention News, under the personal authority of its President, a distinguished technical expert. The press of New York City seconded the efforts of the society by giving wide publicity to Mr. Armstrong's warning. It is now up to the city authorities, and notably the Mayor, to do something, especially in view of the report of their own Fire Commissioner."

A taxpayer who has a son in the Erasmus Hall High School said yesterday that, while the fact that the old wooden buildings were still in use and the belief that they were unsafe was current in Flatbush, most parents probably gave little thought to the condition of the buildings and did not pay much attention to the sort of accommodations their children had.

BURTON IS A CANDIDATE.

Wants Presidential Nomination—Says Reunited Republicans Will Win.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 29.—Theodore E. Burton, ex-Senator from Ohio, while in Chicago today admitted being a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1916. He says the Republicans will absorb the Progressives and have a walk-over.

Mr. Burton said the people should back President Wilson in his foreign policy "so far as possible." He foresees for the United States world leadership, economically and diplomatically. He does not believe in peace at any price, nor does he believe in "carrying a bludgeon;" he believes in taking the middle course, going as far toward preserving peace as honorably can be done.

New Son to John A. Kingsbury.

Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury telephoned yesterday to his private secretary, Stanley Howe, that a new arrival in the Kingsbury household held him captive at his home, 1 West Sixty-eighth Street. The new arrival was a boy weighing ten pounds, the Commissioner explained. The Commissioner informed the secretary that his new son had a splendid pair of lungs, and that Mrs. Kingsbury was doing well.

ANOTHER OIL STRIKER DIES.

Fourth Fatality Resulting from Rioting in Bayonne.

John Surgen, aged 43, of Bayonne, a Standard Oil striker who was shot in the battle between strikers and guards in the Tide Water Company yards on July 20, died yesterday in the Bayonne Hospital. Surgen was shot through the stomach. His death is the fourth resulting from the rioting.

The plants of the Standard and Tide Water Companies were working full yesterday.

Four big vessels were loading at the Standard docks yesterday. One was the Italian ship Lampo and another the Japanese Kinkora Maru, which were towed to Tompkinsville last Saturday for fear they might be fired by strikers.

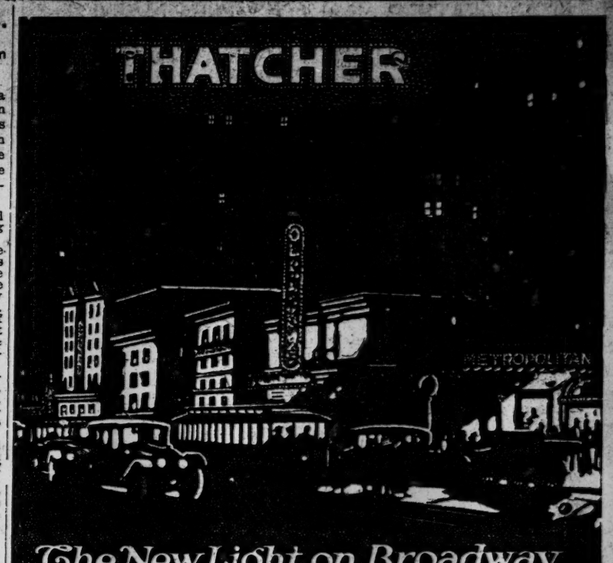
Superintendent George B. Hennessy of the Standard plant said yesterday that he expected the company to announce tomorrow its decision regarding the demands of the men.

Emphatic denial that he was responsible for the killing of John Steranczak, a boy who was shot in one of the riots, was made yesterday by Police Inspector Daniel Cady of Bayonne, who was accused by some of the strikers.

The thirty guards who were arrested after the Bayonne riots were arraigned before Recorder William H. Cain of Bayonne in Jersey City yesterday. After hearing evidence that there was shooting by the guards and that one man was shot the hearing was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. Bail was fixed at $1,000 in each case.

Bets $100 on President Wilson.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., July 29.—John Bondrean, proprietor of the Old Stone Hotel here, is so confident that President Wilson will be re-elected if nominated next year, that he is backing him against the field, no matter what the field may be. Yesterday he put up $100 to $500 and asserted he had more money to bet on the same terms that Wilson would be the choice of the people.



The New Light on Broadway

THATCHER FURNACE CO.
Makers of GOOD *House Heaters and Kitchen Ranges. Est'd 1850*
131-137 West 35th Street
NEW YORK

RECTOR'S
The Most Palatial Restaurant in America.

Dine the Cool Way

Amid cooling breezes you may dine at Rector's in comfort equal to the seashore. The restfulness, beauty, refinement and pleasant environment insure perfect enjoyment of the choice foods, cooked and served as only Rector's can. Our prices are surprisingly reasonable.

Rector's All-Star Cabaret
Every Evening in the Main Dining Room.

Rector's Grand Ballroom
Opens at 8 P. M.
Where Summer Dancing Is a Real Pleasure.

Phone Reservations Now—Bryant 3200.

Rector's Cold Buffet
One of the many famous features here. Nothing like it in the country. Ready for service during Luncheon and Dinner.

Broadway, 48th St. & 7th Ave. *Where breezes blow from open windows on three wide streets.*

"My drinking cups the nicest individuals now in the equitable"
rector 8318

REISENWEBER'S Columbus Circle and 58th Street
Phone, 9640—Columbus.
The Coolest Dancing Room in the City.
Unsurpassed Cooking. Popular Prices.
Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner every evening six to ten. $1.00
Delicious Frog Dinner (In the Grill), $1.25
MENU:
Little Neck Clams. Cherry Stone. Consomme in Jelly. Frog Legs, Saute Meuniere, Crab Meat Ravigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
DANCING Dancing Contest every Friday Evening. CABARET

Hotel Wallick and Wallick's Restaurant
BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good"
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.
Dinner $1.25 Luncheon 75c
Maison Arthur 5 EAST 45TH STREET
Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret
CLOSED SUNDAYS.

CHURCHILL'S Broadway at 49th Street
Known the world over. French Cuisine, "Amateur Soirees."
BUSTANOBY 39th Street (METAMORA CLUB.) Dancing prizes at lunch, tea, din.
RESTAURANTS.

OPEN AIR DINING
CARLTON TERRACE
100TH ST. & BROADWAY JOSEPH F. PIKE, SOLE OWNER.
The new Garden-on-the-Roof is open evenings from 6:30 until closing. Service a la carte, dancing and entertainment.
HOTEL MAJESTIC Central Park West at 72d St.
Unusual opportunity now for selection of suites. Radical improvements; luxury without extravagance. Get new booklet and rates.

RESTAURANT-GRILL
20 EAST 42D STREET Near Fifth Avenue
Daly's "A Restaurant for people who want the best."

Prince George Hotel
Fifth Ave. and 28th Street.
One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.
800 Rooms with Bath
Rates, $2 and up.
Breakfast 35c-50c
Luncheon 60c
Tea with Waffles.....30c
Club Dinner.....75c & $1
Open all Saturdays.
The Fernery
The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves.
Smoking in the Conservatory.
Miss Tucker 22 East 33d Street

NEW HOTEL THERESA
LARGEST AND COOLEST
Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av. 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS. ALL POINTS. AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY
All Outside Rooms
Breakfast, 50c. Lunch, 50c. Dinner, $1.00.
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
Single Room with Bath (per year)...from $540
2 Rooms and Bath (per year).....from $720
3 rooms, 1 or 2 Baths (per year)...from $1,300
Special Rates by Month and Season.
BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.
T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER,
'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

HOTEL NETHERLAND
5th Av. and 59th St.
Under New Management
Reduced Rates:—
Room and Bath, $2.00 and Up.
Parlor, Bedroom & Bath, $5.00 & Up.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY, 85 to 86 Sts.

Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large, Quiet Rooms, with baths, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York Club's
BEST HOTELS at one-third less prices. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10. Matinees Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC.
GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mat. Tomorrow 2:20.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | Leaps from Laugh to Laugh
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2.15 & 8.15.
TWICE Daily, Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25-50-$1
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
HARRIS 42d St., West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. LAST 2 WEEKS. Matinees TOMORROW & Wed. at 2:20. TWIN BEDS
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c. | Grace La Rue, Paul Armstrong's "The Bank's Half Million," Nat Wills, Bonnie Glass, etc. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.
Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place.
Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools.
Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.
LUNA Free Concerts, Free Toys, Free Circus, Free Shows. Prize Dancing Contest Thursday Night.
LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Next Mat. Tomorrow 2:30. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Ev. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show | ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.
NEW Mat. Today. BRIGHTON Brighton Beach. | Fashion Show, Belle Blanche, Leo Carrillo, Raymond & Caverly, Beaumont & Arnold.
Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. | Marguerite Clarke, "SEVEN SISTERS" Strand Orc. & Soloists
Next Week: Mary Pickford in "RAGS."
VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. | "My Lost One"—"The Goddess." Beg'g Sunday....."Hearts Aflaze."
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th THE GREAT Burlesque Matinee Today BEHMAN SHOW

The New York Times leads all New York newspapers, morning and afternoon, every month in the year, in total volume of advertising, Help and Situation Wanted advertisements alone excepted.

23 Years at This Address MEANS Something.
REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
917 Eighth Ave. (54th St.) 'Phone Col. 4537.
All Modern Dances Quickly Taught.
One Hour's Private Lesson, $1; 9 Lessons, $5.
LILLIAN LANG IRENE ST. JOHN
ALL MODERN DANCES TAUGHT.
ST. JOHN DANSE STUDIO,
30 E. 34th St. Mur. Hill 2010.
HOME OF THE MODERN DANCE
John A. Ross—Miss Mabelle Joyce.
Hotel Imperial, Suite 448-449.
32d St. Entrance. Phone Mad. Sq. 9827.
MISS BOBBY BURNS 47 West 37th St. 3168 Greeley.

Big Saving Days in
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Summer Suits

Your dollar spent here now will bring double value.

Included in this clearance are all blue, black and fancy suits—excepting dress clothes, Palm Beach, Mohair and silk suits.

A good time now—while the selections are big—to add another summer suit.

Our very finest suits, regularly priced at $50, $45, $40 and $35, are exceptional values at the clearance price of..... 28.50

Hart Schaffner & Marx tailored these $40, $35 and $32.50 summer suits—the biggest reason why you should buy one now at..... 23.50

At $32.50, $30, $28 and $25, these summer suits were unusually good values—at this sale price the values are unequalled..... 18.50

Only in clearance time can you get such suits as these—regularly $25, $22.50 and $20—at such an extraordinary price..... 15.00

No charge for alterations.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Third Ave., cor. 122d St.
} Open Evenings